

九十九學年四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

99-1-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	A	B	C	C	D	A	C	B	C	A	B	D	B	D	A	C	B	A	B	D	C	C	D

1. $P(\frac{1 \times 4 + 2 \times (-5)}{1+2}, \frac{1 \times 12 + 2 \times 0}{1+2}) = P(-2, 4)$
2. $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (3, 4) + (5, 6) = (8, 10)$
3. $|\vec{AB} - \vec{BC}| = |(4, -1) - (1, 3)| = |(3, -4)|$
 $= \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$
4. $f(x) = -2[x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x] - 3 = -2[(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{16}] - 3$
 $= -2(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{23}{8}$, $f(x)$ 有最大值 $-\frac{23}{8}$
5. \therefore 開口向上 $\therefore a > 0$, 頂點 $(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{D}{4a})$ 在第四象限

$$-\frac{b}{2a} > 0 \Rightarrow -b > 0 (\because a > 0) \Rightarrow b < 0$$

$$-\frac{D}{4a} < 0 \Rightarrow -D < 0 (\because a > 0) \Rightarrow D > 0 \text{ 即 } b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

圖形與 y 軸交點為 $(0, c)$, 故 $c < 0$

6. $-132^\circ = -132 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = -\frac{11\pi}{15}$
 $-\frac{11\pi}{15}$ 的最小正同界角為 $-\frac{11\pi}{15} + 2\pi = \frac{19\pi}{15}$

7. 如右圖

$$\widehat{AB} = r\theta = 6378 \times \frac{\pi}{6} = 1063\pi \text{ 公里}$$

8. $\vec{a} \cdot 2\vec{b} = (-4, 9) \cdot (6, 4) = -24 + 36 = 12$

9. (A) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -2 - 2 = -4 \neq 0$
- (B) $\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} = 2010 \cdot 234 + 99 \cdot 987 \neq 0$
- (C) $\vec{e} \cdot \vec{f} = -4 + 4 = 0$, 所以 \vec{e} 與 \vec{f} 垂直
- (D) $\vec{g} \cdot \vec{h} = 0 + \tan 45^\circ = 1 \neq 0$

10. 連接 \overline{AE} , \therefore EDGF 為正方形

$$\therefore \overline{GD} = \overline{DE}, \text{ 又 } \angle FAG = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \overline{AG} = \overline{GF}, \text{ 在直角 } \triangle ADE \text{ 中}$$

$$\overline{AD} = \overline{AG} + \overline{GD} = 2 + 2 = 4$$

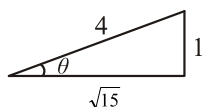
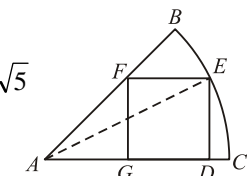
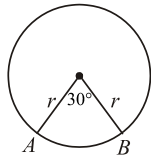
$$\overline{DE} = 2, \text{ 得 } \overline{AE} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

即扇形 ABC 之半徑為 $2\sqrt{5}$
 所以扇形面積為

$$\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\sqrt{5})^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

11. $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$

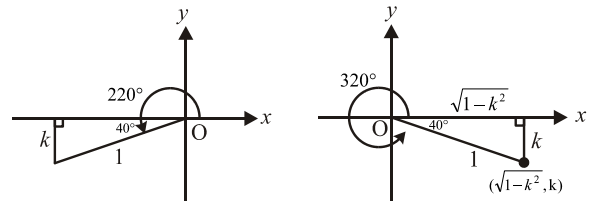
12. $(\frac{1}{5})^2 = (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2$



$$\frac{1}{25} = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta, \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{12}{25}} = \frac{25}{12}$$

13. $k = \sin 220^\circ < 0$, 而 $\cos 320^\circ > 0$



$$\text{所以 } \cos 320^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{1} = \sqrt{1-k^2}$$

14. 原式 = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-5}{2}$

15. $(3 \cos \theta + 2)(2 \cos \theta - 1) = 0$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ 或 } \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (不合, } \because \theta \text{ 為第三象限角)}$$

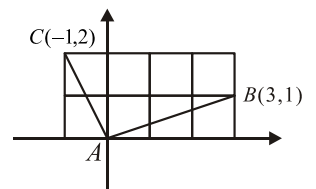
$$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \sec \theta = -\frac{3}{2}$$

16. $\tan \theta_1 = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} - 2}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-2)} = -1, \text{ 得 } \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



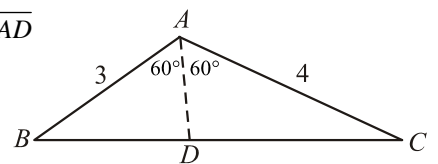
17. 設 $\angle A$ 之角平分線為 \overline{AD}

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \triangle ABD \text{ 面積} + \triangle ACD \text{ 面積}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \sin 120^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \overline{AD} \sin 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \overline{AD} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\text{得 } 12 = 3\overline{AD} + 4\overline{AD}$$

$$\text{則 } \overline{AD} = \frac{12}{7}$$



18. 設 $a + b = 4k \dots (1)$, $b + c = 5k \dots (2)$

$$c + a = 6k \dots (3)$$

$$\frac{(1)+(2)+(3)}{2} \text{ 得 } a+b+c = \frac{15k}{2} \dots\dots(4)$$

$$(4)-(2) \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{2}k, \quad (4)-(3) \Rightarrow b = \frac{3k}{2}$$

$$(4)-(1) \Rightarrow c = \frac{7}{2}k$$

$$\text{故 } a:b:c = \frac{5k}{2} : \frac{3k}{2} : \frac{7k}{2} = 5:3:7$$

$$\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = a : b : c = 5 : 3 : 7$$

19. 令 $\angle ABC = \theta$, $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\angle FBE = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - \theta - 90^\circ = 180^\circ - \theta$$

在 $\triangle FBE$ 中, 由餘弦定理知

$$\overline{EF}^2 = \overline{BF}^2 + \overline{BE}^2 - 2\overline{BF} \cdot \overline{BE} \cos(\angle FBE)$$

$$= 3^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cos(180^\circ - \theta)$$

$$= 34 - 30 \cdot (-\cos \theta) = 34 - 30 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = 52$$

$$\text{得 } \overline{EF} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}$$

20. $\cos \theta = \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 得 $\theta = 120^\circ$

$\sin 120^\circ > 0$, $\tan 120^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$ 為無理數, θ 為鈍角

21. $S = \frac{5+8+7}{2} = 10$, $\triangle ABC$ 面積 $= \sqrt{10 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 10\sqrt{3}$

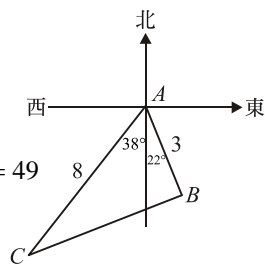
22. $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 30^\circ} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} \times \sin 30^\circ$
 $= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

23. $\angle BAC = 38^\circ + 22^\circ = 60^\circ$

由餘弦定理知

$$\overline{BC}^2 = 3^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 49$$

$$\overline{BC} = 7$$



24. $\overline{BA} \cdot \overline{BC} = |\overline{BA}| \cdot |\overline{BC}| \cos B = 5 \cdot 13 \cdot \frac{5}{13} = 25$

25. 最大值為 $\sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} + 4 = \sqrt{13} + 4$