

九十八學年四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

98-2-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	C	A	C	C	D	D	A	D	A	B	D	B	B	A	B	B	A	C	D	C	C	B	D	A

1. 重心 $G(\frac{-2+7+4}{3}, \frac{3+1+2}{3}) = G(3,2)$

$\therefore \overline{AG} = \sqrt{5^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{26}$

2. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 4x + 1 = -2(x-1)^2 + 3$

(A) 頂點坐標為 (1,3)

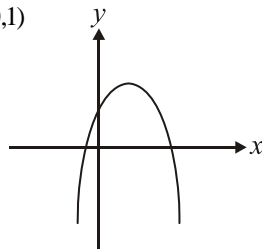
(B) $f(0) = 1$, \therefore 交 y 軸於點 (0,1)

(C) 令 $-2x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$

判別式 $D = 4^2 - 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 > 0$

\therefore 與 x 軸交於二點

(D) 如右圖



3. $\because 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$, $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{-3}{5}$, 故 $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{-24}{25}$

4. $3 \sin \theta = 2 + 2 \cos \theta$

平方 $\Rightarrow 9 \sin^2 \theta = 4 + 8 \cos \theta + 4 \cos^2 \theta$

$9(1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 4 + 8 \cos \theta + 4 \cos^2 \theta$

$13 \cos^2 \theta + 8 \cos \theta - 5 = 0$, $(13 \cos \theta - 5)(\cos \theta + 1) = 0$

$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{5}{13}$ 或 -1 , 因此所有值的和 $= -\frac{8}{13}$

5. (1) $f(x)$ 之週期 $= \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4\pi$

(2) $\because -1 \leq \sin \frac{x}{2} \leq 1$, $-1 \leq 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + 1 \leq 3$

$\therefore -1 \leq f(x) \leq 3$

故 $f(x)$ 的最大值 $= 3$, 最小值 $= -1$

6. (1) $\triangle DBC$ 中, 設 $\overline{BC} = 4k$, $\overline{DC} = 3k$, 則 $\overline{DB} = 5k$

(2) $\triangle DAB$ 中, $\angle DAB = \angle BDA = \theta$

$\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{DB} = 5k$, 故 $\tan \theta = \frac{\overline{DC}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{3k}{9k} = \frac{1}{3}$

7. (A) $\cos 210^\circ = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(B) $\tan 150^\circ = -\tan 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(C) $\cot(-300^\circ) = \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

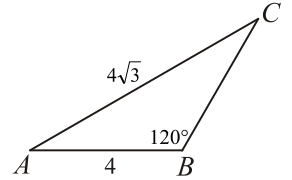
(D) $\csc 300^\circ = -\csc 60^\circ = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

8. (1) 由正弦定理知 $\frac{4}{\sin C} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sin 120^\circ}$

$\therefore \angle C = 30^\circ$

(2) $\angle A = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 120^\circ = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 面積 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{3} \times 4 \times \sin 30^\circ = 4\sqrt{3}$



9. 設 $\overline{AD} = x$, 在 $\triangle ABC$ 與 $\triangle ABD$ 中

$\therefore \cos \angle ABC = \cos \angle ABD$

$\therefore \frac{5^2 + 7^2 - 3^2}{2 \times 5 \times 7} = \frac{7^2 + 7^2 - x^2}{2 \times 7 \times 7}$

故 $\overline{AD} = x = \sqrt{7}$

10. $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-6, 4)$, $\overrightarrow{BC} = (a+1, -10)$

$\because \overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{BC}$, $\therefore \frac{-6}{a+1} = \frac{4}{-10} \Rightarrow a = 14$

11. $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = -\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = -|\overrightarrow{BA}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{BC}| \cdot \cos B$

$= -3 \times 5 \times \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \times 3 \times 5} = \frac{15}{2}$

12. $\vec{c} = t(3, -4) + (1, 2) = (3t+1, -4t+2)$

$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{(3t+1)^2 + (-4t+2)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25t^2 - 10t + 5} = \sqrt{25(t - \frac{1}{5})^2 + 4}$

\therefore 當 $t = \frac{1}{5}$ 時, $|\vec{c}|$ 有最小值 $= \sqrt{4} = 2$

13. $4x^4 + 5x^2 + 3x - 2 = (2x-1)(2x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 3) + 1$

$\therefore a = 2$ 、 $b = 1$ 、 $c = 3$ 、 $d = 3$ 、 $e = 1$

14. $2x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$, $(2x-3)(x^2 + x - 1) = 0$

\therefore 有理根 $x = \frac{3}{2}$

15. (1) $f(x) = (x-2)(x-3) \cdot Q_1(x) + 1$

$= (x+1)(x-1) \cdot Q_2(x) - 3$

$\therefore f(3) = 1$, $f(-1) = -3$

(2) 設 $f(x) = (x-3)(x+1) \cdot Q_3(x) + ax + b$

則 $f(3) = 3a + b = 1$, $f(-1) = -a + b = -3$

$\therefore a = 1$, $b = -2$, 故餘式 $= x - 2$

16. (1) $(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 = (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 4 = 9 - 4 = 5$

$\because 0 < x < 1$, $\therefore x - \frac{1}{x} = -\sqrt{5}$

(2) $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = (x - \frac{1}{x})^3 + 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot (x - \frac{1}{x})$

$$= (-\sqrt{5})^3 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-\sqrt{5}) = -8\sqrt{5}$$

17. 原式 $= (-2) \times \sqrt{2}i \times \sqrt{8}i = (-2) \times (-4) = 8$

18. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) + i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{3})$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)^{10} = \cos(-\frac{10\pi}{3}) + i\sin(-\frac{10\pi}{3})$$

$$= \cos\frac{2\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

19. 設實根為 α ，將 α 代回方程式

$$\text{得 } 3\alpha^2 + (a+i)\alpha + 2i - 6 = 0$$

$$(3\alpha^2 + a\alpha - 6) + (\alpha + 2)i = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3\alpha^2 + a\alpha - 6 = 0 \\ \alpha + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 \\ a = 3 \end{cases}$$

20. $x = \log_3 2 \Leftrightarrow 3^x = 2$

$$3^x + 9^{-x} = 3^x + (3^x)^{-2} = 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

21. (A) 底數應大於 0 且不等於 1

(B) 真數應大於 0

(D) $\log_5 3 + \log_5 4 = \log_5 (3 \times 4)$

22. (A) $(\frac{1}{2})^4 = (2^{-1})^4 = 2^{-4}$

(B) $8^{-1} = (2^3)^{-1} = 2^{-3}$

(C) $(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{5}{2}} = (2^{-2})^{\frac{5}{2}} = 2^{-5}$

(D) $(\frac{1}{16})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2^{-4})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{-2}$

23. (1) $\log 2 = 0.3010$ ， $\therefore \log 5 = 1 - \log 2 = 0.6990$

(2) $(\frac{5}{4})^n < 100$ ，取對數 $\log(\frac{5}{4})^n < \log 100$

$$n \cdot (\log 5 - \log 4) < 2, n < \frac{2}{0.0970}$$

$$\therefore n < 20.6, \text{ 故 } n \text{ 最大值} = 20$$

24. $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[40 + (n-1) \cdot (-2)] = 108$

$$n^2 - 21n + 108 = 0, (n-9)(n-12) = 0$$

$$\therefore n = 9 \text{ 或 } 12, \text{ 故 } n \text{ 最多可為 } 12$$

25. 原式 $= (1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{64} + \dots) - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{128} + \dots)$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{2}{7}$$