

107 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

107-2-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	B	D	C	A	D	C	A	B	B	D	B	D	C	C	A	B	D	A	C	A	C	A	C	B

1. $\because f(x) = a(x+1)^2 + 2$ 的圖形為拋物線且頂點為 $(-1, 2)$

\therefore 只要是開口向下且和 y 軸交點在原點或原點下方均符合題目要求

$\Rightarrow a < 0$ 且 $f(0) = a + 2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \leq -2$ ，故選(D)

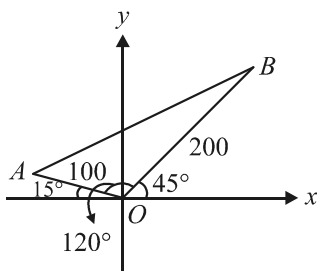
2. 設 $L: 4x - 3y + k = 0$

點 $A(1, 2)$ 代入得 $4 - 6 + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 2$

\therefore 點 $B(-3, 0)$ 到 $L: 4x - 3y + 2 = 0$ 的距離為

$$\frac{|4 \times (-3) - 0 + 2|}{\sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{10}{5} = 2, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

3.



設小明家位於 O 點處，由上圖可知

$$\overline{AB}^2 = 100^2 + 200^2 - 2 \times 100 \times 200 \times \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= 10000 + 40000 - 40000 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 70000 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 100\sqrt{7} \text{ (公尺)}, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

4. $(\sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ) + (\cot^2 40^\circ - \sec^2 50^\circ) + \sin^2 270^\circ$

$$= (\sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ) + (\tan^2 50^\circ - \sec^2 50^\circ) + (-1)^2$$

$$= 1 + (-1) + 1 = 1, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

5. $\tan\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = -\cot \theta = -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} = -3$

故選(A)

6. $\cos(A+B) = \cos(\pi - C) = -\cos C$

$$= -\left(\frac{5^2 + 3^2 - 7^2}{2 \times 5 \times 3}\right) = -\left(\frac{25 + 9 - 49}{30}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

故選(D)

7. $f(i) = -i + 1 + ai + b = 0$ ，其中 a 、 b 均為實數

$$\therefore (b+1) + (a-1)i = 0 + 0i \Rightarrow b = -1, a = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + ax + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(x-1) + (x-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2+1)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = i, -i, 1$$

\therefore 三根乘積為 $i \times (-i) \times 1 = 1$ ，故選(C)

8. $\because f(x) = (x+2)^2 Q(x) + (x-2)$

$$= (x+2)^2 Q(x) + (x+2) - 4$$

$$= (x+2)[(x+2)Q(x) + 1] - 4$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 除以 $x+2$ 的餘式為 $f(-2) = -4$ ，故選(A)

9. $\triangle ABC$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \times \sin 60^\circ = 3\sqrt{3}$ ，故選(B)

10. $\because x^2 - 1 = (x+1)(x-1)$

$\therefore f(x) = x^5 + 2ax^2 - bx + 4$ 可被 $x-1$ 及 $x+1$ 整除

$$f(1) = 1 + 2a - b + 4 = 0$$

$$f(-1) = -1 + 2a + b + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a - b = -5 \\ 2a + b = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 1, \therefore a + b = -1$$

故選(B)

$$11. \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

$$12. \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{(x+1)(x-2)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^2}$$

同乘 $(x+1)(x-2)^2$ 得

$$2x^2 - 3x + 1 = A(x-2)^2 + B(x+1)(x-2) + C(x+1)$$

$$\text{令 } x = -1 \text{ 代入得 } 6 = A \times 9 \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{令 } x = 2 \text{ 代入得 } 3 = C \times 3 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\text{比較 } x^2 \text{ 項係數得 } 2 = A + B \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{2}{3} + B \Rightarrow B = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore A + B + C = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + 1 = 3, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

$$13. \because \omega = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} = \cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \omega^5 = \cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

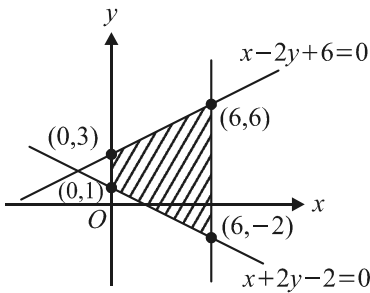
$$\frac{1}{\omega^5} = \omega^{-5} = \cos(-300^\circ) + i \sin(-300^\circ)$$

$$= \cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\text{所求} = 1 + \omega^5 + \frac{1}{\omega^5} = 1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} = 2$$

故選(D)

14. 如下圖



此梯形區域面積為 $\frac{(2+8) \times 6}{2} = 30$ ，故選(C)

15. $-2 \leq x \leq 4 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-4) \leq 0$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 8 \leq 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 2x + 8 \geq 0$
 比較係數得 $a = -1$, $b = 2$
 $|ax+b| \leq 3 \Rightarrow |-x+2| \leq 3 \Rightarrow |x-2| \leq 3$
 $\Rightarrow -3 \leq x-2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 5$
 $\therefore x = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 共有 7 個整數解，故選(C)

16. 設另一根為 β
 由根與係數關係知，兩根積 $(1-i)\beta = 3-i$
 $\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{3-i}{1-i} = \frac{(3-i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{4+2i}{2} = 2+i$
 \therefore 兩根和為 $1-i+2+i = 3 = -a$, $\therefore a = -3$ ，故選(A)

17. 由算幾不等式 $\frac{a+a+b}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{a \cdot a \cdot b}$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \geq \sqrt[3]{a^2 b} \Rightarrow 8 \geq a^2 b$$

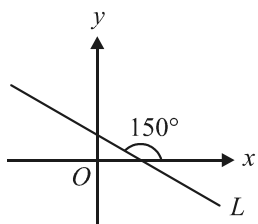
$\therefore a^2 b$ 之最大值为 8，故選(B)

18. $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 8 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 8 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 15 & 48 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 15 & 48 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 48$ ，故選(D)

19. $\left| \frac{(1+2i)^2}{(4-3i)(1+i)^2} \right| = \frac{|1+2i|^2}{|4-3i||1+i|^2}$
 $= \frac{(\sqrt{1^2+2^2})^2}{\sqrt{4^2+(-3)^2}(\sqrt{1^2+1^2})^2} = \frac{5}{5 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$
 $\therefore a^2+b^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ ，故選(A)

20. $\therefore x + \sqrt{3}y - 1 = 0$ 的斜率 $m = \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

其中斜角 $\alpha = 150^\circ$ ，如下圖所示



$\therefore L$ 和 y 軸所夾的銳角 $\theta = 150^\circ - 90^\circ = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}，故選(C)$$

21. 化簡 $\begin{vmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ a-c & b-d \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \times (1)$
 $= \begin{vmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ 2a & 2b \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ a & b \end{vmatrix}$
 $= (-2) \times \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a+c & b+d \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \times (-1)$ (上式兩列對調)
 $= (-2) \times \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$
 $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ a-c & b-d \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \times \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = -4 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 2$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 3a+2c & 3b+2d \\ 2a-3c & 2b-3d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3a+2c & 3b+2d \\ 2a-3c & 2b-3d \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
 $= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{13}{2}a & \frac{13}{2}b \\ 3a+2c & 3b+2d \end{vmatrix}$
 $= \left(-\frac{13}{2}\right) \times \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 3a+2c & 3b+2d \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \times (-3)$
 $= \left(-\frac{13}{2}\right) \times \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 2c & 2d \end{vmatrix} = (-13) \times \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = (-13) \times 2 = -26$

故選(A)

22. $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \times 2 \times \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -1$

$\therefore (\vec{a} + t\vec{b})$ 和 $(\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ 兩個向量互相垂直

$$\therefore (\vec{a} + t\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + t(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) - t|\vec{b}|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 1 - t - 4t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{5}，故選(C)$$

23. 設 $x^4 = 16i = 16(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$ 的四個根為 x_1 、 x_2 、 x_3 、 x_4

$$\text{則 } x_k = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} \right), k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\text{當 } k = 0 \text{ 時, } x_1 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

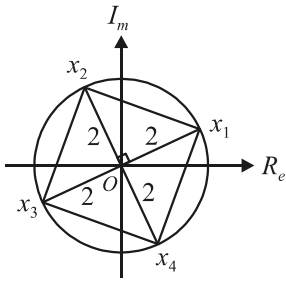
$$\text{當 } k = 1 \text{ 時, } x_2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{當 } k = 2 \text{ 時, } x_3 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{當 } k = 3 \text{ 時, } x_4 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{13\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\therefore |x_1| = |x_2| = |x_3| = |x_4| = 2$$

$\therefore x_1$ 、 x_2 、 x_3 、 x_4 四個根在複數平面上所成的四邊形為正方形



如上圖所示，所求正方形面積為 $4 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8$ ，故選(A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 24. \quad & |2\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}| = \sqrt{13} \Rightarrow |2\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}|^2 = (\sqrt{13})^2 \\
 & \Rightarrow 4|\vec{a}|^2 + 12(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + 9|\vec{b}|^2 = 13 \\
 & \Rightarrow 16 + 12 \times (2 \times 1 \times \cos \theta) + 9 = 13 \\
 & \Rightarrow 24 \cos \theta = -12 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \vec{a}$ 和 \vec{b} 的夾角 $\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ ，故選(C)

$$\begin{aligned}
 25. \quad & \text{設 } \vec{AB} = \vec{a} = (-4, -2), \vec{AC} = \vec{b} = (1, 1) \\
 & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (-4) \times 1 + (-2) \times 1 = -6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{AH} = \left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2} \right) \vec{b} = \left(\frac{-6}{2} \right) (1, 1) = (-3, -3)$$

$$\because \text{已知 } A(2, 5), \therefore H(-3+2, -3+5) = (-1, 2)$$

故選(B)