

102 學年四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

102-2-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
C	A	C	D	C	D	D	D	B	B	A	B	C	A	C	D	C	B	D	D	C	A	B	A	B

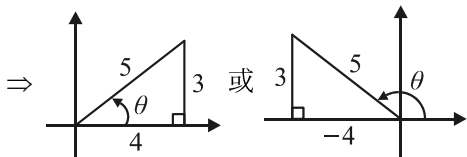
1. $L_1 : y = 2(x - \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow 2x - y = 1 \dots\dots ①$

$L_2 : \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow x - 2y = 2 \dots\dots ②$

(A) 解①②聯立，得交點(0, -1)

(B) $m_1 = 2, m_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \tan \theta = \pm \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{3}{4}$

又 $\theta \in I$ 或 II



可得 $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$

(C) 垂直 L_1 之直線斜率為 $-\frac{1}{m_1} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ，又過(0, -1)

故所求為 $y + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 0) \Rightarrow x + 2y + 2 = 0$

(D) 任兩相異直線的兩條交角平分線必互相垂直故(C)為錯誤

2. 設 \overline{AB} 之垂直平分線為 L ， $\therefore L$ 過 $O(4, 1)$

$\therefore L : y - 1 = 2(x - 4) \Rightarrow 2x - y - 7 = 0$

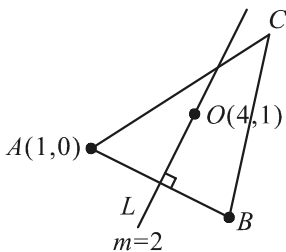
設 $\overline{AB} : x + 2y + k = 0$ ，以 $A(1, 0)$ 代入得 $k = -1$

$\therefore \overline{AB} : x + 2y - 1 = 0$ ，可得 \overline{AB} 中點為

$$\begin{cases} \overline{AB} : x + 2y - 1 = 0 \\ L : 2x - y - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (3, -1)$$

設 $B(a, b)$ ，由 \overline{AB} 中點 $(\frac{1+a}{2}, \frac{b+0}{2}) = (3, -1)$

$\Rightarrow a = 5, b = -2$ ，故 $B(5, -2)$



3. (A) 開口向下 $\Rightarrow a < 0$

又頂點 $(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a})$ 在 y 軸左側

$\Rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} < 0, \therefore b < 0$

(B) 由圖形與 $x = 1$ 直線的交點在 x 軸下方可知 $a + b + c = f(1) < 0$

(C) 由圖形與 x 軸交相異兩點得 $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

(D) 由根與係數關係可得 $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} < 0$

故選(C)

4. $f(x)$ 之週期 $T_1 = \frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3\pi$ ，又 $|\sin x|$ 之週期為 π

得 $g(x)$ 之週期 T_2 為 $\left| \frac{\pi}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right| = 2\pi$

故 $T_1 + T_2 = 3\pi + 2\pi = 5\pi$

5. (A) $\sin 764^\circ = \sin(720^\circ + 44^\circ) = \sin 44^\circ < 1$

(B) $\cos(-316^\circ) = \cos(-316^\circ + 360^\circ) = \cos 44^\circ < 1$

(C) $\tan 586^\circ = \tan(360^\circ + 226^\circ) = \tan 226^\circ = \tan(270^\circ - 44^\circ) = \cot 44^\circ > 1$

(D) $\cot 136^\circ = \cot(180^\circ - 44^\circ) = -\cot 44^\circ < 0$
 $\tan 586^\circ$ 最大，故選(C)

6. $\therefore \tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 2.5 \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{2}{5}$

$\therefore (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 + 2 \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{9}{5}$

故 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{5}} = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$

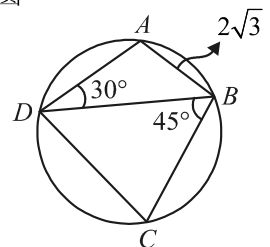
(θ 為第一象限角，負不合)

7. $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 與 $\triangle BCD$ 共用外接圓

設其外接圓半徑為 R ，則由正弦定理可得

$$\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\overline{CD}}{\sin 45^\circ} = 2R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\overline{CD}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow \overline{CD} = 2\sqrt{6}$$



8. 由餘式定理可知所求為 $f(\sin 10^\circ)$

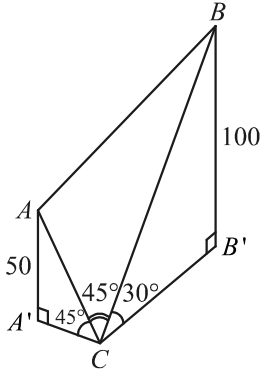
$$= 8\sin^4 10^\circ - 6\sin^2 10^\circ + 1$$

$$= -2\sin 10^\circ(3\sin 10^\circ - 4\sin^3 10^\circ) + 1$$

$$= -2\sin 10^\circ \times \sin 30^\circ + 1 = -2\sin 10^\circ \times \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$= 1 - \sin 10^\circ$$

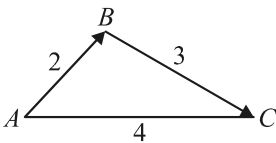
9. 如圖， $\triangle AA'C$ 中可得 $\overline{AC} = 50\sqrt{2}$
 $\triangle BB'C$ 中可得 $\overline{BC} = 200$
 故 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2\overline{AC} \times \overline{BC} \cos 45^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \overline{AB}^2 = 5000 + 40000 - 2 \times 50\sqrt{2} \times 200 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 25000$
 故 $\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \sqrt{25000} = 50\sqrt{10}$ 公尺



10. $\therefore \vec{PR} = \vec{PQ} + \vec{QR} = \vec{PQ} - \vec{RQ} = (4, 4) - (1, 7) = (3, -3)$
 故 $\triangle PQR$ 之周長 = $|\vec{PQ}| + |\vec{QR}| + |\vec{PR}|$
 $= \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} + \sqrt{1^2 + 7^2} + \sqrt{3^2 + (-3)^2}$
 $= 4\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 12\sqrt{2}$

11. $\because \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}, \therefore \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (-\cos 75^\circ) \cos \theta + \sin 75^\circ \sin \theta = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \cos 75^\circ \cos \theta - \sin 75^\circ \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(75^\circ + \theta) = 0$
 又 $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ \Rightarrow 75^\circ < 75^\circ + \theta < 165^\circ$
 可得 $75^\circ + \theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 15^\circ$

12. $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{BC} = |\overline{AB}| |\overline{BC}| \cos(\pi - \angle B)$
 $= \overline{AB} \times \overline{BC} \times (-\cos B) = 2 \times 3 \times (-\frac{2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2}{2 \times 2 \times 3}) = \frac{3}{2}$



13. 令 $x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x+1 = \sqrt{5}$
 $\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 1 = 0$
 平方
 由長除法可得
 $f(x) = 2x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 = (x^2 + x - 1)(2x^2 + 1) + 2$
 故 $f(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}) = 2$

14. 由連續綜合除法
- | | | | | |
|---|----|------|-------|------|
| 2 | -3 | +2 | -1 | -1/2 |
| | | | | -3 |
| 2 | -4 | +4 | | |
| | 1 | -2 | +2 | |
| | | -1/2 | +5/4 | |
| | 1 | -5/2 | +13/4 | |

可得 $c = \frac{13}{4}$ 、 $d = -3$ ，故 $c + d = \frac{13}{4} - 3 = \frac{1}{4}$

15. 由根與係數的關係可得 $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 1 \\ \alpha\beta = -3 \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha^2\beta^2} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{(\alpha\beta)^2}$
 $= \frac{1 - 2(-3)}{(-3)^2} = \frac{7}{9}$

且 $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \times \frac{1}{\beta^2} = \frac{1}{(\alpha\beta)^2} = \frac{1}{(-3)^2} = \frac{1}{9}$

故所求為 $x^2 - (\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2})x + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \times \frac{1}{\beta^2} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{7}{9}x + \frac{1}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow 9x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$

16. 原式 $\Rightarrow 9x^2 - 11x + 4 = (ax + b)(x - 2) + c(2x - 1)^2$

令 $x = 2$ 代入 $\Rightarrow 18 = 9c \Rightarrow c = 2$

令 $x = 0$ 代入 $\Rightarrow 4 = -2b + 2 \Rightarrow b = -1$

令 $x = 1$ 代入 $\Rightarrow 2 = (a - 1)(-1) + 2 \Rightarrow a = 1$

故 $a + b + c = 2$

17. 所求 = $\begin{vmatrix} 2a & d & 2 \\ 2b & e & 3 \\ 2c & f & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & d & 2 \\ b & e & 3 \\ c & f & 4 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= 2 \left(\begin{vmatrix} a & d & 1 \\ b & e & 1 \\ c & f & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & d & 1 \\ b & e & 2 \\ c & f & 3 \end{vmatrix} \right) = 2(3 + 2) = 10$

18. 原式 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - (a+1)y = 0 \\ -(a+4)x + 9y = 0 \end{cases}$ 有 $x = 0$ 、 $y = 0$ 之外的解

$\Rightarrow \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -(a+1) \\ -(a+4) & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 5a - 14 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (a+7)(a-2) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -7$ 或 2

19. 所求即 $|\vec{z}| = |z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} \times \sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2} \times \sqrt{8^2 + 15^2}$
 $= \sqrt{2} \times 5 \times 17 = 85\sqrt{2}$

20. 設另一根為 α ，由根與係數關係，可得

$\begin{cases} (2-i) + \alpha = -\frac{k}{2} \dots\dots ① \\ (2-i)\alpha = -2+i \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$

由 ② $\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-2+i}{2-i} = -1$ 代入 ①

$\Rightarrow (2-i) - 1 = -\frac{k}{2} \Rightarrow k = -2 + 2i$

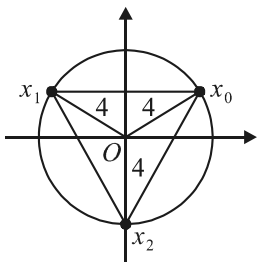
21. $\because x^3 = 64i = 64(\cos 90^\circ + i \sin 90^\circ) \therefore$ 三根為

$x_k = 4 \left(\cos \frac{90^\circ + k \times 360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{90^\circ + k \times 360^\circ}{3} \right)$

$k = 0, 1, 2$

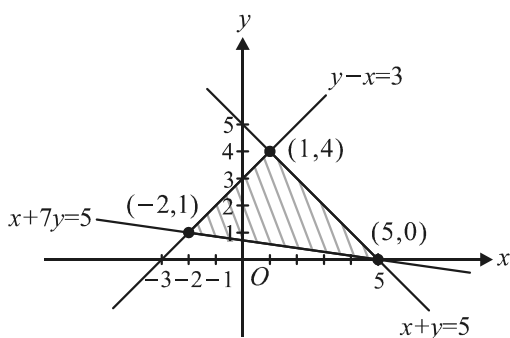
故所求即半徑 4 的圓內接正三角形

面積 $3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 \sin 120^\circ \right) = 12\sqrt{3}$



22. 原式 $\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 > 49x^2 - 28x + 4$
 $\Rightarrow 16x^2 - 10x + 1 < 0$
 $\Rightarrow (2x-1)(8x-1) < 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

23. 可行解區域如圖所示



令 $f(x, y) = 2x - y$ ，將各頂點代入得
 $f(1, 4) = 2 - 4 = -2$ 、 $f(5, 0) = 10$ 、 $f(-2, 1) = -5$
 故最小值為 -5

24. 由算幾不等式

$$\frac{a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2}}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{a \times \frac{b}{2} \times \frac{b}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{ab^2}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{256}{4}} = 4$$

$\therefore a + b = a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} \geq 12$ ，若 $a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} = 12$

需 $a = \frac{b}{2} = \frac{b}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow$ 即 $a = 4$ 、 $b = 8$

滿足 $ab^2 = 256$ ，檢驗等號成立之條件正確
 故 $a + b$ 之最小值為 12

25. 由柯西不等式

$$(\sqrt{a^2} + \sqrt{3b^2}) \left(\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{a}}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{b}}\right)^2 \right) \geq \left(\sqrt{a} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{3b} \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{b}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (a + 3b) \left(\frac{4}{a} + \frac{3}{b} \right) \geq (2 + 3)^2 = 25$$

檢驗上式等號成立之條件

$$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3b}}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = b \Rightarrow a = 2b$$

代入求式

$$\text{得 } (2b + 3b) \left(\frac{4}{2b} + \frac{3}{b} \right) = 5b \times \frac{5}{b} = 25$$

故所求之最小值為 25