

## 九十九學年四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

99-5-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
D	B	A	A	C	A	B	C	B	D	C	C	B	A	B	D	C	A	C	A	D	D	A	D	B

1.  $\because \overline{DC}$  平分  $\angle ACB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DA}} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{8}{5}$

則  $D$  點為  $\overline{BA}$  上之內分點，由內分點公式得

$$D: \begin{cases} x = \frac{5 \cdot 6 + 8(-6)}{8+5} = -\frac{18}{13} \\ y = \frac{5 \cdot (-5) + 8(-2)}{8+5} = -\frac{41}{13} \end{cases}$$

2.  $\sin(\pi + \theta) = -\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos(\frac{3}{2}\pi - \theta) = -\sin \theta$

$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$

$\therefore$  原式  $= -\tan \theta - \sin \theta - (-\sin \theta) = -\alpha$

3. 令  $a+b=13k$ ,  $b+c=10k$ ,  $c+a=15k$

解聯立得  $\Rightarrow a=9k$ ,  $b=4k$ ,  $c=6k$

$\therefore \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{101}{108}$

4.  $\because \vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \cdot (3\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| \cdot |3\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$

$\Rightarrow 3|\vec{a}|^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 6(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + 2|\vec{b}|^2$

$= |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| \cdot |3\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \cdot \cos \theta \dots \dots (1)$

$\because |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + 4(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + 4|\vec{b}|^2 = 40$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| = 2\sqrt{10}$

$|3\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = 9|\vec{a}|^2 + 6(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + |\vec{b}|^2 = 45$

$\Rightarrow |3\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 3\sqrt{5}$  代入(1)整理得  $\theta = 45^\circ$

5.  $(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$

$|\sin \theta - \cos \theta| = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$

6. 根據餘式定理，令  $x = -1$  代入

$[(2x - 5)f(x) + (3x^2 - 4)h(x)]$ ，所得之值即為所求

即  $[(-2 - 5)f(-1) + (3 - 4)h(-1)] = (-7)f(-1) - h(-1)$

又  $f(-1) = -8$ ,  $h(-1) = -11$ ，故所求為  $56 + 11 = 67$

7.  $Z_1 = 3(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12})$ ,  $Z_2 = 6(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$

(A)  $Arg(Z_1 \times Z_2) = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi + 3\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(B)  $|Z_1 \times Z_2| = 3 \times 6 = 18$

(C)  $Z_1 \times Z_2 = 18(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = 9 + 9\sqrt{3}i$

(D)  $|Z_1 + Z_2| \neq 8$

8.  $\because Z = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}$

$\Rightarrow (\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3})^n = \cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3}$

$\because (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)^n$  為實數  $\Rightarrow \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow n$  最小值為 3

9.  $\begin{cases} 4^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \\ 4^x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 1 \end{cases}$  ; 令兩交點  $P(0,1)$ 、 $Q(1,4)$

$\overline{PQ} = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$

10. 原式  $= \log_3(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \dots \times \frac{79}{81}) = \log_3 \frac{1}{81}$

$= \log_3 3^{-4} = -4$

11.  $\because \begin{cases} a_{10} = a_1 + 9d = 23 \\ a_{25} = a_1 + 24d = -22 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 50 \\ d = -3 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 50 - 3n + 3 < 0$

$\therefore \Rightarrow n > 17. \sim \therefore n = 18$

12.  $k = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{99} = \frac{1(2^{100} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^{100} - 1$

又  $\log 2^{100} = 100 \times \log 2 = 100 \times 0.301 = 30.1$

$\therefore \log 2^{100}$  首數為 30，則  $2^{100}$  為 31 位數

而  $2^{100} - 1$  亦為 31 位數

13.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3}]$

$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3}$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+3}] = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore a + b = 3$

14. 設  $A(p,0)$ 、 $B(0,q)$ ， $\because m_{\overline{AP}} \cdot m_{\overline{BP}} = -1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-p+2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{-2} = -1 \Rightarrow q = -2p + 5$

$\therefore \Delta OAB = \frac{1}{2}pq = \frac{1}{2}(-2p^2 + 5p) = -(p - \frac{5}{4})^2 + \frac{25}{16}$

$\Rightarrow (\Delta OAB)_{\max} = \frac{25}{16}$

15. 令  $L: 3x + 2y + k = 0 \Rightarrow (1,2)$  代入得  $k = -7$

$$L: \frac{3}{7}x + \frac{2}{7}y = 1 \Rightarrow \therefore a - b = \frac{1}{7}$$

16. (a)  $|2x - 7| > 5 \Rightarrow x < 1$  或  $x > 6$

(b)  $|2x - 7| \leq 10 \Rightarrow -10 \leq 2x - 7 \leq 10 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{17}{2}$

由(a)(b)得  $-\frac{3}{2} \leq x < 1$  或  $6 < x \leq \frac{17}{2}$

$\therefore x = -1, 0, 7, 8$  四個整數

17. 圓心  $P(2,0)$ ，則  $\overline{AP} = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13} > 2$  (半徑)

$\therefore A$  在圓外；且自  $A$  所作切線段長

$$\sqrt{AP^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{13 - 4} = 3$$

又直線  $5x - 12y + 16 = 0$  過  $A$ ，且與圓心  $P$  之距離

$$= \left| \frac{10 + 16}{\sqrt{5^2 + (-12)^2}} \right| = 2 = r$$

$\therefore$  是圓  $C$  之切線

故僅(C)不真 ( $\because \sqrt{13} < 4$ )

18. 令直線方程式為  $y = mx$ ， $\begin{cases} y = mx \cdots \cdots (1) \\ 4(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \cdots \cdots (2) \end{cases}$

由(1)、(2)式聯立得  $(m^2 + 4)x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$

$\therefore$  直線與橢圓只相交於一點， $\therefore x$  只有一解

故判別式  $(-8)^2 - 4(m^2 + 4) \cdot 3 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

19. 若一數為 5 的倍數則其個位數為 0 或 5

(1) 末位排“0”， $\square\square\square 0$ ，則有  $P_3^5$

(2) 末位排“5”， $\square\square\square 5$

因首位不得為 0，故排法計有  $P_1^4 \times P_2^4 \times 1$

$\therefore$  總共排法依加法原理

$$P_3^5 + P_1^4 \times P_2^4 \times 1 = \frac{5!}{2!} + 4 \times \frac{4!}{2!} \times 1$$

$$= 5 \times 4 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 \times 3 = 60 + 48 = 108 \text{ 種}$$

20. 設一般項為  $C_r^{12} (2x^3)^{12-r} (-\frac{1}{x})^r \Rightarrow 36 - 3r + (-r) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow r = 9 \Rightarrow C_9^{12} (2x^3)^3 (-x^{-1})^9 \Rightarrow C_9^{12} \cdot 8 \cdot (-1) = -1760$$

21. 已知  $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$ 、 $P(B) = \frac{1}{7}$ 、 $P(C) = \frac{1}{9}$ ；三人各射一

箭，至少一人射中紅心的機率，即一人射中或二人、或三人均射中紅心的機率 =  $1 - (\text{三人均未射中紅心的}$

$$\text{機率}) = 1 - [(1 - \frac{1}{4}) \times (1 - \frac{1}{7}) \times (1 - \frac{1}{9})] = \frac{3}{7}$$

22.

幣值 $m_i$	機率 $p_i$	期望值 $E = m_i \times p_i$
2 元 $\begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$	$\frac{C_2^{10}}{C_2^{16}} = \frac{45}{120} = \frac{3}{8}$	$2 \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$
10 元 $\begin{cases} 5 \rightarrow 1 \\ 5 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$	$\frac{C_2^5}{C_2^{16}} = \frac{10}{120} = \frac{1}{12}$	$10 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$
6 元 $\begin{cases} 5 \rightarrow 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$	$\frac{C_1^{10} C_1^5}{C_2^{16}} = \frac{50}{120} = \frac{5}{12}$	$6 \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{2}$
11 元 $\begin{cases} 10 \rightarrow 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$	$\frac{C_1^{10} C_1^1}{C_2^{16}} = \frac{10}{120} = \frac{1}{12}$	$11 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$
15 元 $\begin{cases} 10 \rightarrow 1 \\ 5 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$	$\frac{C_1^5 C_1^1}{C_2^{16}} = \frac{5}{120} = \frac{1}{24}$	$15 \times \frac{1}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
期望值總和 ( $\sum m_i \times p_i$ )	$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{11}{12} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{45}{8}$	

23.  $\log_3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left| \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)(x+1)} \right| = \log_3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left| \frac{(x+3)}{(x+1)} \right|$   
 $= \log_3 \frac{3}{2} = 1 - \log_3 2$

24. 函數對  $x$  微分  $\frac{dy}{dx} = m = 3x^2$

將  $x=1$  代入得斜率  $m=3$

$$\therefore y - 3 = 3(x - 1) \Rightarrow 3x - y = 0 \rightarrow \text{切線方程式}$$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 1) \Rightarrow x + 3y - 10 = 0 \rightarrow \text{法線方程式}$$

與  $x$  軸之交點為  $B(0,0)$ 、 $C(10,0)$

$$\therefore a\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 10 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{matrix} \right\| = 15$$

25.  $\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 4x \\ y = 3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 1$

如下圖右所示之交集區域，由定積分得

$$\int_0^1 (-x^2 + 4x) dx - \int_0^1 3x dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

