

108 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

108-2-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
B	D	C	A	C	A	D	B	C	B	B	D	A	A	C	C	B	A	D	C	C	A	B	D	D

1. 由點斜式可知此直線為

$$y-1 = -\frac{1}{3}(x+4) \Rightarrow x+3y+1=0, \text{ 故 } a+b=1+3=4$$

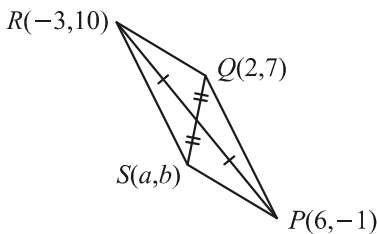
故選(B)

2. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心坐標為 G 點，由重心性質可知

$$\overline{AG} : \overline{GD} = 2 : 1, \text{ 再由分點公式可得}$$

$$G\left(\frac{2 \times (-8) + 1 \times 1}{2+1}, \frac{2 \times 5 + 1 \times 2}{2+1}\right) = (-5, 4), \text{ 故選(D)}$$

3. 如下圖



設 $S(a, b)$ ，由平行四邊形對角線相互平分可知

$$\left(\frac{6+(-3)}{2}, \frac{(-1)+10}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a+2}{2}, \frac{b+7}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a=1, b=2 \therefore S(1, 2)$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{QS} = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (7-2)^2} = \sqrt{26}, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

4. 將 $y = ax^2 + 4x$ 向左平移 2 單位得

$$y = a(x+2)^2 + 4(x+2)$$

$$\text{再向上平移 1 單位得 } y = a(x+2)^2 + 4(x+2) + 1$$

$$\text{以 } (1, -5) \text{ 代入上式可得 } -5 = 9a + 13 \Rightarrow a = -2$$

故選(A)

5. 如下圖， $\triangle ABC$ 中，以 \overline{AB} 為底，則高為 $1 - (-3) = 4$

$$\text{其面積為 } \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AB} \times 4 = 8 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 4$$

又 A 、 B 兩點對稱於 $x=4$ ，可知 $A(2, 1)$ ， $B(6, 1)$

\therefore 頂點 $C(4, -3)$

$$\text{設 } \Gamma : y = a(x-4)^2 - 3$$

以 $A(2, 1)$ 代入得

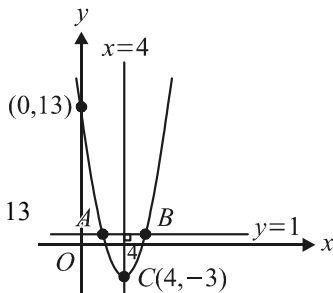
$$1 = 4a - 3 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\text{即 } \Gamma : y = (x-4)^2 - 3$$

令 $x=0$ 代入 Γ 可得 $y=13$

即 Γ 與 y 軸交於 $(0, 13)$

故選(C)

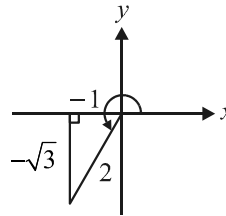


6. $\because 1170^\circ \leq \theta \leq 1350^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times 360^\circ + 90^\circ \leq \theta \leq 3 \times 360^\circ + 270^\circ$$

$\therefore \theta \in \text{II 或 III}$ ，又 $\tan \theta = \sqrt{3} > 0$ 可知 $\theta \in \text{III}$

作 θ 的最小正同界角如下圖



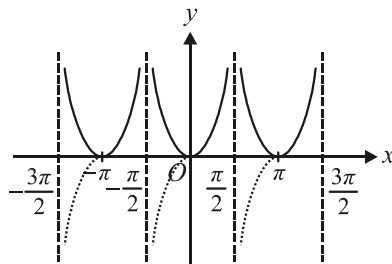
$$\text{可得 } \sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 且 } \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

7. 各選項之週期為：

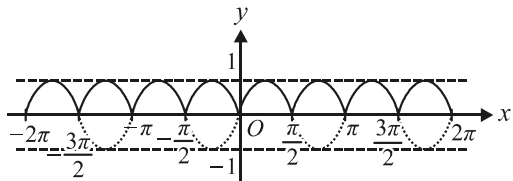
$$\text{(A) } T_f = 2\pi$$

$$\text{(B) } T_g = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4\pi$$

(C) 作圖如下，可知 $T_h = \pi$



(D) 作圖如下，可知 $T_k = \frac{\pi}{2}$



故週期最小為(D)

8. $\tan \angle DAE = \tan(\angle DAC - \angle EAC)$

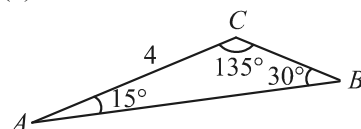
$$= \frac{\tan \angle DAC - \tan \angle EAC}{1 + \tan \angle DAC \times \tan \angle EAC} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{11}, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

9. 由正弦定理可知

$$\because \frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin B} = 2R \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\sin B} = 8 \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ \text{ 或 } 150^\circ$$

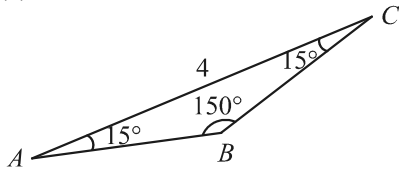
(1) 當 $\angle B = 30^\circ$



$$\angle C = 180^\circ - 15^\circ - 30^\circ = 135^\circ \quad \therefore \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 135^\circ} = 2R$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 2R \sin 135^\circ = 2 \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

(2) 當 $\angle B = 150^\circ$



$$\angle C = 180^\circ - 15^\circ - 150^\circ = 15^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 15^\circ} = 2R \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 2R \sin 15^\circ = 2 \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{2}$$

由(1)(2)可知所求為

$$4\sqrt{2} + (2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2}, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

10. $\because (\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin x \cos x \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

令 $\sin x + \cos x = t$ 代入 $\textcircled{1}$

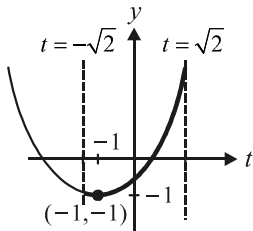
$$\text{得 } t^2 = 1 + 2 \sin x \cos x \Rightarrow \sin x \cos x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 可化為 } t + \frac{t^2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(t+1)^2 - 1$$

$$\text{又 } -\sqrt{2} \leq \sin x + \cos x \leq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{則當 } t = \sqrt{2} \text{ 時, } f(x) \text{ 有最大值 } \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2}+1)^2 - 1 = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

故選(B)



11. $\because \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} = \frac{1}{k+1} \Rightarrow k^2 + k - 2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (k+2)(k-1) = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2 \text{ 或 } 1 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{又 } \vec{a} \perp \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k(k+5) + 1 \times 6 = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 + 5k + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k+2)(k+3) = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2 \text{ 或 } -3 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ 可知 $k = -2$, 故選(B)

12. 分別計算各選項之向量在 \vec{a} 上之正射影可得

(A) $\frac{8 \times 1 + 10 \times 1}{\sqrt{2^2}}(1, 1) = (9, 9)$

(B) $\frac{10 \times 1 + 8 \times 1}{\sqrt{2^2}}(1, 1) = (9, 9)$

(C) $\frac{24 \times 1 + 25 \times 1}{\sqrt{2^2}}(1, 1) = (\frac{49}{2}, \frac{49}{2})$

(D) $\frac{6 \times 1 + 8 \times 1}{\sqrt{2^2}}(1, 1) = (7, 7)$

故選(D)

13. $\because |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = 9 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4|\vec{b}|^2 = 9$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4 = 9 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{8}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

14. $\because f(99)$ 即 $f(x)$ 除以 $x-99$ 之餘式, 由綜合除法

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -2 & 200 & -199 & 100 & -199 & 99 \\ & & -198 & 198 & -99 & 99 \\ \hline & -2 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -100 \end{array}$$

可得 $f(99) = -100$

又 $g(x)$ 除以 $x+1$ 之餘式 $r(x)$ 為常數多項式

$$g(-1) = -3 - 97 + 1 = -99 \quad \therefore r(99) = -99$$

則 $f(99) + r(99) = -100 - 99 = -199$, 故選(A)

15. $\because f(1) = f(2) = 1$, 可設 $f(x) = a(x-1)(x-2) + 1$

$$\text{又 } f(3) = 5 \Rightarrow a(3-1)(3-2) + 1 = 5 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2(x-1)(x-2) + 1$$

故 $f(4) = 2 \times 3 \times 2 + 1 = 13$, 故選(C)

16. $\because x^3 + 1 = (x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$ 原式同乘 $(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$

$$\text{可得 } 3x^2 = (x^2 - x + 1) + (x+1)(Ax + B)$$

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

$$\text{比較係數得 } \begin{cases} A+1=3 \\ A+B-1=0 \\ B+1=0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow A = 2, B = -1$, 故 $A - B = 2 - (-1) = 3$, 故選(C)

17. 原式 = $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 80-78 & 3 \\ -6 & -8+3 & -4 \\ 7 & 77-69 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -6 & -5 & -4 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (6) \\ \leftarrow (-7) \end{matrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 14 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{對第一行} \\ \text{降階} \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 14 \\ -6 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
成比例

故選(B)

18. $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x+3 & 1 & 2 \\ x+3 & x & 1 \\ x+3 & 2 & x \end{vmatrix}$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
(1) (1)

$$= (x+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & x \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (-1) \\ \leftarrow (-1) \end{matrix}$$

$$= (x+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & x-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{對第一行} \\ \text{降階} \end{matrix} (x+3) \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & -1 \\ 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x+3)[(x-1)(x-2) + 1] = (x+3)(x^2 - 3x + 3) = 0$$

$\therefore x+3=0$ 或 $x^2-3x+3=0$ 得一實根 $x=-3$ ，並由根與係數關係得 $x^2-3x+3=0$ 之兩共軛虛根之和為 3 得所求即此三根之和 $-3+3=0$ ，故選(A)

[另解]

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^3 - 6x + 9$$

由三次多項方程式的根與係數關係可知，方程式 $x^3-6x+9=0$ 之三根和為 0，故選(A)

19. 設另一根為 α ，由根與係數關係知

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + (1-i) = -k \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \alpha(1-i) = 3-i \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

由 $\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3-i}{1-i} = 2+i$ 代入 $\textcircled{1}$

得 $(2+i) + (1-i) = -k \Rightarrow k = -3$ ，故選(D)

20. 設實根 α 代入方程式得 $\alpha^2 + (i-1)\alpha + 2i - k = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha^2 - \alpha - k) + (\alpha + 2)i = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha^2 - \alpha - k$ 與 $\alpha + 2$ 皆為實數

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha^2 - \alpha - k = 0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \alpha + 2 = 0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

由 $\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = -2$ 代入 $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 4 + 2 - k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 6$ 故選(C)

21. [法一]

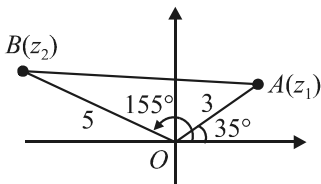
$$z_1 - z_2 = (3\cos 35^\circ - 5\cos 155^\circ) + i(3\sin 35^\circ - 5\sin 155^\circ)$$

$$\therefore |z_1 - z_2|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{(3\cos 35^\circ - 5\cos 155^\circ)^2 + (3\sin 35^\circ - 5\sin 155^\circ)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9\cos^2 35^\circ - 30\cos 35^\circ \cos 155^\circ + 25\cos^2 155^\circ + 9\sin^2 35^\circ - 30\sin 35^\circ \sin 155^\circ + 25\sin^2 155^\circ} \\ &= \sqrt{9(\cos^2 35^\circ + \sin^2 35^\circ) + 25(\cos^2 155^\circ + \sin^2 155^\circ) - 30(\cos 35^\circ \cos 155^\circ + \sin 35^\circ \sin 155^\circ)} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 25 - 30\cos(35^\circ - 155^\circ)} = \sqrt{34 - 30\cos(-120^\circ)} \\ &= \sqrt{34 - 30(-\frac{1}{2})} = \sqrt{34 + 15} = \sqrt{49} = 7, \text{ 故選(C)} \end{aligned}$$

[法二]

z_1 與 z_2 在複數平面上如圖上 A、B 兩點所示



所求 $|z_1 - z_2|$ 即複數平面上 \overline{AB} 長

由餘弦定理可知

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AB}^2 &= 5^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 5 \times 3 \cos(155^\circ - 35^\circ) \\ &= 34 - 30(-\frac{1}{2}) = 49 \quad \therefore \overline{AB} = \sqrt{49} = 7, \text{ 故選(C)} \end{aligned}$$

22. 由 $-\frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \Rightarrow (x + \frac{1}{2})(x - 1) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow -2x^2 + x + 1 > 0$$

與 $ax^2 + bx + 1 > 0$ 比較係數

得 $a = -2, b = 1$ ，故 $a + b = -1$ ，故選(A)

23. 作圖如下，令目標函數 $f(x, y) = 2x + y$

將各頂點代入 $f(x, y)$ ，分別得到

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

$$f(1, 5) = 2 + 5 = 7$$

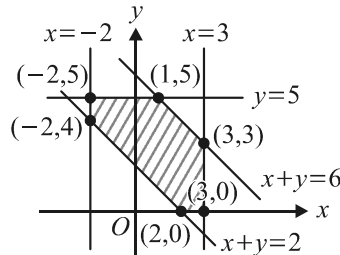
$$f(3, 3) = 6 + 3 = 9 \text{ (最大值)}$$

$$f(3, 0) = 6 + 0 = 6$$

$$f(2, 0) = 4 + 0 = 4$$

$$f(-2, 4) = -4 + 4 = 0 \text{ (最小值)}$$

得所求為 $9 + 0 = 9$ ，故選(B)



24. 由算幾不等式可知

$$\frac{2a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2}}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{2a(\frac{b}{2})(\frac{b}{2})} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}ab^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 64 \geq \frac{1}{2}ab^2 \Rightarrow 256 \geq 2ab^2$$

得 $2ab^2$ 的最大值為 256，故選(D)

25. 由柯西不等式可知

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sqrt{a^2} + \sqrt{2b^2} + \sqrt{3c^2}) \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2b}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3c}}\right)^2 \right) \\ &\geq \left(\sqrt{a} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{2b} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2b}} + \sqrt{3c} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3c}} \right)^2 \\ &\Rightarrow 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2b} + \frac{1}{3c} \right) \geq (1 + 1 + 1)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2b} + \frac{1}{3c} \geq \frac{9}{3} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

得最小值為 3，故選(D)