

107 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

107-5-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
B	D	C	C	D	A	A	A	B	C	B	B	C	B	C	B	C	D	C	D	A	D	A	A	D

1. 因為三點共線，任兩點之間斜率相同

$$m_{\overline{AB}} = m_{\overline{AC}} \Rightarrow \frac{2 - (-4)}{(k-2) - (-1)} = \frac{k - (-4)}{-2 - (-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-1)(k+4) = -6 \Rightarrow k^2 + 3k + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -1, -2$$

故選(B)

2. 將原行列式的第一列及第二列各元都乘以(-1)加到

$$\text{第三列} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 & 34 \\ 3 & 25 & 69 \\ 4 & 37 & 104 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 & 34 \\ 3 & 25 & 69 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

依第三列降階展開

$$= 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 \\ 3 & 25 \end{vmatrix} = 25 - 36 = -11, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

$$3. \int_0^3 (2x-1)^2 dx = \frac{(2x-1)^3}{3 \cdot 2} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{5^3 - (-1)^3}{6} = \frac{126}{6} = 21$$

[另解]原式 = $\int_0^3 (4x^2 - 4x + 1) dx$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{4}{2}x^2 + x \right) \Big|_0^3 = 36 - \frac{36}{2} + 3 = 21, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

挑輸的人 選出的率

$$4. \frac{C_1^4 \cdot C_1^3}{3^4} = \frac{12}{81} = \frac{4}{27}, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

$$5. f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot \sqrt{x^3 + x + 2} - 0}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x^3 + x + 2} = \sqrt{1+1+2} = 2, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

$$6. \text{原式} = (\sqrt{2} \times i)(\sqrt{3} \times i)(\sqrt{6} \times i) + \sqrt{-36}$$

$$= \sqrt{36} \times i^3 + \sqrt{36} \times i = 6 \cdot (-i) + 6i = 0, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$7. \text{原式} = \frac{a^{3x} - a^{-3x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} \cdot \frac{a^{3x}}{a^{3x}} = \frac{a^{6x} - 1}{a^{4x} + a^{2x}}$$

$$= \frac{(a^{2x})^3 - 1}{(a^{2x})^2 + a^{2x}} = \frac{5^3 - 1}{5^2 + 5} = \frac{124}{30} = \frac{62}{15}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

8. 令 $\tan \theta = x, x > 0$

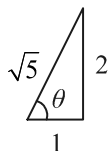
$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)(2x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (不合)}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \sec \theta = \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \csc \theta = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$5 \sin \theta - 4 \sec \theta = 5 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - 4 \cdot \sqrt{5} = -2\sqrt{5}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$



$$9. \text{原式} = (-\sin \theta) \cdot (-\csc \theta) + \tan \theta \cdot \tan \theta$$

$$= 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

$$10. \text{原式} = 6\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + 3\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 6 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 7 = 9, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

11. 此題為機率中的獨立事件

假設 Curry 命中的機率為 $P(A) = 45\% = 0.45$

Durant 命中的機率為 $P(B) = 36\% = 0.36$

所求即為 $P(A \cap B') + P(A' \cap B)$

$$= P(A) \cdot P(B') + P(A') \cdot P(B)$$

$$= 0.45 \cdot 0.64 + 0.55 \cdot 0.36 = 0.486, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

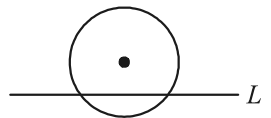
$$12. \begin{cases} 60 = 48a + b \\ 9 = 12a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{4} \\ b = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}x + 24$$

$$\text{將 } x = 36 \text{ 代入} \Rightarrow y = 36 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 24 = 51, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

13. 化圓 C 為標準式： $(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5^2$ ，圓心坐標 (2, 3)，半徑為 5

圓心到直線 L 的距離

$$= \frac{|4 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3 - 2|}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{15}{5} = 3 < 5$$



即直線 L 為割線

$$M = 5 + 3 = 8, m = 0, M - m = 8 - 0 = 8, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

$$14. f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \dots \text{ ①}$$

遞減區間為 $(-3, 1)$ ，表示 $f'(-3) = 0$ 且 $f'(1) = 0$

可設 $f'(x) = k(x+3)(x-1) \dots \text{ ②}$

利用 ① = ② $\Rightarrow a = 3, b = -9$ ，又 $f(0) = 4 \Rightarrow c = 4$

$$\text{則 } f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2) = 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 - 9 \cdot 2 + 4 = 6, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

15. 利用綜合除法

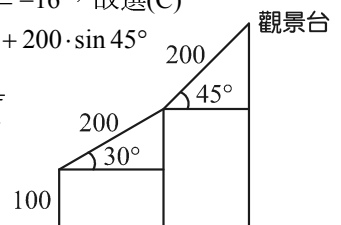
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & -4 & 2 & -6 & 1 \\ & +3 & -1 & +1 & \\ \hline & 3 & -1 & +1 & \\ & & +3 & +2 & \\ \hline & 3 & +2 & +3 & \\ & & +3 & & \\ \hline & 3 & +5 & & \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \\ & a & b & & \end{array}$$

$$ac + bd = 3 \times 3 + 5 \times (-5) = -16, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

$$16. \text{所求} = 100 + 200 \cdot \sin 30^\circ + 200 \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= 100 + 200 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 200 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 200 + 100\sqrt{2} \approx 340$$



故選(B)

17. 點數和為 10 點的可能性為

$$\begin{cases} (1, 3, 6) \rightarrow 3! = 6 \\ (1, 4, 5) \rightarrow 3! = 6 \\ (2, 2, 6) \rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!} = 3 \\ (2, 3, 5) \rightarrow 3! = 6 \Rightarrow 6+6+3+6+3+3 = 27 \\ (2, 4, 4) \rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!} = 3 \\ (3, 3, 4) \rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!} = 3 \end{cases}$$

其中有兩個骰子同點數的可能性為 $3+3+3=9$ 則所求機率為 $\frac{9}{27} = \frac{1}{3}$ ，故選(C)

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \text{原式} &= \sum_{k=4}^{13} (6k^2 - k - 2) = 6 \sum_{k=4}^{13} k^2 - \sum_{k=4}^{13} k - \sum_{k=4}^{13} 2 \\ &= 6 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{13} k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^3 k^2 \right) - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{13} k - \sum_{k=1}^3 k \right) - \sum_{k=4}^{13} 2 \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{13 \cdot 14 \cdot 27}{6} - 1^2 - 2^2 - 3^2 \right) - \left(\frac{13 \cdot 14}{2} - 1 - 2 - 3 \right) - 10 \cdot 2 \\ &= 4725, \text{故選(D)} \end{aligned}$$

$$[\text{另解}] \text{原式} \sum_{k=4}^{13} (3k-2)(2k+1) = 10 \cdot 9 + 13 \cdot 11 + \dots$$

$$+ 34 \cdot 25 + 37 \cdot 27 = 90 + 143 + \dots + 850 + 959 = 4725$$

19. 先將字母分類，2 個 a 、2 個 y 、1 個 M 以及 1 個 d 選出 3 個字母可能有：

$$(1) \text{ 2 同 1 異：選法 } C_1^2 \cdot C_1^3 = 6, \text{ 排法 } \frac{3!}{2!} = 3$$

$$(2) \text{ 3 異：選法 } C_3^4 = 4, \text{ 排法 } 3! = 6$$

所有排法為 $6 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 6 = 42$ ，故選(C)

$$20. \because a \cdot b = (\log_{10} 2) \cdot (\log_3 10) = \log_3 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \log_{60} 90 &= \frac{\log_3 90}{\log_3 60} = \frac{\log_3 (3^2 \cdot 10)}{\log_3 (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 10)} \\ &= \frac{\log_3 3^2 + \log_3 10}{\log_3 2 + \log_3 3 + \log_3 10} = \frac{2+b}{ab+1+b}, \text{故選(D)} \end{aligned}$$

21. 原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{3n^2 - 4n + 1} - \sqrt{3n^2 + 2n + 3}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3n^2 - 4n + 1} + \sqrt{3n^2 + 2n + 3}}{\sqrt{3n^2 - 4n + 1} + \sqrt{3n^2 + 2n + 3}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3n^2 - 4n + 1) - (3n^2 + 2n + 3)}{\sqrt{3n^2 - 4n + 1} + \sqrt{3n^2 + 2n + 3}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6n - 2}{\sqrt{3n^2 - 4n + 1} + \sqrt{3n^2 + 2n + 3}} \\ &= \frac{-6}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{-6}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3} \text{ (取分子分母最高次方係數比)} \end{aligned}$$

故選(A)

$$22. m_1 = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ 假設直線 } L_2 \text{ 斜率為 } m, \text{ 兩線交角為 } 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 60^\circ = \pm \frac{m - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + m \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} + m = \pm \left(m - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$(1) \text{ 取「+」：} m \text{ 不存在，} L_2 \text{ 為鉛直線，} L_2: x = -4$$

$$(2) \text{ 取「-」：} 2m = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_2: y - 2\sqrt{3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[x - (-4)] \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{3}y - 2 = 0$$

故選(D)

23. 根據敘述，曲線上一點到兩定點距離和固定，此曲線為橢圓，設長軸長為 $2a$ ，短軸長為 $2b$ ，兩救護站為焦點

$$\overline{AB} = 2c = 120 \Rightarrow c = 60$$

$$\text{到兩救護站距離和為 } 2a = 200 \Rightarrow a = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{100^2 - 60^2} = 80$$

所求為橢圓的正焦弦長

$$= \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot 80^2}{100} = \frac{2 \cdot 6400}{100} = 128, \text{故選(A)}$$

24. 根據算幾不等式，原式

$$= \frac{\frac{a}{3} + \frac{a}{3} + \frac{a}{3} + b + b + c}{6} \geq \sqrt[6]{\left(\frac{a}{3}\right)\left(\frac{a}{3}\right)\left(\frac{a}{3}\right)(b)(b)(c)} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{a^3 b^2 c}{27}}$$

$$\text{「=」成立時，} \frac{a}{3} = b = c \Rightarrow a = 3c, b = c$$

$$\because 3c + 2c + c = 12 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} c = 2 \\ b = 2, \text{故選(A)} \\ a = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$25. x^4 = \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (8\sqrt{3})^2} \left(\frac{-8}{16} + \frac{8\sqrt{3}i}{16} \right) = 16 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$= 16 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$x_k = \sqrt[4]{16} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi}{4} \right), k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$x_0 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sqrt{3} + i \Rightarrow (\sqrt{3}, 1) \in \text{I}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = -1 + \sqrt{3}i \Rightarrow (-1, \sqrt{3}) \in \text{II}$$

$$x_2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{6} \right) = -\sqrt{3} - i \Rightarrow (-\sqrt{3}, -1) \in \text{III}$$

$$x_3 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = 1 - \sqrt{3}i \Rightarrow (1, -\sqrt{3}) \in \text{IV}$$

四點都在不同象限，恰成為正方形

$$\text{面積} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{4} = 8$$

故選(D)

