

## 103 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

103-3-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	C	D	A	C	A	A	B	A	B	C	C	A	D	C	C	B	D	B	D	B	D	A	A

1.  $\sqrt{4+\sqrt{12}} - \sqrt{4-\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{4-2\sqrt{3}}$   
 $= (\sqrt{3}+1) - (\sqrt{3}-1) = 2$

2. 所求 =  $\left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3} & 1-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 3 \end{matrix} \right| = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

3.  $\because x+1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \geq 2\sqrt{(x+1)(\frac{1}{x+1})} = 2$

$\therefore x+2 + \frac{1}{x+1} \geq 3$

$\therefore x+2 + \frac{1}{x+1}$  之最小值為 3

4. 由題意知

$x^2 - 2x + (k+2) > 0$  恆成立

$\Rightarrow$  判別式  $(-2)^2 - 4(k+2) < 0$

$\Rightarrow k > -1$

5. 設  $L: 2x - 3y = k$ ，令  $x=0$  得  $y = -\frac{k}{3}$

令  $y=0$  得  $x = \frac{k}{2}$ ，由已知  $(-\frac{k}{3}) + \frac{k}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 6$

$\therefore L: 2x - 3y = 6$  會過點  $(3, 0)$

6. 同乘  $(x-1)(x+2)^2$

得  $3x^2 - x + 1 = A(x+2)^2 + B(x-1)(x+2) + C(x-1)$

令  $x = -2$  代入得  $15 = -3C$ ， $\therefore C = -5$

令  $x = 1$  代入得  $3 = 9A$ ， $\therefore A = \frac{1}{3}$

比較  $x^2$  項係數可得  $3 = A + B$ ， $\therefore B = \frac{8}{3}$

$\therefore A + B - C = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - (-5) = 8$

7. 設  $f(x) = (x-2)^2 \theta(x) + (x+1)$ ，則

$[f(x)]^2 = (x-2)^4 [\theta(x)]^2 + 2(x-2)^2 (x+1)\theta(x) + (x+1)^2$

$x = 2$  代入上式得餘式為 9

8.  $2^{2x+2} = 9 \cdot 2^x - 2 \Rightarrow (2^x)^2 \cdot 2^2 = 9 \cdot 2^x - 2$

令  $2^x = A$  得  $4A^2 - 9A + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (A-2)(4A-1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow A = 2, \frac{1}{4}$ ， $\therefore 2^x = 2$  或  $\frac{1}{4}$ ， $x = 1$  或  $-2$

$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 1 + (-2) = -1$

9. 由圖形知  $f(1) = a + \log_b 1 = a > 0$ ，且

$\therefore$  圖形為遞增函數， $\therefore b > 1$

10.  $\log_{10} x = -2.01 \Rightarrow \log_{10} 100x = \log_{10} 100 + \log_{10} x$   
 $= 2 + (-2.01) = -0.01 = -1 + 0.99$

$\therefore$  首數為 -1

11. 令  $A(\alpha, 0)$ 、 $B(\beta, 0)$

則  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  為  $x^2 - 3x - k = 0$  之兩根

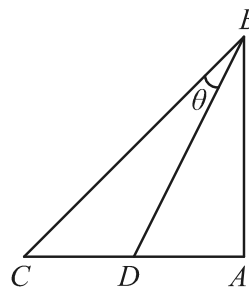
$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 3$ ， $\alpha\beta = -k$ ，且已知  $|\alpha - \beta| = 2$

$(\alpha - \beta)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta \Rightarrow 4 = 9 + 4k \Rightarrow k = -\frac{5}{4}$

12. 令  $\overline{CD} = \overline{DA} = k$ ，則  $\overline{BD} = \sqrt{5}k$ ， $\overline{BC} = 2\sqrt{2}k$   
 (其中  $k > 0$ )，在  $\triangle BCD$  中，由餘弦定理知

$\cos \theta = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}k)^2 + (\sqrt{5}k)^2 - (k)^2}{2 \times (2\sqrt{2}k) \times (\sqrt{5}k)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$\therefore \cos 2\theta = 2 \times (\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}})^2 - 1 = \frac{4}{5}$



13.  $f(x) = -2\cos^2 x + 1$ ， $\because 0^\circ \leq x \leq 120^\circ$

$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} \leq \cos x \leq 1$

當  $\cos x = 0$  時， $f(x)$  有最大值  $M = 1$

當  $\cos x = 1$  時， $f(x)$  有最小值  $m = (-2) \times 1 + 1 = -1$

$\therefore M + 2m = 1 + (-2) = -1$

14.  $\because \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}$ ， $\overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}$

且  $\because \overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{AC}$ ， $\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0$

$\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE} = (\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}) \cdot (\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB})$

$= \frac{2}{9} |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 + \frac{5}{9} (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}) + \frac{2}{9} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2$

$= \frac{2}{9} \times 36 + 0 + \frac{2}{9} \times 81 = 26$

15.  $\because x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  為實係數方程式

$\therefore$  三根為  $-1$ 、 $1+i$  及  $1-i$

以此三根可得方程式  $(x+1)[x-(1+i)][x-(1-i)] = 0$

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

$$\therefore a = -1, b = 0, c = 2, \therefore a + b + c = 1$$

$$16. \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}-i}\right)^6 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)}\right]^6$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(\cos\frac{5}{12}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{12}\pi\right)\right]^6$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\left(\cos\frac{5}{2}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{2}\pi\right) = \frac{1}{8}(0+i) = \frac{1}{8}i$$

$$17. W = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} = \cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ \Rightarrow W^6 = 1$$

$$W^{19} + \frac{1}{W^{19}} = W + \frac{1}{W} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2} = 1$$

$$18. 20 \div 800 = \frac{1}{40} = 2.5\%$$

$\therefore$  超過 82 分的同學占全部的 2.5%

$$\therefore \mu + 2\sigma = 82 \Rightarrow 76 + 2\sigma = 82 \Rightarrow \sigma = 3$$

$$19. \therefore \mu = 54 \times 1.5 + 6 = 87, \sigma = 16 \times 1.5 = 24$$

$$\therefore (\mu, \sigma) = (87, 24)$$

$$20. \frac{C_2^6 + C_2^4}{C_2^{10}} = \frac{15+6}{45} = \frac{21}{45} = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$21. \therefore \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3} \text{ 且 } \sin \theta < 0, \therefore \sin \theta = -\frac{4}{5}, \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$$

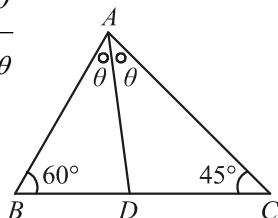
$$\frac{1+\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1-\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$22. \therefore \frac{\Delta ABD}{\Delta ACD} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AB} \times \overline{AD} \times \sin \theta}{\frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \overline{AD} \times \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{且已知 } \Delta ABD = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\Delta ACD} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}, \therefore \Delta ACD = 3$$



$$23. S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = n^2 + 3n$$

$$\therefore a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = (n^2 + 3n) - [(n-1)^2 + 3(n-1)]$$

$$= n^2 + 3n - [n^2 - 2n + 1 + 3n - 3]$$

$$= n^2 + 3n - (n^2 + n - 2) = 2n + 2$$

$\therefore$  數列  $\{a_n\}$  為公差 = 2 的等差數列

$$\therefore a_8 + a_{10} = 2a_9$$

$$24. (2x^2 - \frac{a}{x})^8 \text{ 展開式中的第 } (r+1) \text{ 項為}$$

$$C_r^8 (2x^2)^{8-r} \left(-\frac{a}{x}\right)^r = C_r^8 2^{8-r} \cdot x^{16-2r} \cdot (-a)^r \cdot x^{-r}$$

$$= C_r^8 2^{8-r} \cdot (-a)^r \cdot x^{16-3r}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求為 } x \text{ 項係數, } \therefore 16 - 3r = 1 \Rightarrow r = 5$$

$$\text{其 } x \text{ 項係數為 } C_5^8 \cdot 2^3 \cdot (-a)^5 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8!}{5!3!} \times 8 \times (-a)^5 = 14 \Rightarrow (-a)^5 = \frac{1}{32}, \therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$25. \binom{b}{b} \binom{c}{c} \binom{c}{c} \binom{c}{c} \binom{c}{c}$$

$$\frac{4!}{2!2!} \times C_3^5 = 6 \times 10 = 60$$