

110 學年度四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

110-4-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	A	D	B	C	C	B	A	A	C	C	D	B	B	A	D	C	B	D	A	D	D	A	B

1. $\because f(x) = -x^2 - 2x = -(x^2 + 2x + 1^2) + 1 = -(x+1)^2 + 1$
 \therefore 拋物線頂點為 $(-1, 1)$
 由圖可知直線 $y = g(x)$ 的斜率為正，且點 $(-1, 1)$ 在直線 $y = g(x)$ 上方 $\therefore g(-1) < 1$

(A) $g(-1) = -\frac{3}{2} + 3 = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ (不合)

(B) $g(-1) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} < 1$

(C) $g(-1) = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = 1$ (不合)

(D) 直線 $y = g(x)$ 的斜率為 $-1 < 0$ (不合)

故選(B)

2. (A) 反例：當 $a = -1$ 、 $b = -2$ 、 $c = -3$ 時， $ab = 2$ 、 $ac = 3 \Rightarrow ab < ac$

(B) $\because \frac{3a+2b}{5} - \frac{3a+b}{4} = \frac{(12a+8b) - (15a+5b)}{20}$
 $= \frac{3}{20}(b-a) < 0 \quad \therefore \frac{3a+2b}{5} < \frac{3a+b}{4}$

(C) 反例：當 $a = -2$ 、 $b = -2$ 時， $\frac{a+b}{2} = -2$ 、

$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2} < \sqrt{ab}$

(D) 由柯西不等式可知

$(a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2) = (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + b^2) \geq (ac + b^2)^2$

當等號成立時，需 $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{b} = 1$ ，但 $a > c \quad \therefore \frac{a}{c} \neq 1$

等號不會成立，即 $(a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2) > (ac + b^2)^2$

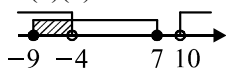
故選(D)

3. (1) $|x-3| > 7 \Rightarrow x-3 < -7$ 或 $x-3 > 7$

$\Rightarrow x < -4$ 或 $x > 10$

(2) $|x+1| \leq 8 \Rightarrow -8 \leq x+1 \leq 8 \Rightarrow -9 \leq x \leq 7$

由(1)(2)可知 $-9 \leq x < -4$



即 $a = -5$ 、 $b = -9 \Rightarrow a - b = -5 - (-9) = 4$ ，故選(A)

4. 設圓心為 $O(h, 0)$ ，由 $\overline{OA} = \overline{OB}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(h+1)^2 + (0-4)^2} = \sqrt{(h-1)^2 + (0-2)^2}$

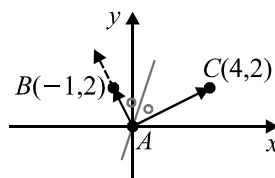
$\Rightarrow h^2 + 2h + 17 = h^2 - 2h + 5 \Rightarrow h = -3$

\therefore 圓心 $O(-3, 0)$ ，且半徑為 $\overline{OA} = \sqrt{(-3+1)^2 + (0-4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{20}$ ，可得圓方程式為 $(x+3)^2 + y^2 = 20$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 11 = 0 \quad \therefore f = -11$ ，故選(D)

5. [法一]

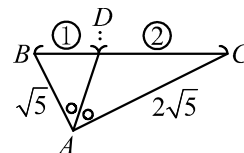


由 $\overline{AB} = (-1, 2)$ 、 $|\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{5}$

$\overline{AC} = (4, 2)$ 、 $|\overline{AC}| = 2\sqrt{5} = 2|\overline{AB}|$

可知所求向量平行於 $2\overline{AB} + \overline{AC} = 2(-1, 2) + (4, 2)$
 $= (2, 6) = 2(1, 3)$

[法二]



$\triangle ABC$ 中，設 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分線交 \overline{BC} 於 D 點

$\because \overline{AB} = \sqrt{5}$ 、 $\overline{AC} = 2\sqrt{5}$

$\therefore \overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = \overline{AB} : \overline{AC} = 1 : 2$

由分點公式可知

$D\left(\frac{1 \times 4 + 2 \cdot (-1)}{1+2}, \frac{1 \times 2 + 2 \times 2}{1+2}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, 2\right)$

可知所求向量平行於 $\overline{AD} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, 2\right) = \frac{2}{3}(1, 3)$ ，故選(B)

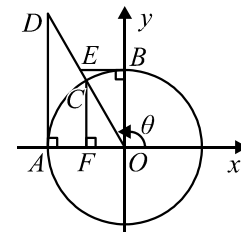
6. 所求體積 $= |(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}| = |(3, -1, 2) \cdot (-2, 5, 1)|$

$= |-6 - 5 + 2| = 9$ ，故選(C)

7. 考慮 θ 終邊上 E 點，設 E 點坐標為 (x, y) ，則由定義

可知 $\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow |\cot \theta| = \left| \frac{x}{y} \right|$ ，又 $x = -\overline{BE}$ 、

$y = \overline{OB} = 1 \quad \therefore |\cot \theta| = \left| \frac{-\overline{BE}}{\overline{OB}} \right| = \overline{BE}$ ，故選(C)



8. 所求 $= (\sin 67.5^\circ + \cos 67.5^\circ)^2 - \tan 67.5^\circ \times \cot 67.5^\circ$

$= 1 + 2 \sin 67.5^\circ \cos 67.5^\circ - 1 = \sin 135^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ，故選(B)

9. 原式 $\Rightarrow 2 \sin^3 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 5 \sin \theta + 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2 \sin^3 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 5 \sin \theta + 2 = 0$

再由一次因式檢驗法及綜合除法

$$\begin{array}{r} 2+1-5+2 \mid 1 \\ \underline{+2+3-2} \\ 2+3-2 \mid +0 \end{array}$$

可得 $(\sin x - 1)(2\sin^2 x + 3\sin x - 2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin x - 1)(2\sin x - 1)(\sin x + 2) = 0$$

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

(1) 當 $\sin x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(2) 當 $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

\therefore 所求為 $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ，故選(A)

10. 原式等號兩側同乘 $(x+2)^4$

$$\text{得 } x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 1 = A(x+2)^3 + B(x+2)^2 + C(x+2) + D$$

由連續綜合除法可得

$$\begin{array}{r} 1+4+5-1 \mid -2 \\ \underline{-2-4-2} \\ 1+2+1 \mid -3=D \\ \underline{-2+0} \\ 1+0 \mid +1=C \\ \underline{-2} \end{array}$$

$$A=1 \mid -2=B$$

$$\therefore A \times B \times C \times D = 1 \times (-2) \times 1 \times (-3) = 6, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

11. 所求 = $100000(1+1.25\%)^5 - 100000(1+1\%)^5$

$$= 100000(1.0125^5 - 1.01^5)$$

$$\approx 100000(1.064 - 1.051) = 1300 \text{ 元, 故選(C)}$$

12. [法一]

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow 2+3+4+\dots+n = 65$$

上式為首項是 2、末項是 n 、項數是 $n-1$ 的等差級數

$$\therefore \frac{(n-1)(2+n)}{2} = 65 \Rightarrow n^2 + n - 132 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-11)(n+12) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 11 \text{ 或 } -12 \text{ (不合)}$$

[法二]

由巴斯卡定理

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow C_0^2 + C_1^2 + C_2^2 + C_3^2 + \dots + C_{n-1}^2 = C_0^2 + 65$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1^2 + C_2^2 + C_3^2 + \dots + C_{n-1}^2 = 66$$

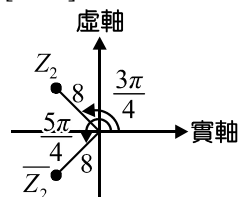
$$\vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{n-1}^{n+1} = 66 \Rightarrow C_2^{n+1} = 66 \Rightarrow \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2} = 66$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + n - 132 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 11 \text{ 或 } -12 \text{ (不合), 故選(C)}$$

13. [法一]



$$\therefore Z_1 = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\text{又 } \overline{Z_2} = 8(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow Z_2 = 8(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$\therefore \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = \frac{8}{2} [\cos(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})]$$

$$= 4(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4i$$

[法二]

$$\text{由 } \overline{Z_2} = 8(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}) = 8(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i) = -4\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2}i$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_2 = -4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}i, \text{ 可得 } \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = \frac{-4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}i}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i} = 4i,$$

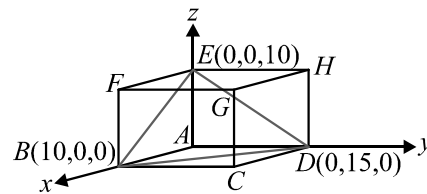
故選(D)

14. (1) 若第一、三列為女生，第二列為男生，則有 $P_4^6 \times P_2^4 = 4320$ 種

(2) 若第一、三列為男生，第二列為女生，則有 $P_4^4 \times P_2^6 = 720$ 種

\therefore 所求為 $4320 + 720 = 5040$ 種，故選(B)

15. 將長方體之 A 點置於空間坐標系之原點，並坐標化如下圖



$$\text{可得平面 } BDE \text{ 之方程式為 } \frac{x}{10} + \frac{y}{15} + \frac{z}{10} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 2y + 3z - 30 = 0, \text{ 所求即原點 } A \text{ 到平面 } BDE \text{ 之}$$

$$\text{距離} = \frac{|-30|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{22}}{11} \text{ 公分, 故選(B)}$$

16. 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_2 2^x + \log_2 (2^x - \frac{1}{2}) = \log_2 3 - \log_2 2$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 [2^x (2^x - \frac{1}{2})] = \log_2 \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow 2^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^x = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2^x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ 或 } -1 \text{ (不合)} \Rightarrow x = \log_2 \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求為 } 4^{\log_2 \frac{3}{2}} = 4^{\log_4 \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{9}{4}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

17. 3351 億 = $335,100,000,000 = 3.351 \times 10^{11}$ ，可得 $a = 3.351$ 、 $n = 11$ ，而 $\log 3 < \log 3.351 < \log 4 = 2 \log 2$

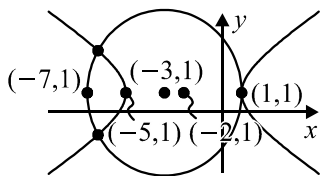
$$\Rightarrow 0.4771 < \log 3.351 < 0.602 \Rightarrow 0.4771 < \log a < 0.602$$

$$10^{0.4771} < a < 10^{0.61}, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

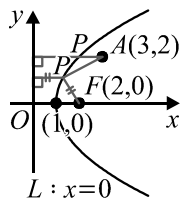
18. Γ_1 為一貫軸平行 x 軸的雙曲線，中心 $(-2, 1)$ ，半貫軸長為 3，半共軛軸長為 2

Γ_2 為一長軸平行 y 軸的橢圓，中心 $(-3, 1)$ ，半長軸長為 $\sqrt{17}$ ，半短軸長為 4

作圖如下，可知有三個交點，故選(C)



19. 由 $\Gamma: y^2 = 4(x-1)$ 可知拋物線開口向右，焦距 = 1、頂點 $(1, 0)$ 、焦點 $F(2, 0)$ 、準線 $L: x = 0$ 且 $\overline{PF} = d(P, L)$ ，並作圖如下



$$\therefore \overline{AP} + \overline{PF} = \overline{AP} + d(P, L) \geq d(A, L)$$

\therefore 所求 = $d(A, L) = 3$ ，故選(B)

20. 原增廣矩陣代表的三元一次方程組為

$$\begin{cases} (a-1)x + y - z = 1 \\ ax + ay - z = -1 \\ (a-3)z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \text{恰一組解} \Rightarrow \Delta \neq 0$$

$$\text{又 } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & -1 \\ a & a & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a(a-2)(a-3) \neq 0 \quad \therefore a \neq 0, 2, 3, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

21. $\therefore A^3 \cdot A = A^4 \Rightarrow A = (A^3)^{-1} \cdot A^4$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -16 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a + b + c + d = 2 + (-1) + 0 + (-1) = 0, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

22. $2 + 2r + 2r^2 + \dots = 3r + 4 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{1-r} = 3r + 4$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = (1-r)(3r+4) \Rightarrow 3r^2 + r - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3r-2)(r+1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 或 } -1 \text{ (不合 } \because |r| < 1)$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

23. 所求 = $2 \lim_{2h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+2h) - f(2)}{2h} = 2f'(2)$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x-2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{x(x+1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-3)} - 0}{x-2}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-3)} = 2 \times \frac{2 \times 3}{1 \times (-1)} = -12, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

24. 設 $F'(x) = f(x)$ ，則 $\int_1^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(1)$

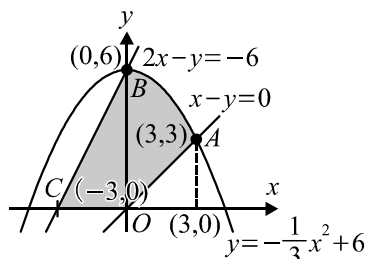
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{x-1} = F(x) - F(1) \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-1} + F(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{2(x-1) - (2x+1)}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-3}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\therefore f(2) = \frac{-3}{(2-1)^2} = -3, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

25. 作圖如下，並解得 $x - y = 0$ 與 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 6$

在第一象限的交點為 $A(3, 3)$



所求即區域 $OABC$ 面積 = ΔOBC 面積 + 區域 OAB 面積

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 6 + \int_0^3 \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 6 - x\right) dx$$

$$= 9 + \left(-\frac{x^3}{9} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 6x\right) \Big|_0^3 = 9 + \left(-3 - \frac{9}{2} + 18\right) = \frac{39}{2}$$

故選(B)