

# 109 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

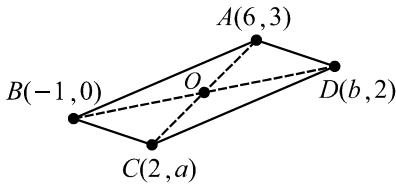
數學(C)卷

109-2-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	C	D	A	C	B	A	C	A	D	D	C	A	B	C	B	B	D	B	A	D	A	C	D	B

1. 如下圖， $O$  是平行四邊形  $ABCD$  兩對角線交點

$$O\left(\frac{6+2}{2}, \frac{0+2}{2}\right) = (4, 1)$$



將平行四邊形  $ABCD$  面積平分的直線  $L: y = cx - 3$  必通過  $O$  點

$\therefore$  將  $O(4, 1)$  代入  $L$  得  $1 = 4c - 3 \quad \therefore c = 1$

故選(B)

2. 設直線  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  的  $x$  截距為  $a$ ，表  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  過  $C(a, 0)$

即  $A(-2, 4)$ 、 $B(4, 1)$ 、 $C(a, 0)$  三點共線

$$\therefore m_{AB} = m_{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{1-4}{4-(-2)} = \frac{0-1}{a-4} \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{6} = \frac{-1}{a-4}$$

$\Rightarrow a - 4 = 2 \quad \therefore a = 6$ ，故選(C)

3. 平移後新函數為  $y = f(x) = a(x+3)^2 - 4a(x+3) + b$  通過  $(3, 18)$ 、 $(-2, -12)$

$$\text{代入得} \begin{cases} 18 = 36a - 24a + b \\ -12 = a - 4a + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12a + b = 18 \cdots \text{①} \\ -3a + b = -12 \cdots \text{②} \end{cases}$$

①-②得  $15a = 30 \Rightarrow a = 2, b = -6$

$\therefore a - b = 2 - (-6) = 8$ ，故選(D)

4.  $f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) + f(5) + f(6)$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi + \cos \frac{3}{3}\pi + \cos \frac{4}{3}\pi + \cos \frac{5}{3}\pi + \cos \frac{6}{3}\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{又 } f(7) = \cos \frac{7}{3}\pi = \cos\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = f(1)$$

同理  $f(8) = f(2)$ ， $f(9) = f(3)$ ， $f(10) = f(4)$ ，

$f(11) = f(5)$ ， $f(12) = f(6)$

$$\therefore f(7) + f(8) + f(9) + f(10) + f(11) + f(12) = 0$$

$\therefore$  週期為 6，每連續 6 個之和為 0

又  $75 \div 6 = 12 \cdots 3$

所求  $f(1) + f(2) + \cdots + f(75)$

$$= 0 \times 12 + f(1) + f(2) + f(3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-1) = -1$$
，故選(A)

5. 由圖形知週期為  $\frac{3}{2}\pi = \frac{2\pi}{|b|}$ ，又  $b > 0$ ， $\frac{3}{2}\pi = \frac{2\pi}{b}$

$$\Rightarrow 3b = 4 \quad \therefore b = \frac{4}{3}$$
，故選(C)

6.  $\tan A$ 、 $\tan B$  為方程式  $x^2 - (2a+1)x + 3a = 0$  的二根，由根與係數知

$$\begin{cases} \text{二根和 } \tan A + \tan B = 2a + 1 \\ \text{二根積 } \tan A \tan B = 3a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } \tan C = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan[180^\circ - (A+B)] = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -\tan(A+B) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(A+B) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{2a+1}{1-3a} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a + 4 = 1 - 3a \Rightarrow 11a = -3 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{11}$$
，故選(B)

7.  $\triangle ABC$  滿足  $2\cos A \sin B = \sin C$

$$\text{即 } \cancel{2} \times \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{\cancel{2}bc} \times \frac{\cancel{R}}{\cancel{R}} = \frac{c}{\cancel{R}}$$

$$\text{其中 } R \text{ 是 } \triangle ABC \text{ 外接圓半徑 } \therefore \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{c} = c$$

$$\text{即 } b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = c^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow a = b$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  為等腰三角形，故選(A)

$$8. \because \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \quad \therefore \frac{5}{\cos \theta} = \frac{4}{\sin \theta} \quad \text{，即 } \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4}{5}$$
，故選(C)

9.  $\vec{OA}$  以  $O$  為定點，逆時針旋轉  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  得向量  $\vec{OB}$

$$\text{可知 } |\vec{OA}| = |\vec{OB}| \text{ 且 } \vec{OA} \perp \vec{OB} \quad \therefore \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0$$

$$|3\vec{OA} + 2\vec{OB}| = \sqrt{7^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{65}$$

$$\text{兩邊同時平方 } \Rightarrow |3\vec{OA} + 2\vec{OB}|^2 = 65$$

$$\text{展開得 } 9|\vec{OA}|^2 + 12\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + 4|\vec{OB}|^2 = 65$$

$$\text{又 } |\vec{OA}| = |\vec{OB}| \text{ 且 } \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0$$

$$\text{可得 } 13|\vec{OB}|^2 = 65 \Rightarrow |\vec{OB}|^2 = 5 \quad \therefore |\vec{OB}| = \sqrt{5}$$

故選(A)

$$10. \triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 |\vec{AC}|^2 - (\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) - (ac + bd)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{52 \times 13 - 10^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{576} = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$$
，故選(D)

11. 由餘式定理知

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 除以 } x - \sin 75^\circ \text{ 餘式為 } f(\sin 75^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \text{餘式 } f(\sin 75^\circ) = 2\sin^2 75^\circ - 1 = 2\cos^2 15^\circ - 1$$

$$= \cos 2 \times 15^\circ = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

12.  $f(x)+2$  可被  $(x+1)^2$  整除

由因式定理知  $f(-1)+2=0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$

$x+3$  為  $f(x)+7$  的因式

由因式定理知  $f(-3)+7=0 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$

由 $\textcircled{1}$ 知  $f(-1)=-2$ ，由 $\textcircled{2}$ 知  $f(-3)=-7$

$\therefore f(-1)-f(-3)=-2-(-7)=5$ ，故選(C)

13.  $\sqrt{17}-\sqrt{288}=\sqrt{17-2\sqrt{72}}=\sqrt{9+8-2\sqrt{9 \times 8}}=\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}$   
 $\therefore x=9, y=8$

$\therefore 2x+3y=2 \times 9+3 \times 8=42$ ，故選(A)

14.  $y=f(x)=x^3-5x^2+5x+11$  圖形與  $x$  軸交點個數

相當於求  $x^3-5x^2+5x+11=0$  的實根個數

$\therefore f(-1)=-1-5-5+11=0$

$\therefore x+1$  為  $x^3-5x^2+5x+11$  的因式，由綜合除法

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1 & 1-5+5+11 \\ -1 & -1+6-11 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} -1 \\ -11 \end{array}$$

$$1-6+11, 0$$

可將  $x^3-5x^2+5x+11=0$  因式分解成

$$(x+1)(x^2-6x+11)=0$$

$$\text{得 } x=-1 \text{ 或 } x=\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}=\frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$\therefore$  實根數為 1 個，所以  $f(x)$  與  $x$  軸交 1 點，故選(B)

15. 各項係數和  $a=f(1)=\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$=(-60)+4+70-28+6-100=-108, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

16.  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2+7 & x(x^2-1) \\ 1 & y^2+7 & y(y^2-1) \\ 1 & z^2+7 & z(z^2-1) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & x^3-x \\ 1 & y^2 & y^3-y \\ 1 & z^2 & z^3-z \end{vmatrix}$

$\times(-7)$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & y^2 & y^3 \\ 1 & z^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & x \\ 1 & y^2 & y \\ 1 & z^2 & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & y^2 & y^3 \\ 1 & z^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2+7 & x(x^2-1) \\ 1 & y^2+7 & y(y^2-1) \\ 1 & z^2+7 & z(z^2-1) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & y^2 & y^3 \\ 1 & z^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12=21+\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = 12-21=-9$$

故選(B)

17. 將所求三階行列式依第二列降階展開可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \times \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-6+2 \times 5-3 \times 3=-6+10-9=-5, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

18.  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = -16$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 12, \Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} = 20$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-16}{4} = -4$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = \frac{20}{4} = 5$$

$$\text{可得 } p+2q+3r = (-4)+2 \times 3+3 \times 5 = -4+6+15=17$$

故選(D)

19.  $z = \cos 40^\circ + i \sin 70^\circ$

$$\bar{z} = \cos 40^\circ - i \sin 70^\circ = \cos 40^\circ + i \sin(180^\circ + 70^\circ)$$

$\therefore \bar{z} = \cos 40^\circ + i \sin 250^\circ$ ，故選(B)

20.  $\therefore a+b-2i=4+abi \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a+b=4 \\ ab=-2 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore ab=-2 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} < 0, \frac{a}{b} < 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right)^2 = \frac{b}{a} + 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} - 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a} \times \frac{a}{b}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} - 2 = \frac{(a+b)^2 - 2ab}{ab} - 2$$

$$= \frac{16+4}{-2} - 2 = -12, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

21.  $|z_1 \times z_2 \times z_3| = |z_1| \times |z_2| \times |z_3| = \sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} = 10$

故選(D)

22. (1)  $\therefore i^1=i, i^2=-1, i^3=-i, i^4=1$

可知  $i$  的週期為 4 且  $i^1+i^2+i^3+i^4=0$

$$\therefore (i^{14}+i^{15}+i^{16}+i^{17})+(i^{18}+i^{19}+i^{20}+i^{21})+\cdots+i^{98}$$

$$=(i^2+i^3+i^4+i)+(i^2+i^3+i^4+i)+\cdots+i^{98}$$

$$=[-1+(-i)+1+i]+[-1+(-i)+1+i]+\cdots$$

每 4 個相加的和為 0

$$\text{又 } (98-13) \div 4 = 85 \div 4 = 21 \cdots 1$$

$$\therefore i^{14}+i^{15}+\cdots+i^{98} = i^{98} = i^2 = -1$$

(2)  $\therefore \omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}, \omega^2 = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}, \omega^3 = 1$

可知  $\omega$  的週期為 3 且  $\omega+\omega^2+\omega^3=0$

$$\therefore (\omega^{99}+\omega^{100}+\omega^{101})+(\omega^{102}+\omega^{103}+\omega^{104})+\cdots+\omega^{199}$$

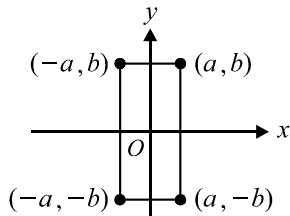
$$=(\omega^3+\omega+\omega^2)+(\omega^3+\omega+\omega^2)+\cdots$$

每 3 個相加的和為 0

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{又 } (199-98) \div 3 = 101 \div 3 = 33 \dots 2 \\ & \therefore \omega^{99} + \omega^{100} + \omega^{101} + \dots + \omega^{199} = \omega^{198} + \omega^{199} \\ & = \omega^3 + \omega = 1 + \omega \\ & \therefore i^{14} + i^{15} + \dots + i^{98} + \omega^{99} + \omega^{100} + \dots + \omega^{199} \\ & = -1 + 1 + \omega = \omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \text{ 故選(A)} \end{aligned}$$

23.  $\frac{x+5}{(x-1)^2} \geq 2$  兩邊同乘  $(x-1)^2$  得  $x+5 \geq 2(x-1)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow x+5 \geq 2x^2 - 4x + 2$  且  $x \neq 1$   
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 5x - 3 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (2x+1)(x-3) \leq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 3$  且  $x \neq 1$ ，又  $x$  為整數  
 $\therefore x = 0, 2, 3$ ，共 3 個，故選(C)

24. 圖解不等式  $\begin{cases} -a \leq x \leq a \\ -b \leq y \leq b \end{cases}$  如下圖



目標函數  $f(x, y) = 3x - y$ ，當  $(x, y) = (a, -b)$  時，有最大值 21，即  $3a + b = 21 \dots \textcircled{1}$   
 目標函數  $g(x, y) = y - 2x$ ，當  $(x, y) = (-a, b)$  時，有最大值 17，即  $2a + b = 17 \dots \textcircled{2}$   
 解 $\textcircled{1}$  $\textcircled{2}$ 得  $a = 4$ ， $b = 9$   
 $\therefore 2a + 3b = 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 9 = 8 + 27 = 35$ ，故選(D)

25.  $\theta$  為銳角  
 $4\csc^2 \theta + 9\sec^2 \theta = \frac{4}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{9}{\cos^2 \theta} = \left(\frac{2}{\sin \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\cos \theta}\right)^2$   
 由柯西不等式知  $\left[\left(\frac{2}{\sin \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\cos \theta}\right)^2\right][\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta]$   
 $\geq \left(\frac{2}{\sin \theta} \times \sin \theta + \frac{3}{\cos \theta} \times \cos \theta\right)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow (4\csc^2 \theta + 9\sec^2 \theta) \times 1 \geq (2+3)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 4\csc^2 \theta + 9\sec^2 \theta \geq 25$   
 $\therefore$  最小值為 25，故選(B)

[另解]  
 $4\csc^2 \theta + 9\sec^2 \theta = 4(1 + \cot^2 \theta) + 9(1 + \tan^2 \theta)$   
 $= 4\cot^2 \theta + 9\tan^2 \theta + 13$   
 由算幾不等式知  
 $\frac{4\cot^2 \theta + 9\tan^2 \theta}{2} \geq \sqrt{36\cot^2 \theta \cdot \tan^2 \theta} = 6$   
 $\Rightarrow 4\cot^2 \theta + 9\tan^2 \theta \geq 12$   
 所求  $= 4\cot^2 \theta + 9\tan^2 \theta + 13 \geq 12 + 13 = 25$ ，故選(B)