

九十七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

97-5-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
B	A	B	C	C	C	D	D	B	D	C	C	B	C	D	A	B	A	D	A	D	B	C	A	A

1. $\because f(-1) = 0, f(3) = 0$
 所以設 $y = f(x) = a(x+1)(x-3)$
 而 $f(4) = 5 \Rightarrow a = 1$
 $\therefore f(x) = (x+1)(x-3)$ 頂點座標為 $(1, -4)$
2. $y = \frac{\log 5}{\log 2} = \log_2 5 \Rightarrow 5 = 2^y$
 所以 $4^y = (2^2)^y = (2^y)^2 = 5^2 = 25$
3. 由商數關係 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
4. $\sin 38^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 52^\circ) = \cos 52^\circ > \cos 82^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow a > b$, 又 $c = \sec 12^\circ > 1$ 且 $1 > a > b > -1$
 所以 $c > a > b$
5. 原式 $\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2^2} - \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$ 為雙曲線
 取 $a = 2, b = 4 \Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 20$
 $\Rightarrow c = 2\sqrt{5}$ 雙曲線的
 ① 正焦弦長 $\frac{2b^2}{a} = 16$
 ② 焦點為 $(\pm 2\sqrt{5}, 0)$
 ③ 實軸長 $2a = 4$
 ④ 漸近線為 $2x \pm y = 0$
6. $\because 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$
 因 $\sin \alpha = \frac{13}{14}, \sin \beta = \frac{11}{14}$
 所以 $\cos \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}, \cos \beta = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$
 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
 $= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14} - \frac{13}{14} \cdot \frac{11}{14} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 而 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \beta < \pi \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$
7. $A(-1, 2)$ 為圓 C 的圓心, 點 $P(3, 1)$ 在圓 C 上

- \overline{PQ} 是圓的直徑, 則
- (A) $\overline{PQ} = 2\overline{AP} = 2\sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (2-1)^2} = 2\sqrt{17}$
- (B) A 點為 \overline{PQ} 的中點所以 Q 點的坐標為 $(-5, 3)$
- (C) 圓 C 的方程式為 $(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 17$
- (D) 過 Q 點半徑的斜率為 $\frac{3-2}{-5-(-1)} = -\frac{1}{4}$
 所以過 Q 點與圓 C 相切的切線斜率為 4
8. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n - 3^n}{12^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4^n}{12^n} - \frac{3^n}{12^n} \right)$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \right] = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
 9. $\because f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x-1}}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x-1})$
 所以 $f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + \dots + f(12)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}[(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{1}) + (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})$
 $+ \dots + (\sqrt{25} - \sqrt{23})] = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{25}) = 2$
 10. 圓心 $(0, 0)$ 與直線 $x + y = 2$ 的距離為
 $d = \frac{|0+0-2|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}} = \sqrt{2}$, 而半徑為 $\sqrt{5}$
 所以兩個交點的距離為 $2\sqrt{\sqrt{5}^2 - \sqrt{2}^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$
 11. 由柯西不等式 $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(1^2 + (-2)^2 + 2^2)$
 $\geq (1 \cdot a + (-2) \cdot b + 2 \cdot c)^2, \because a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$
 $\therefore 1 \cdot (1 + 4 + 4) \geq (a - 2b + 2c)^2$
 $\Rightarrow (a - 2b + 2c)^2 \leq 9 \Rightarrow -3 \leq a - 2b + 2c \leq 3$
 所以 $M = 3, m = -3$
 12. $x^5 y^3$ 項的係數為 $C_3^8 \cdot 2^3 = 448$
 13. $\log M = 4.5428 = 4 + 0.5428$

$$= \log 10^4 + \log 3.49 = \log 3.49 \cdot 10^4$$

所以 $M = 34900$

14.

$$x^2 - x + 1 \left| \begin{array}{l} x^4 - x^3 + ax^2 - x + b \\ x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline (a-1)x^2 - x + b \\ \hline x^2 - x + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \right| x^2 + 1$$

所以 $a = 2, b = 1, a - b = 1$

15.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} &= \frac{0-2a}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + a^2} \sqrt{0^2 + 2^2}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} &= \frac{-2a}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + a^2}} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} = \frac{-2a}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + a^2}} \\ \Rightarrow 4a^2 &= 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + a^2\right) \Rightarrow 2a^2 = 1 \\ \Rightarrow a &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{因 } a > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \log_2 a = \log_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

16. 可行解區域的端點 $(2, -2)$ 、 $(4, 5)$ 及 $(-2, 2)$

$$f(2, -2) = 2 - (-2) = 4, \quad f(4, 5) = 4 - 5 = -1$$

$$f(-2, 2) = -2 - 2 = -4$$

所以最大值 $M = 4$ ，最小值 $m = -4$

$$M + m = 0$$

17.

$$\begin{aligned} \because z &= \frac{2i}{1 - \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{2(\cos 90^\circ + i \sin 90^\circ)}{2(\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ)} \\ &= \cos(-210^\circ) + i \sin(-210^\circ) = \cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$z^6 = \cos 900^\circ + i \sin 900^\circ$$

$$= \cos 180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ = -1$$

18. $\triangle ABC$ 與 $\triangle DEF$ 為相似三角形

所以 $\angle A = \angle D$

$$\because \overline{AB} : \overline{DE} = \overline{BC} : \overline{EF} = \overline{AC} : \overline{DF} = 2 : 3$$

$$\therefore \overline{DE} = \frac{3}{2} \overline{AB}, \quad \overline{DF} = \frac{3}{2} \overline{AC}$$

$$\triangle DEF \text{ 的面積} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{DE} \cdot \overline{DF} \cdot \sin D$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \overline{AB}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \overline{AC}\right) \cdot \sin A$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} \cdot \sin A\right) = \frac{9}{4} \cdot 200 = 450$$

19. 解一：直線 $x - y + 18 = 0$ 的斜率為 1

斜角為 45°

$x + \sqrt{3}y + 20 = 0$ 的斜率為 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ，斜角為

150°

所以兩直線之交角為 $150^\circ - 45^\circ = 105^\circ$

或 $180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ$

$$\text{解二：} \because \tan \theta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{1 + 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}$$

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

$\therefore \theta = 75^\circ$ ，另一交角為 $180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ$

20. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 6 \Rightarrow f'(2) + f''(-1)$$

$$= (3 \cdot 2^2 - 6 \cdot 2) + (-6 - 6) = -12$$

21. 任選兩支鞋子，這兩支鞋子恰好成爲一雙

$$\text{的機率爲 } \frac{C_1^5}{C_2^{10}} = \frac{5}{45} = \frac{1}{9}$$

22. x 的期望值爲

$$10 \times 0.1 + 20 \times 0.2 + 30 \times 0.3 + 40 \times 0.4 = 30$$

23. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t+4} - 2}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{t+4} - 2)(\sqrt{t+4} + 2)}{t(\sqrt{t+4} + 2)}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t+4-4}{t(\sqrt{t+4} + 2)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+4} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

24. 設 $\frac{d}{dx} F(t) = f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$

則由微積分的基本定理

$$\int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^x f(t) dt = F(t) \Big|_0^x = F(x) - F(0)$$

$$\text{原式 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (F(x) - F(0))$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} F(x) - 0 = f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

25. $\int_1^2 \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 - 3}{x^4} dx = \int_1^2 (1 + 2x^{-2} - 3x^{-4}) dx$

$$= (x - 2x^{-1} + x^{-3}) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \left(2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}\right) - (1 - 2 + 1) = \frac{9}{8}$$