

111 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

111-4-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
C	A	D	B	A	B	C	A	C	C	D	D	A	C	D	B	A	B	B	B	D	B	C	A	D

1. 由題意可知：

$$f(0) = f(1-1) = \frac{f(1)}{f(1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{且 } f(2-1) = \frac{f(2)}{f(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2) = f(1) \times f(1) = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\therefore f(2) + f(0) = 4 + 1 = 5, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

2. 點 $(2, -3)$ 代入直線 $3x + ay = 9$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times 2 + a(-3) = 9 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{直線方程式爲 } 3x - y = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{9} - \frac{y}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{-9} = 1$$

故 x 截距爲 3, y 截距爲 -9

$$\text{得截距和爲 } 3 + (-9) = -6, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

3. 若 a, b, c 均爲實數且 $a^2 + |b| + \sqrt{c} = 0 \Rightarrow a = b = c = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \\ x - 3y + 1 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{2} \\ 2x - y + k = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

由第①、②式可知 $x = 2, y = 1$

代入第③式可得 $k = -3$, 故選(D)

4. (A) \times : 利用角度轉換 $\sec(\frac{3}{2}\pi - \theta) = -\csc \theta \neq \cos \theta$

(B) \circ : 利用和角公式

$$\sin 1 \cos \frac{3}{4} + \cos \frac{3}{4} \sin \frac{1}{4} = \sin(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}) = \sin 1$$

(C) \times : 週期爲 $\frac{\pi}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2$

(D) \times : $3\sin x + 2\cos x + 1$ 的最大值爲

$$\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} + 1 = \sqrt{13} + 1$$

故選(B)

5. 利用餘式定理可知： $f(x)$ 除以 $x-1$ 的餘式爲 $f(1)$

$$\text{由 } 5f(1) - 3f(1^2) + 2f(1^3) + 5 = 4 \times 1^6 + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 4f(1) = 8 \Rightarrow f(1) = 2, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

6. 如右圖

設 5 點爲 A, B, C, D, E

密碼可能有 3 點或 4 點或 5 點

$$\therefore \text{方法數爲 } P_3^5 + P_4^5 + P_5^5$$

$$= 60 + 120 + 120 = 300$$

故選(B)

7. (A) \times : $\log_\pi \pi = 1$

(B) \times : $\log_5 3 + \log_5 4 = \log_5 (3 \times 4)$

(C) \circ : $\log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{3} = \log_2 3 = \log_4 9$

(D) \times : $\log_3 (-5)^2 = \log_3 25 = \log_3 5^2 = 2 \log_3 5$

故選(C)

8. 由題意可知 $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4a + 2b & 4c + 2d \\ 3a + b & 3c + d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a + 2b = 2 \\ 3a + b = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \begin{cases} 4c + 2d = 0 \\ 3c + d = 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = (-1)(-4) - 2 \times 3 = -2$$

故選(A)

[另解]

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2I$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 2A^{-1} = 2 \times \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{則 } \det B = (-1)(-4) - 2 \times 3 = -2$$

故選(A)

9. 設公比爲 r

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 224 \\ a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = 252 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1(r^3 - 1) = 224 \\ r - 1 \\ a_1(r^6 - 1) = 252 \\ r - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{二式相除得 } \frac{1}{r^3 + 1} = \frac{8}{9} \Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$$

代入第一式得到 $a_1 = 128$

$$\therefore a_5 = a_1 \times r^4 = 128 \times (\frac{1}{2})^4 = 8$$

故選(C)

10. 由正弦定理可知 $\sin B = \frac{b}{2R}, \sin C = \frac{c}{2R}$

$$\text{由餘弦定理可知 } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\text{代入原式 } \Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \times \frac{b}{2R} = \frac{c}{2R}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = b, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

[另解]

原式 $\Rightarrow 2 \cos A \sin B = \sin(\pi - (A + B))$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \cos A \sin B = \sin(A + B)$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \cos A \sin B = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$
 $\Rightarrow \cos A \sin B = \sin A \cos B$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \Rightarrow \tan B = \tan A \Rightarrow \angle A = \angle B$
 故選(C)

11. 由 $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 3 \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$

由根與係數和

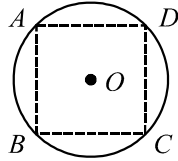
$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{p}{3}$ 且 $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{q}{3} \Rightarrow q = 1$

又 $\frac{p^2}{9} = (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{5}{3}$

$\Rightarrow p^2 = 15 \quad \therefore p^2 + 3q = 15 + 3 = 18$

故選(D)

12. 求式 $= |(\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}) + \vec{AC}| = |\vec{AC} + \vec{AC}| = 2|\vec{AC}|$
 $= 2 \times 2 = 4$ ，故選(D)



13. 設 $z = |z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

$\frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1 \cdot (\cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ)}{|z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} = \frac{1}{|z|} [\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)]$

$\therefore \frac{1}{|z|} < 1 \Rightarrow |z| > 1 \quad \therefore$ 在圓外

又 θ 與 $-\theta$ 對稱實軸，可知 z 在 M 點，故選(A)

[另解]

設 $z = a + bi$ (a, b 均為實數) $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{a + bi} = \frac{a - bi}{a^2 + b^2}$

實部為 $\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} > 0$ ，虛部為 $\frac{-b}{a^2 + b^2} < 0$

$\Rightarrow a > 0, b > 0$

又 $\frac{1}{|z|} < 1 \Rightarrow |z| > 1$ ，所以複數 z 最可能是 M 點

故選(A)

14. 取 E_1 之法向量為 $(1, -3, -2)$ ， E_2 之法向量為 $(2, 1, 3)$

設兩平面之夾角為 θ ，則

$\cos \theta = \frac{1 \times 2 + (-3) \times 1 + (-2) \times 3}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2 + (-2)^2} \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 3^2}}$

$= \frac{2 - 3 - 6}{14} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 120^\circ$

\therefore 銳夾角為 60° ，故選(C)

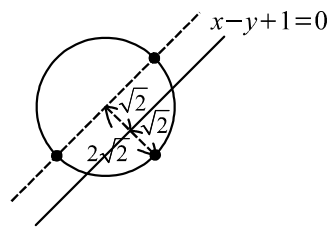
15. $C: x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 8$

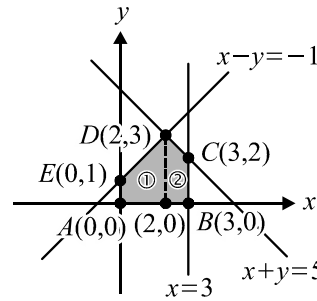
圓心為 $(-1, 2)$ ，半徑為 $2\sqrt{2}$

又圓心到直線 $L: x - y + 1 = 0$ 距離為

$\frac{|-1 - 2 + 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ ，故選(D)



16. 滿足聯立不等式方程組 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ y \geq 0 \\ x + y \leq 5 \\ x - y \geq -1 \end{cases}$ 的圖形如下圖



區域面積為 $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} = \frac{(1+3) \times 2}{2} + \frac{(3+2) \times 1}{2} = \frac{8+5}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$

故選(B)

17. 由 $F(-2, -2)$ ， $F'(8, -2) \Rightarrow$ 中心為 $(3, -2)$

由題意可知貫軸平行 x 軸

\therefore 漸近線斜率為 $\frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{4}$

設 $a = 4k$ ， $b = 3k$ ($k > 0$)

$\therefore 2c = \overline{FF'} = 10 \quad \therefore c = 5$

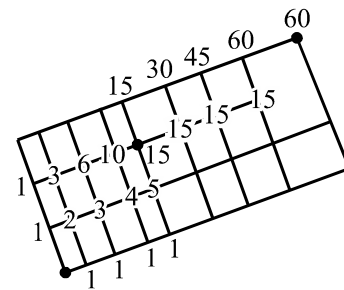
由 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow 25 = 16k^2 + 9k^2 \Rightarrow k = 1$

可得 $a = 4$ ， $b = 3$

\therefore 雙曲線方程式為 $\frac{(x-3)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{9} = 1$

故選(A)

18. 利用累加法即可得到共 60 種方法，故選(B)



19. 原式 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}} + 2}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}} + 2} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}})^2 - 2^2}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}}+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}}+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}}+2} = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

故選(B)

20. $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 2$
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \Rightarrow f''(x) = 6x + 2a$
 \therefore 反曲點 $(2, -8)$
 $\therefore f''(2) = 0$ 且 $f(2) = -8$
 $\Rightarrow f''(2) = 6 \times 2 + 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -6$
 又 $f(2) = 2^3 - 6 \cdot 2^2 + b \cdot 2 + 2 = -8 \Rightarrow b = 3$
 $\therefore a + 2b = -6 + 3 \times 2 = 0$ ，故選(B)

21. 設點 $P(2\cos\theta, 4\sin\theta)$ ，其中 $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$
 則 $\vec{OP} = (2\cos\theta, 4\sin\theta)$ ， $\vec{AP} = (2\cos\theta, 4\sin\theta - 4)$
 $\therefore \vec{OP} \perp \vec{AP}$
 $\therefore (2\cos\theta, 4\sin\theta) \cdot (2\cos\theta, 4\sin\theta - 4) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4\cos^2\theta + 16\sin^2\theta - 16\sin\theta = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4(1 - \sin^2\theta) + 16\sin^2\theta - 16\sin\theta = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 12\sin^2\theta - 16\sin\theta + 4 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 3\sin^2\theta - 4\sin\theta + 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (3\sin\theta - 1)(\sin\theta - 1) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $\sin\theta = 1$ (不合)

則 $\cos\theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ ，得 $P(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$

$\therefore \overline{OP} = \sqrt{(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - 0)^2 + (\frac{4}{3} - 0)^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$

故選(D)

22. 設至少 n 天才打通，則
 $\frac{[2 \times 100 + (n-1) \times 50] \times n}{2} + \frac{[2 \times 50 + (n-1) \times 30] \times n}{2} \geq 2000$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2}(8n + 22) \geq 200 \Rightarrow 4n^2 + 11n - 200 \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow n \geq \frac{-11 + \sqrt{11^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-200)}}{2 \cdot 4}$
 $= \frac{-11 + \sqrt{3321}}{8} \doteq \frac{46.6}{8} = 5.8$
 \Rightarrow 至少要 6 天才會打通隧道，故選(B)

[另解]

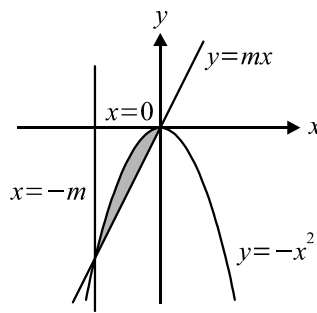
天數	1	2	3	4	5	6
大鑽	100	150	200	250	300	350
小鑽	50	80	110	140	170	200
累計總和	150	380	690	1080	1550	2100

23. $\begin{cases} y = -x^2 \\ y = mx \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(x+m) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 或 $x = -m$
 所以圍成面積為

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-m}^0 [(-x^2) - (mx)] dx &= \left(-\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{m}{2}x^2\right) \Big|_{-m}^0 \\
 &= (0+0) - \left(\frac{m^3}{3} - \frac{m^3}{2}\right) = -\frac{m^3}{3} + \frac{m^3}{2} = \frac{m^3}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

則 $\frac{m^3}{6} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow m^3 = 8 \Rightarrow m = 2$

$\therefore C_2 = \frac{6 \times 5}{2!} = 15$ ，故選(C)



24. $\therefore 3^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{y}} = 3^{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} = 3^4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 4$

由算幾不等式可知：

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{x \cdot y}} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x \cdot y}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x \cdot y} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x \cdot y \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

$\therefore \log_2 x + \log_2 y = \log_2(x \cdot y) \geq \log_2 \frac{1}{4} = -2$

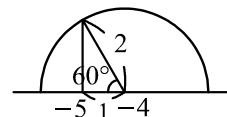
故選(A)

25. $\int_{-5}^{10} f(x) dx$ 的值即為灰底之 x 軸上方面積和 $-x$ 軸下方面積和 $= A - B + C$ ，如下圖

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 \times \sin 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 \times \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

(三角形面積 + 扇形面積)

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{4\pi}{3}$$



$$B = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2 = 6, \quad C = \frac{1}{2} \times (2+6) \times 2 = 8$$

$$\therefore \int_{-5}^{10} f(x) dx = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) - 6 + 8 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2$$

故選(D)

