

108 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

108-5-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
D	B	D	C	C	B	C	C	A	D	D	B	C	A	A	D	B	A	A	C	B	D	B	C	A

1. 設銳角三角形最大角為 C (對應邊為最大邊 c)

$$\because 0^\circ < \angle C < 90^\circ \quad \therefore \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - c^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 > c^2$$

(A) $2^2 + 3^2 = 13 < 4^2 \Rightarrow 2, 3, 4$ 不是銳角三角形的三邊長

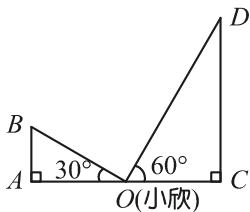
(B) $3^2 + 4^2 = 25 < 6^2 \Rightarrow 3, 4, 6$ 不是銳角三角形的三邊長

(C) $5^2 + 6^2 = 61 < 8^2 \Rightarrow 5, 6, 8$ 不是銳角三角形的三邊長

(D) $7^2 + 9^2 = 130 > 10^2 \Rightarrow 7, 9, 10$ 是銳角三角形的三邊長

故選(D)

2.



如上圖，小欣站在兩金字塔之間的中點 O 處， \overline{AB} 為小金字塔高度、 \overline{CD} 為大金字塔高度

$$\text{令 } \overline{OA} = \overline{OC} = h$$

$$\overline{AB} = h \tan 30^\circ, \quad \overline{CD} = h \tan 60^\circ$$

$$\text{則 } \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{h \tan 60^\circ}{h \tan 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = 3$$

故選(B)

3. (A)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{第一列與第三列對調})$$

調)
$$= \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{第二列與第三列對調})$$

(B) 行與列互換，所得新行列式之值和原來的相等

(C)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ -b_1 + c_1 & -b_2 + c_2 & -b_3 + c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{將第二列} \times (-1) \text{ 加到第三列})$$

二列 $\times (-1)$ 加到第三列)

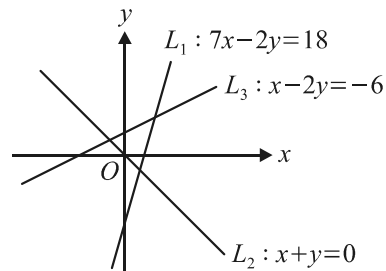
$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & a_3 + b_3 \\ -b_1 + c_1 & -b_2 + c_2 & -b_3 + c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{將第一列加到第二列})$$

(D)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & a_2 & a_1 \\ b_3 & b_2 & b_1 \\ c_3 & c_2 & c_1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{第一行與第三行對調, 其值變號})$$

對調，其值變號)

故選(D)

4.



如上圖， \therefore 點 $P(a, b)$ 在三角形區域中

$$\therefore 7a - 2b \leq 18, \quad a + b \geq 0, \quad a - 2b \geq -6$$

故選(C)

5. 設公差為 d ， $a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{29} = 31 \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{30} = 76 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{30}) - (a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{29}) = 76 - 31$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_2 - a_1) + (a_4 - a_3) + \dots + (a_{30} - a_{29}) = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow 15d = 45 \Rightarrow d = 3$$

故選(C)

6.
$$a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{6}} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{6}} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$c = \sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{6}} = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{9} < \frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{6} \quad \therefore \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} < \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} < \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

故 $b < a < c$ ，故選(B)

7. (A) $4^3 = 64$

(B) $P_3^4 = 24$

(C) $H_3^4 = 20$

(D) $C_3^4 = 4$

故選(C)

8. 甲沒有猜輸乙的機率 = $1 -$ 甲猜輸乙的機率

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{3 \times 3} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

9. 期望值

$$= \sum_{k=1}^6 \left(\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^6 \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{1}{7}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

10. (A) 乙科目的全距比甲科目的全距小
 (B) 甲科目的算術平均數比乙科目的算術平均數小
 (C) 甲科目的中位數比乙科目的中位數小
 (D) 甲科目的標準差比乙科目的標準差大
 故選(D)

11. (A) 頂點是拋物線上與焦點距離最短的點
 (B) $\overline{F_1F_2} = 8 = 2c > 2a = 6 \quad \therefore$ 不是橢圓
 (C) $\overline{F_1F_2} = 4 = 2c < 2a = 6 \quad \therefore$ 不是雙曲線

(D) 等軸雙曲線 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$

\therefore 正焦弦長 $= \frac{2a^2}{a} = 2a =$ 貫軸長

故選(D)

12. $\int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x+1} dx = \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{(x+1)^2} dx$

$$= \int_{-2}^2 |x+1| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} -(x+1) dx + \int_{-1}^2 (x+1) dx$$

$$= -\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^2$$

$$= \left[-\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) + (2 - 2) \right] + \left[(2 + 2) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right] = 5, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

13. 解 $\begin{cases} y = x(4-x) \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(4-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ 或 } 4$

解 $\begin{cases} y = x(4-x) \\ y = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(4-x) = x \Rightarrow 4x - x^2 = x$

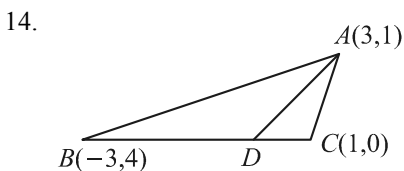
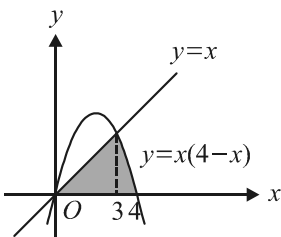
$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ 或 } 3$

灰色區域面積 $= \int_0^4 [x(4-x) - 0] dx - \int_0^3 [x(4-x) - x] dx$

$= \int_0^4 (-x^2 + 4x) dx - \int_0^3 (-x^2 + 3x) dx$

$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{4}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^4 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^3$

$= \left(-\frac{64}{3} + 32 \right) - \left(-\frac{27}{3} + \frac{27}{2} \right) = \frac{37}{6}, \text{ 故選(C)}$



$\triangle ABD$ 面積 $= 3 \cdot \triangle ACD$ 面積

$\therefore \triangle ABD$ 與 $\triangle ACD$ 有相同的高

$\therefore \overline{BD} : \overline{CD} = \triangle ABD$ 面積 : $\triangle ACD$ 面積 $= 3 : 1$

由分點公式得 $D\left(\frac{1 \times (-3) + 3 \times 1}{1+3}, \frac{1 \times 4 + 3 \times 0}{1+3} \right) = (0, 1)$

直線 L 通過 A 、 D 兩點，故斜率 $m = \frac{1-1}{3-0} = 0$

故選(A)

15. 多項式 $f(x)$ 之各項係數和為 $2 \Rightarrow f(1) = 2$

$f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1) \cdot q(x) + 5x + 3$

$\Rightarrow f(1) = (1^2 + 1 + 1) \cdot q(1) + 5 \cdot 1 + 3 = 2$

$\Rightarrow 3q(1) + 8 = 2 \Rightarrow 3q(1) = -6 \Rightarrow q(1) = -2$

$\therefore x-1$ 除 $q(x)$ 之餘式為 $q(1) = -2$

故選(A)

16. $\alpha = \sin 15^\circ - i \cos 15^\circ$

$= \cos 75^\circ - i \sin 75^\circ = \cos 285^\circ + i \sin 285^\circ$

$\alpha^{20} = (\cos 285^\circ + i \sin 285^\circ)^{20}$

$= \cos 5700^\circ + i \sin 5700^\circ = \cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ$

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

$\Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \rightarrow$ 在第四象限，故選(D)

17. 設原分數為 x 分，調整後分數為 $12\sqrt{x} + 16$

\therefore 增加的分數為 $f(x) = 12\sqrt{x} + 16 - x = 12x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x + 16$
 且 $0 \leq x \leq 49$

$f'(x) = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} - 1 = \frac{6 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$

令 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6 - \sqrt{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 6 \Rightarrow x = 36$

x	0	...	36	...	49
$f'(x)$			+	-	
$f(x)$	16		↗	↘	51

\therefore 當 $x = 36$ 時， $f(x)$ 最大，即原始分數為 36 分者，所加的分數最多，故選(B)

18. 設圓 O 半徑為 r

$\therefore \overline{AB} = 1 \Rightarrow B$ 點坐標為 $(r, -1)$

$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{-1}{r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{-1}{\tan \theta} = -\cot \theta$ ，故選(A)

19. $\overline{AC} = \sqrt{\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$\theta = 180^\circ - \angle C$ ， $\sin \theta = \sin(180^\circ - \angle C) = \sin C = \frac{3}{5}$

$\cos \theta = \cos(180^\circ - \angle C) = -\cos C = -\frac{4}{5}$

故 $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right) = -\frac{24}{25}$

故選(A)

20. $\overline{CE} = \overline{BO} = -\overline{OB} = -(\overline{OA} + \overline{AB})$

$$= -(2, 0) + (2 \cdot \cos 60^\circ, 2 \cdot \sin 60^\circ)$$

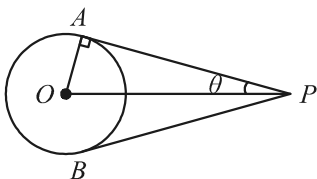
$$= -(2, 0) + (1, \sqrt{3}) = (-3, -\sqrt{3}), \text{ 故選(C)}$$

21. \because 方程式 $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 3 = 0$ 有三個相異有理根
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 3$ 有三個相異的整係數一次因式
 由整係數一次因式檢驗法可得因式可能為 $x \pm 1$ 、 $x \pm 3$ ，再由因式常數項乘積為 3 可知
 $f(x) = (x+1)(x-1)(x-3)$
 \therefore 此方程式的三個根為 $\pm 1, 3$
 即最小根為 -1 ，故選(B)

22. 由二項式定理得：
 $(1+x)^{10} = C_0^{10} + C_1^{10}x + C_2^{10}x^2 + \dots + C_9^{10}x^9 + C_{10}^{10}x^{10} \dots (*)$
 令 $x=1$ 代入(*)式
 $\Rightarrow C_0^{10} + C_1^{10} + C_2^{10} + C_3^{10} + \dots + C_{10}^{10} = 2^{10} \dots\dots ①$
 $x=-1$ 代入(*)式
 $\Rightarrow C_0^{10} - C_1^{10} + C_2^{10} - C_3^{10} + \dots + C_{10}^{10} = 0 \dots\dots ②$
 (A) 由①式
 $C_0^{10} + C_1^{10} + C_2^{10} + C_3^{10} + \dots + C_{10}^{10} = 2^{10}$
 $\Rightarrow C_1^{10} + C_2^{10} + C_3^{10} + \dots + C_{10}^{10} = 2^{10} - C_0^{10} = 1023$
 (B) 由②式
 $C_0^{10} - C_1^{10} + C_2^{10} - C_3^{10} + \dots + C_{10}^{10} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow -C_1^{10} + C_2^{10} - C_3^{10} + \dots + C_{10}^{10} = -C_0^{10}$
 $\Rightarrow C_1^{10} - C_2^{10} + C_3^{10} + \dots - C_{10}^{10} = C_0^{10} = 1$
 (C) $\frac{①+②}{2} \Rightarrow C_0^{10} + C_2^{10} + C_4^{10} + C_6^{10} + C_8^{10} + C_{10}^{10} = 2^9$
 $\Rightarrow C_2^{10} + C_4^{10} + C_6^{10} + C_8^{10} + C_{10}^{10} = 2^9 - C_0^{10} = 511$
 (D) $\frac{①-②}{2} \Rightarrow C_1^{10} + C_3^{10} + C_5^{10} + C_7^{10} + C_9^{10} = 2^9 = 512$

故選(D)

23. A 為切點， O 為圓心
 $\Rightarrow \overline{OA} \perp \overline{AP} \Rightarrow \triangle OAP$ 為直角三角形
 $\angle APB = 2\theta \Rightarrow \angle OPA = \theta$
 令 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y$
 切線段長 \overline{AP} 為
 $\sqrt{f(-2, 4)} = \sqrt{4 + 16 + 8 - 8} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 半徑 $\overline{OA} = \frac{\sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-2)^2 - 4 \times 0}}{2} = \sqrt{5}$
 $\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{\overline{OA}}{\overline{AP}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{4}{3}$ ，故選(B)



24. $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{a\sqrt{x+2}+b}{x-2}$ 存在
 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (a\sqrt{x+2}+6) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow a\sqrt{2+2}+b=0 \Rightarrow 2a+b=0 \Rightarrow b=-2a$ 代入原式
 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{a\sqrt{x+2}-2a}{x-2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{a(\sqrt{x+2}-2)}{x-2} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{a(\sqrt{x+2}-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{a(x-2)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow a=4$

故選(C)

25. 設 6 等星亮度為 F ，則 1 等星的亮度為 $100F$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = k \cdot \log \frac{100F}{F_0} \dots\dots ① \\ 6 = k \cdot \log \frac{F}{F_0} \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

①-② 得

$$-5 = k \cdot (\log \frac{100F}{F_0} - \log \frac{F}{F_0}) \Rightarrow -5 = k \cdot \log \frac{100F}{\frac{F}{F_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 = k \cdot \log 100 \Rightarrow -5 = k \cdot 2 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{5}{2}$$

故選(A)