

109 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

109-3-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
A	D	C	B	C	D	D	D	A	B	D	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	C	B	C	D	C	D	A

1. L_1 的斜率為 $a = \frac{0 - (-3)}{1 - 0} = 3$ ， L_1 的 y 截距為 $b = -3$ ，
 L_2 的斜率為 $c = \frac{2 - 0}{0 - 1} = -2$ ， L_2 的 y 截距為 $d = 2$

故選(A)

2. 如右圖

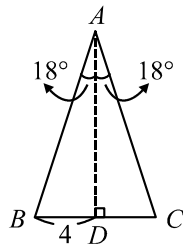
作等腰 $\triangle ABC$ 的頂角平分線 \overline{AD}

直角 $\triangle ABD$ 中

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{4}{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{4}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4 \csc 18^\circ$$

\therefore 腰長 = $4 \csc 18^\circ$ ，故選(D)



3. (A) 虛數不能比較大小

(B) 必須 a 、 b 皆為實數時方成立

(C) $|4 + 3i| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$

$|3 + 2i| = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$

$\therefore |4 + 3i| = 5 > \sqrt{13} = |3 + 2i|$

(D) $\overline{3i - 1} = -3i - 1$

故選(C)

4. $\therefore \left(\frac{k-5}{k+1}, \frac{k+1}{k+2}\right)$ 在第四象限

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{k-5}{k+1} > 0 \\ \frac{k+1}{k+2} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (k-5)(k+1) > 0 \\ (k+1)(k+2) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < -1 \text{ 或 } k > 5 \\ -2 < k < -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -2 < k < -1, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

5. 不等式組

$$\begin{cases} -30 \leq 3x + 5y \leq 30 \\ -30 \leq 3x - 5y \leq 30 \end{cases} \text{ 之}$$

圖形如右

則可行解區域的頂點為 $(10, 0)$ 、 $(0, 6)$

$(-10, 0)$ 、 $(0, -6)$

分別代入 $f(x, y) = 2x + 5y$ 可得 $f(10, 0) = 20$ ，

$f(0, 6) = 30$ ， $f(-10, 0) = -20$ ， $f(0, -6) = -30$

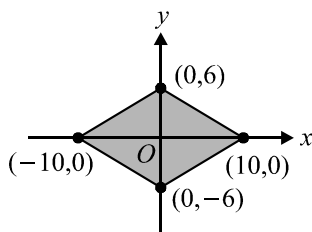
\therefore 最大值為 30，故選(C)

6. 單位長 1 的正方形有 8^2 個

單位長 2 的正方形有 7^2 個

單位長 3 的正方形有 6^2 個

.....



單位長 8 的正方形有 1^2 個

$$\therefore \text{共有正方形 } 8^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 1^2 = \sum_{k=1}^8 k^2 = \frac{8 \times 9 \times 17}{6} = 204$$

個，故選(D)

[另解] $64 + 49 + 36 + 25 + 16 + 9 + 4 + 1 = 204$ 個

故選(D)

7. (A) $\log_6 2 \times \log_6 3 \neq \log_6 2 \times 3$

(B) $5^{3 \log_5 2} = 5^{\log_5 2^3} = 2^3 = 8$

(C) $[(\sqrt{2})^{\sqrt{2}}]^2 = (\sqrt{2})^{2 \cdot \sqrt{2}} \neq 2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$

(D) $16^{0.25} = (2^4)^{0.25} = 2^1 = 2$

故選(D)

8. $a = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{30} = (3^{-1})^{3 \times 10} = (3^{-3})^{10} = \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{10}$

$$b = 2^{-30} = (2^{-3})^{10} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{10}$$

$$c = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{10}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{5} > \frac{1}{8} > \frac{1}{27} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{10} > \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{10} > \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{10}$$

$\therefore c > b > a$ ，故選(D)

9. 選法 = 任意選選法 - 2 位女生同時被選上選法
 $= 10 \times 9 \times 8 - P_2^3 \times 8 = 720 - 48 = 672$ ，故選(A)

10. 所求 = 染病且驗出染病 + 未染病且驗出染病
 $0.05 \times 0.92 + 0.95 \times 0.02 = 0.065 = 6.5\%$ ，故選(B)

11. $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 的面積 : $\triangle ACD$ 的面積 = 1 : 2

$$\therefore \overline{BD} : \overline{CD} = 1 : 2$$

由分點公式可得

$$(a, b) = \left(\frac{1 \times 7 + 2 \times (-5)}{1 + 2}, \frac{1 \times 18 + 2 \times 12}{1 + 2}\right) = (-1, 14)$$

$\therefore a + b = -1 + 14 = 13$ ，故選(D)

12. 設 $f(x) = 4x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 2$ ，所求即 $f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}\right)$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = \sqrt{2}+1 \Rightarrow (2x-1)^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 4x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 2$$

$$= (4x^2 - 4x - 1)(x^2 - 1) + 4x - 3$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}\right) = 0 + 4\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}\right) - 3 = -1 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1, b = 2 \Rightarrow a + 2b = -1 + 4 = 3$$

故選(B)

13. $\therefore \begin{cases} x+ky-z=0 \\ 2x+(k-1)y-z=0 \\ 3x+3y-2z=0 \end{cases}$ 有異於 $(0,0,0)$ 的解

\therefore 聯立方程組有無限多組解

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & -1 \\ 2 & k-1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (-2) \\ \leftarrow (-3) \end{matrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & -1 \\ 0 & -k-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3-3k & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow -k-1-3+3k=0 \Rightarrow k=2$ ，故選(A)

14. 設第 n 列有 a_n 個數

$$a_n = 1 + (n-1) \cdot 2$$

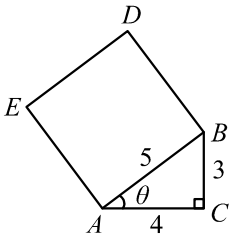
$$S_n = \frac{(a_1 + a_n) \times n}{2} = \frac{[1 + 1 + 2(n-1)] \times n}{2} = n^2$$

令 $n^2 \geq 200 \Rightarrow n \geq 14.14$ ，取最小整數 $n=15$

$\therefore 200$ 在第 15 列，故選(B)

15. 如下圖， $\overline{AB}=5$

$$\sec \angle CAE = \sec(90^\circ + \theta) = -\csc \theta = -\frac{5}{3}$$
，故選(A)



16. $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = |\overline{AB}| |\overline{AC}| \cos 60^\circ = 3 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$

$$\begin{aligned} |t\overline{AB} - \overline{AC}|^2 &= (t\overline{AB} - \overline{AC}) \cdot (t\overline{AB} - \overline{AC}) \\ &= t|\overline{AB}|^2 - 2t\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} + |\overline{AC}|^2 \\ &= 9t^2 - 12t + 16 = 9\left(t - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 12 \end{aligned}$$

故當 $t = \frac{2}{3}$ 時， $|t\overline{AB} - \overline{AC}|$ 有最小值為 $\sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$

故選(B)

17. 由除法原理知存在兩多項式 $p(x)$ 與 $q(x)$ ，使得

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 3x - 4)p(x) + 3x - 1$$

$$= (x-4)(x+1)p(x) + 3x - 1$$

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 2x - 8)q(x) + 2x + 3$$

$$= (x-4)(x+2)q(x) + 2x + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(4) = 3 \cdot 4 - 1 = 11 \\ g(4) = 2 \cdot 4 + 3 = 11 \end{cases}$$

由餘式定理知 $x^2 f(x) - 2g(x)$ 被 $x-4$ 除之餘式

$$= 4^2 \cdot f(4) - 2g(4) = 16 \times 11 - 2 \times 11 = 154$$
，故選(C)

18. 令 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ ， $\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ ， $\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$

則 $\frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = 3$ ， $\frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = -1$

$$\text{又 } \Delta' = \begin{vmatrix} 3a_1 & 2b_1 \\ 3a_2 & 2b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 6\Delta$$

$$\Delta'_x = \begin{vmatrix} -4c_1 & 2b_1 \\ -4c_2 & 2b_2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = -8\Delta_x$$

$$\Delta'_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3a_1 & -4c_1 \\ 3a_2 & -4c_2 \end{vmatrix} = -12 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = -12\Delta_y$$

故所求方程組之解

$$x = \frac{\Delta'_x}{\Delta'} = \frac{-8\Delta_x}{6\Delta} = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = -\frac{4}{3} \times 3 = -4$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta'_y}{\Delta'} = \frac{-12\Delta_y}{6\Delta} = -2 \cdot \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = -2 \times (-1) = 2$$

故選(A)

[另解] $\begin{cases} 3a_1 - b_1 = c_1 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 3a_2 - b_2 = c_2 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 3a_1 - b_1 - c_1 = 0$

乘(-4)

$$\Rightarrow -12a_1 + 4b_1 + 4c_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a_1 \times (-4) + 2b_1 \times 2 + 4c_1 = 0$$

同理 $\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 3a_2 \times (-4) + 2b_2 \times 2 + 4c_2 = 0$

即 $\begin{cases} 3a_1 \times (-4) + 2b_1 \times 2 + 4c_1 = 0 \\ 3a_2 \times (-4) + 2b_2 \times 2 + 4c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

與 $\begin{cases} 3a_1 x + 2b_1 y + 4c_1 = 0 \\ 3a_2 x + 2b_2 y + 4c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 同義

$\therefore x = -4$ ， $y = 2$ ，故選(A)

19. 設三邊長為 $a-d$ 、 a 、 $a+d$

$$(a-d) + a + (a+d) = 15 \Rightarrow 3a = 15 \Rightarrow a = 5$$

\therefore 三邊長為 $5-d$ 、 5 、 $5+d$

再由餘弦定理可得：

$$(5+d)^2 = (5-d)^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot (5-d) \cdot 5 \cdot \cos 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 + 10d + d^2 = 25 - 10d + d^2 + 25 + 25 - 5d$$

$$\Rightarrow 25d = 50 \Rightarrow d = 2$$

\therefore 最短邊長為 $5-2=3$ ，故選(C)

20. 如右圖，設 B 塔的高度 \overline{BE} 為 x

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 塔的高度 } \overline{AD} \text{ 為 } \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{CE} = \sqrt{3}x$$

$$\frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{CE}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x}{\sqrt{3}x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

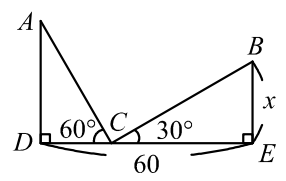
$$\Rightarrow \overline{DE} = \sqrt{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x = 60 \Rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60 \times \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}}$$

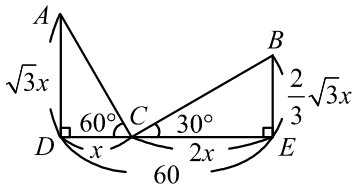
\therefore 與 A 塔的距离為 $\overline{CD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} = 20$ ，故選(B)

[另解] 設所求 $\overline{CD} = x$ ，則 $\triangle ACD$ 中， $\overline{AD} = \sqrt{3}x$

已知 $\frac{3}{2}\overline{BE} = \overline{AD} \Rightarrow \overline{BE} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}x$



得 $\triangle BCE$ 中, $\overline{CE} = \sqrt{3}\overline{BE} = 2x$
 又 $\overline{CD} + \overline{CE} = 60 \Rightarrow x + 2x = 60 \Rightarrow x = 20$, 故選(B)



21. $(\log 3x)(\log 2x) = 4$
 $\Rightarrow (\log 3 + \log x)(\log 2 + \log x) = 4$
 $\Rightarrow (\log x)^2 + (\log 3 + \log 2) \cdot \log x + (\log 3)(\log 2) - 4 = 0$
 令 $t = \log x$
 原式 $\Rightarrow t^2 + (\log 3 + \log 2)t + (\log 3)(\log 2) - 4 = 0$
 二根為 $\log \alpha$ 、 $\log \beta$
 \Rightarrow 二根和 $\log \alpha + \log \beta = -(\log 3 + \log 2)$
 $\Rightarrow \log \alpha\beta = -\log 6 = \log 6^{-1} = \log \frac{1}{6}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{6}$, 故選(C)

22. $(1-x) + (1-x)^2 + (1-x)^3 + \dots + (1-x)^8$
 $= \frac{(1-x)[(1-x)^8 - 1]}{(1-x) - 1} = \frac{(1-x)^9 + x - 1}{-x}$
 又 $(1-x)^9 = \sum_{r=0}^9 C_r^9 (1)^{9-r} (-x)^r = \sum_{r=0}^9 C_r^9 (-1)^r x^r$
 故 x^2 項係數 $= \frac{C_3^9 (-1)^3}{-1} = 84$, 故選(D)

23. \therefore 第一次調整成績是將原始成績減 10 而得
 $\therefore S = S_1$
 \therefore 第二次調整成績是將原始成績乘以 0.8 而得
 $\therefore S_2 = 0.8S$
 故 $S = S_1 > S_2$, 故選(C)

24. $\sin^2 \theta = \cos \theta \Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \theta = \cos \theta$
 $\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ (負不合)
 所求 $= \frac{1}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$
 $= \frac{2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = \frac{2}{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5} - 1}$
 $= \sqrt{5} + 1$, 故選(D)

25. $3 + i = \sqrt{10} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} i \right) = r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$
 $\Rightarrow \tan \theta_1 = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\cos \theta_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $2 + i = \sqrt{5} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} i \right) = r_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$

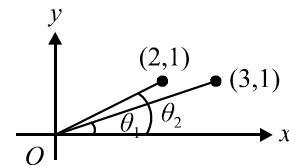
$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_2 = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

又 $0 < \theta_1 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < \theta_2 < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < \theta_1 + \theta_2 < \pi$

$$\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2}{1 - \tan \theta_1 \tan \theta_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$\therefore \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 故選(A)

[另解] 將複數平面對應到直角坐標



$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \tan \theta_2 = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2}{1 - \tan \theta_1 \tan \theta_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1$$

$0 < \theta_1 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < \theta_2 < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < \theta_1 + \theta_2 < \pi$

$\therefore \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 故選(A)