

100 學年四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

100-4-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	B	D	A	C	B	D	C	D	B	A	A	A	B	D	C	C	B	D	A	C	B	A	D	A

1. $C_1^4(4選1) + C_2^4(4選2) + C_3^4(4選3) + C_4^4(4選4)$
 $= 2^4 - 1, P = \frac{1}{2^4 - 1} = \frac{1}{15}$

2. $\log 2 - \log 1 = \log 4 - \log 2 = \log 8 - \log 4 = \log 16 - \log 8$
 $\Rightarrow \log \frac{2}{1} = \log \frac{4}{2} = \log \frac{8}{4} = \log \frac{16}{8} = \log 2$

故(B)為等差數列

3. $f(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 3)Q_1(x) - 4x + 5$
 $g(x) = (x-1)Q_2(x) + 3$
 $f(x) + g(x)$ 除以 $(x-1)$ 之餘式
 $= f(1) + g(1) = -4 + 5 + 3 = 4$

4. (所有排列) - (「0」為首的情形) :

$$\frac{6!}{3!2!} - \frac{5!}{3!2!} = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{2} - \frac{5 \times 4}{2} = 60 - 10 = 50$$

5. 從黑桃 13 張中取 1 張 C_1^{13}
 從紅心 13 張中取 1 張 C_1^{13}
 從方塊 13 張中取 1 張 C_1^{13}
 從梅花 13 張中取 1 張 C_1^{13}
 $\Rightarrow C_1^{13} \times C_1^{13} \times C_1^{13} \times C_1^{13}$

6. 原式 $\Rightarrow (a^2 - 3a + 2)x = 3a - 6$
 $(a-1)(a-2)x = 3(a-2), \therefore$ 方程式有無限多解
 $\therefore (a-1)(a-2) = 0, \text{ 且 } 3(a-2) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$

7. $r = \frac{|0 + \sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3}|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \pi r^2 = \frac{27}{4}\pi$

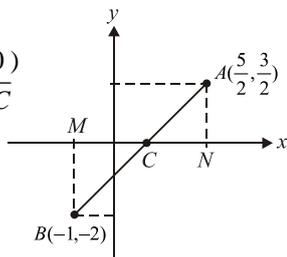
8. 設 $L: 4x - 3y = k \Rightarrow \frac{x}{k/4} + \frac{y}{-k/3} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{k}{4} - \frac{k}{3} = \frac{-k}{12} = 1 \Rightarrow k = -12 \Rightarrow L: 4x - 3y + 12 = 0$

9. $\sin 70^\circ + i \cos 250^\circ = \cos 20^\circ - i \sin 20^\circ$
 $= \cos 340^\circ + i \sin 340^\circ$

10. 由柯西不等式可知: $(x^2 + y^2)(3^2 + 4^2) \geq (3x + 4y)^2$
 $(x^2 + y^2) \times 25 \geq 25, x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$

11. 如右圖,

(\therefore 兩向量方向相反, $\therefore \alpha < 0$)
 即 $\vec{AC} = \alpha \vec{BC}$ 可得 $\vec{AC} = -\alpha \vec{BC}$
 $\triangle BCM$ 與 $\triangle ACN$ 相似



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\overline{AN}}{\overline{BM}} = \frac{3/2}{2} = \frac{3}{4} = -\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$$

12. 雙曲線與其漸近線不相交

2 條漸近線為 $(\frac{x}{4})^2 - (\frac{y}{3})^2 = 0, (\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3})(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{y}{3}) = 0$
 即 $3x + 4y = 0$ 或 $3x - 4y = 0$

其他與漸近線平行之直線必會與雙曲線相交

13. $2\cos^2 \theta - 1 = 3\cos \theta + 1, 2\cos^2 \theta - 3\cos \theta - 2 = 0$
 $(2\cos \theta + 1)(\cos \theta - 2) = 0, \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}, 2(2 \text{ 不合})$

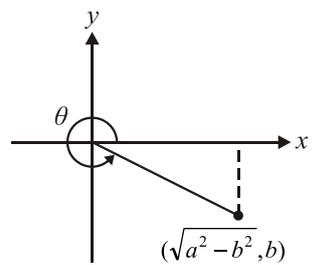
又 $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 120^\circ, \tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$

14. 已知 $\sin \theta = \frac{b}{a}, a > 0, b < 0$

$$\frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < 2\pi$$

如右圖 $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$

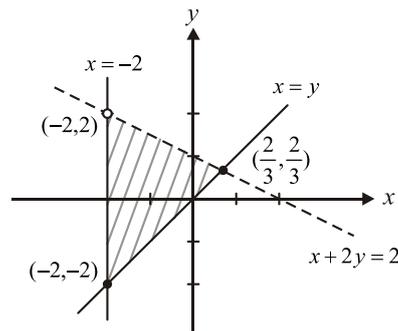
$$\tan(\pi + \theta) = \tan \theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$



15. 如下圖

x	-2	-1	0
y	-2, -1, 0, 1	-1, 0, 1	0

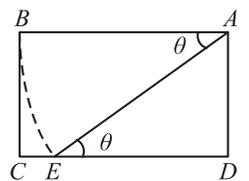
共 8 組整數解



16. 如右圖

$\angle BAE = \angle DEA = \theta$
 $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$

扇形面積 $= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 \times \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$



17. $m_1 = 1, m_2 = 2, \tan \theta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \frac{2 - 1}{1 + 1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$18. \log_{2^{10}}(\log_{\frac{1}{8}} x) = -0.1, (2^{10})^{-0.1} = \log_{\frac{1}{8}} x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \log_{\frac{1}{8}} x, x = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$19. f(x) = \frac{16}{\sqrt{x}} = 16x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f'(x) = -8x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^{-\frac{5}{2}}, f^{(3)}(x) = -30x^{-\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$f^{(3)}(1) = -30$$

$$20. \text{依題意: } \vec{a} = (2,2), \vec{b} = (1,2)$$

$$\alpha(2,2) + \beta(1,2) = (3,4), \begin{cases} 2\alpha + \beta = 3 \\ 2\alpha + 2\beta = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta = 1, \alpha = 1$$

$$|\alpha \vec{a} - \beta \vec{b}| = |1 \times (2,2) - 1 \times (1,2)| = |(1,0)| = 1$$

$$21. \begin{cases} 2a - b = c \cdots \cdots (1) \\ 2a + b = 2c \cdots \cdots (2) \end{cases}, (1) + (2) \Rightarrow 4a = 3c \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4}c$$

$$(2) - (1) \Rightarrow 2b = c \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}c$$

$$a : b : c = \frac{3}{4}c : \frac{1}{2}c : c = 3 : 2 : 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{令 } a = 3k, b = 2k, c = 4k (k > 0)$$

$$\text{最小邊爲 } b, \cos \theta = \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$= \frac{9k^2 + 16k^2 - 4k^2}{2 \times 3k \times 4k} = \frac{21}{24} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$22. 2^5 \cdot (2^x)^2 - 12 \cdot 2^x + 1 = 0, \text{令 } 2^x = A, A > 0$$

$$32A^2 - 12A + 1 = 0, (8A-1)(4A-1) = 0$$

$$A = \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}; 2^x = \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}; x = -3, -2$$

$$a = (-3) + (-2) = -5$$

23. 如右圖

(A) 當 $x < 0$ 且 $x \rightarrow 0$ 時

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$$

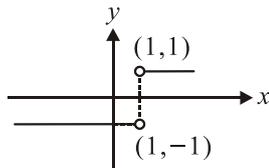
$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1 \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ 不存在

$$(C) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -1 \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -1$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = -1$

(D) $f(1)$ 不存在



$$24. \text{令 } u = x + 2, \frac{du}{dx} = 1$$

$$\text{且 } x = -1 \text{ 時 } u = 1, x = 7 \text{ 時 } u = 9$$

$$\int_{-1}^7 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx = \int_1^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int_1^9 u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^9$$

$$= 2(9^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) = 4$$

$$25. \text{由 } \begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 2x \text{ (開口向下)} \\ y = x^2 - 2x - 6 \text{ (開口向上)} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x^2 + 2x = x^2 - 2x - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 2(x+1)(x-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1, 3$$

$$\text{所圍面積} = \int_{-1}^3 [(-x^2 + 2x) - (x^2 - 2x - 6)] dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^3 (-2x^2 + 4x + 6) dx = \left(-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + 6x \right) \Big|_{-1}^3$$

$$= (-18 + 18 + 18) - \left(-\frac{2}{3} + 2 - 6 \right) = \frac{64}{3}$$