

101 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

101-2-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	B	D	C	D	A	D	B	A	B	D	A	C	B	A	D	C	B	A	D	A	D	A	C	B

1. $a=9, b=12, c=7$

(A) $a=9 > 0 \Rightarrow$ 圖形開口向上且有最小值

(B) 對稱軸方程式 $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-12}{2 \times 9} = \frac{-2}{3}$

(C) $9x^2 + 12x + 7 = 4 \Rightarrow 9x^2 + 12x + 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow D = 12^2 - 4 \times 9 \times 3 = 36 > 0 \Rightarrow$ 有兩交點

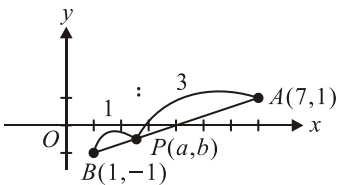
(D) $f(x), g(x)$ 的領導係數皆為 9

故開口方向與大小皆一樣，可以經由平移使其重合

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -7 & 2 & a & 0 & 8 & & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & -6 & -8 & 2a-16 & 4a-32 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & -3 & -4 & a-8 & 2a-16 & 4a-24 & & \\ \hline 4a-24 & = & 4 & \Rightarrow & a & = & 7 \end{array}$$

3. $\overline{AP} = 3\overline{PB} \Rightarrow P(a, b) = \left(\frac{7+3}{4}, \frac{1+(-3)}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \overline{OP} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$



4. $f(0) = 6 \Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + c = 6 \Rightarrow c = 6$

$f(1) = -6 \Rightarrow 2 + a + b + 6 = -6 \Rightarrow a + b = -14$

$f(2) = -12 \Rightarrow 16 + 4a + 2b + 6 = -12$

$\Rightarrow 4a + 2b = -34 \Rightarrow 2a + b = -17$

$\therefore a = -3, b = -11 \Rightarrow (a, b)$ 在第三象限

5. 所求直線方程式即過 A 點之中線方程式

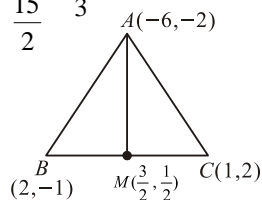
\overline{BC} 中點 $M = \left(\frac{2+1}{2}, \frac{-1+2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

則 \overline{AM} 的斜率 $m_{\overline{AM}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - (-2)}{\frac{3}{2} - (-6)} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{15}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \overline{AM} : y - (-2) = \frac{1}{3}[x - (-6)]$

$\Rightarrow 3y + 6 = x + 6$

$\Rightarrow x - 3y = 0$



6. $ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0$ 之解為 $x \geq 3$ 或 $x \leq \frac{-2}{7}$

$\Rightarrow (x-3)\left(x + \frac{2}{7}\right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(7x+2) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 7x^2 - 19x - 6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ 取 $a=7, b=-19, c=-6$

$cx^2 + bx + a \geq 0 \Rightarrow -6x^2 - 19x + 7 \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 6x^2 + 19x - 7 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (3x-1)(2x+7) \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-7}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = -3, -2, -1, 0$

則滿足 $cx^2 + bx + a \geq 0$ 的所有整數解之和為

$(-3) + (-2) + (-1) + 0 = -6$

7. Step 1

\therefore 直線 L 的斜率為 $\frac{3}{4}$

\Rightarrow 直線 L 可假設為

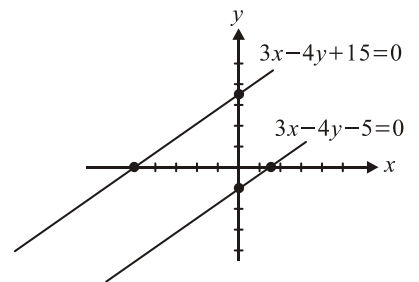
$3x - 4y + k = 0$

Step 2

\therefore 直線 L 與點 $(1, 2)$

的距離為 2

$\Rightarrow \frac{|3 \times 1 - 4 \times 2 + k|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = 2 \Rightarrow k = -5, 15$



Step 3

可知道直線 L 為 $3x - 4y + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow x$ 截距為 -5

8. $\begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 4 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta = 0$

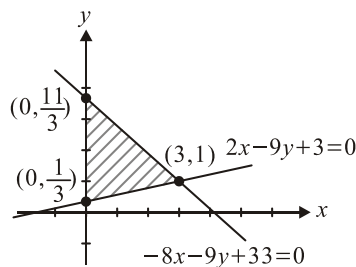
$\Rightarrow 4 \sin \theta = 2 \cos \theta \Rightarrow 2 \sin \theta = \cos \theta$

$\Rightarrow (2 \sin \theta)^2 = (\cos \theta)^2 \Rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$

$\Rightarrow 5 \sin^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{5}$

$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

9. $\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{11}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \times 3 = 5$



10. 方法一：

$s = \frac{7+8+5}{2} = 10 \Rightarrow \Delta ABC$ 面積為

$\sqrt{10(10-7)(10-8)(10-5)} = 10\sqrt{3}$

$rs = 10\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 10r = 10\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{3}$

$$\frac{abc}{4R} = 10\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{7 \times 8 \times 5}{4 \times 10\sqrt{3}} = R \Rightarrow R = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{r} \Rightarrow Rr = 7$$

方法二：

$$R \times r = \frac{abc}{4\Delta} \times \frac{\Delta}{s} = \frac{abc}{4s} = \frac{7 \times 8 \times 5}{40} = 7$$

$$11. (A) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3 \times 5 + 4 \times (-12) = -33$$

$$(B) \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-33}{5 \times 13} = \frac{-33}{65}$$

$$(C) \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -12 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{56}{2} = 28$$

$$(D) |\vec{a}| |\cos \theta| = 5 \times \frac{33}{65} = \frac{33}{13}$$

$$\text{另解 } \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b}|} = \frac{|3 \times 5 + 4 \times (-12)|}{\sqrt{5^2 + (-12)^2}} = \frac{33}{13}$$

$$12. L = 4A \Rightarrow 2r + r\theta = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta \Rightarrow 2r + r\theta = 2r^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \theta = 2r\theta \Rightarrow 2 = 2r\theta - \theta \Rightarrow 2 = (2r - 1)\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 = (2r - 1) \times 4\theta$$

$$13. (A) \sin x + \cos 2x = 2 \Rightarrow \sin x + 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{4} \text{ (無實根)}$$

$$(B) x^2 + 6x + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} \text{ (無實根)}$$

(C) $x^3 + 2x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$ 若實係數方程式有虛根，則虛根必成對出現，所以至少有一個實根

(D) 由 $-\sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} \leq 5\sin x + 4\cos x \leq \sqrt{5^2 + 4^2}$ 可知 $-\sqrt{41} \leq 5\sin x + 4\cos x \leq \sqrt{41}$

故 $5\sin x + 4\cos x = 10$ 無解

$$14. \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2+x & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 3+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7+x & 2 & 4 \\ 7+x & 2+x & 3 \\ 7+x & 1 & 3+x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x+7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2+x & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3+x \end{vmatrix} = (x+7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & x & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x+7) \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ -1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = (x+7)(x^2 - x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -7, \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\therefore -7 \times \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = 7$$

15. Step1

已知 $\alpha, \beta (\alpha < \beta)$ 為方程式 $x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$ 的兩根

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 6, \alpha\beta = 3$$

Step2

(1)

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 = 6^2 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 30$$

$$(2) (\alpha - \beta)^2 = \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 30 - 6 = 24$$

$$\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = -2\sqrt{6}$$

Step3

$$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) = -2\sqrt{6} \times 33 = -66\sqrt{6}$$

$$16. a = \sqrt{117 - 28\sqrt{17}} = \sqrt{117 - 2\sqrt{68 \times 49}}$$

$$= \sqrt{68} - \sqrt{49} = \sqrt{68} - 7$$

$$\therefore x = 1, y = \sqrt{68} - 8$$

$$\frac{4}{y} - \frac{19}{x+y} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{68}-8} - \frac{19}{\sqrt{68}-7}$$

$$= (\sqrt{68}+8) - (\sqrt{68}+7) = 1$$

$$17. \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = -c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = -c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -c_1 & b_1 \\ -c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}, y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & -c_1 \\ a_2 & -c_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 3a_1 & 3a_2 \\ 2c_1 & 2c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \Rightarrow 3 \times 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & -c_1 \\ a_2 & -c_2 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 + c_1 & b_1 - c_1 \\ 2b_2 + c_2 & b_2 - c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 96 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3b_1 & b_1 - c_1 \\ 3b_2 & b_2 - c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 96$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_1 - c_1 \\ b_2 & b_2 - c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 96 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_1 - c_1 \\ b_2 & b_2 - c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & -c_1 \\ b_2 & -c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 32 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -c_1 & b_1 \\ -c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = -32$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{-32}{-4} = 8, y_1 = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2 \Rightarrow x_1 + y_1 = 10$$

$$18. (A) x \text{ 為實數, } x^2 + x + 1 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \geq 0$$

$$(B) a > 0, b > 0, \text{ 當 } a = b = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$10a^2 + 2b - 1 = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} - 1 = \frac{-7}{10} < 0$$

(C) a, b 為實數，柯西不等式

$$25(a^2 + b^2) = [3^2 + (-4)^2](a^2 + b^2) \geq (3a - 4b)^2$$

(D) $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$ ，算幾不等式

$$2a + b \geq 2\sqrt{2ab} = \sqrt{8ab} \geq \sqrt{6ab}$$

$$19. \omega = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} = \cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^3 = \cos 180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ = -1 \Rightarrow \omega^3 = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} \Rightarrow 2\omega = 1+\sqrt{3}i \Rightarrow 2\omega-1 = \sqrt{3}i \\ \Rightarrow 4\omega^2 - 4\omega + 4 &= 0 \Rightarrow \omega^2 - \omega + 1 = 0 \\ (1-\omega)(1+\omega^2)(1+\omega^4)(1+\omega^8) \\ &= (1-\omega)(1+\omega^2)(1-\omega)(1+\omega^2) \\ &= (1-\omega)^2(1+\omega^2)^2 = (-\omega^2)^2(\omega^2)^2 \\ (\because \omega^2 - \omega + 1 &= 0 \Rightarrow 1-\omega = -\omega^2, \omega^2 + 1 = \omega) \\ &= \omega^4\omega^2 = \omega^6 = (\omega^3)^2 = 1 (\because \omega^3 = -1) \end{aligned}$$

20. 原式可以變成

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 5 \dots\dots (1) \\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 8 \dots\dots (2) \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = 7 \dots\dots (3) \end{cases} \quad (xyz \neq 0 \text{ 故 } x \neq 0 \text{ 且 } y \neq 0 \text{ 且 } z \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{(1)+(2)+(3)}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 10 \dots\dots (4)$$

$$(4)-(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z} = 5 \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{5}, (4)-(2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4)-(3) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = 3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$2x + 6y + 10z = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 6 \times \frac{1}{3} + 10 \times \frac{1}{5} = 5$$

21. $x^3 + 8i = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = -8i = 8(0-i)$
 $= 8[\cos(\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2n\pi) + i\sin(\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2n\pi)], n \in N$

令 $x = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta), r \in R, \theta \in R$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = r^3(\cos 3\theta + i\sin 3\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} r^3 = 8 \\ \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2n\pi = 3\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ n = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}; n = 1, \theta = \frac{7}{6}\pi; n = 2, \theta = \frac{11}{6}\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

$$x_1 = 2(\cos \frac{7}{6}\pi + i\sin \frac{7}{6}\pi),$$

$$x_2 = 2(\cos \frac{11}{6}\pi + i\sin \frac{11}{6}\pi)$$

將此三根畫在複數平面上

$$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \overline{OC} = 2$$

$$\angle AOB = \angle BOC = \angle AOC = 120^\circ$$

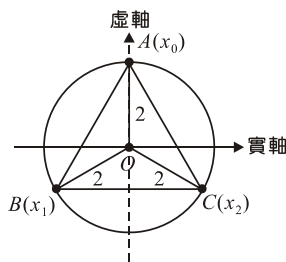
$$3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times \sin 120^\circ = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

22. $\vec{a} + m\vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} + m\vec{b} = -\vec{c}$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + m\vec{b}| = |-\vec{c}| = |\vec{c}| \Rightarrow |\vec{a} + m\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{c}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{a} + m\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + m\vec{b}) = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 2m\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + m^2|\vec{b}|^2 = 11$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 4 + 2m|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos\theta + m^2 \cdot 16 &= 11 \\ \Rightarrow 4 + 2m \times 2 \times 4 \times \frac{-9}{16} + m^2 \times 16 &= 11 \\ \Rightarrow 16m^2 - 9m - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow (16m+7)(m-1) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow m = \frac{-7}{16} \text{ (1 不合)} \end{aligned}$$

23. $a^2 + (b-2)^2 + (c+3)^2 = 13$

由柯西不等式 $[a^2 + (b-2)^2 + (c+3)^2][1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2]$

$$\geq (a-b+2+c+3)^2 = (a-b+c+5)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 13 \times 3 \geq (a-b+c+5)^2 \Rightarrow (a-b+c+5)^2 \leq 39$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{39} \leq (a-b+c+5) \leq \sqrt{39}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -5 - \sqrt{39} \leq (a-b+c) \leq -5 + \sqrt{39} = A$$

$$\therefore A \times B = (-5 + \sqrt{39})(-5 - \sqrt{39}) = 25 - 39 = -14$$

24. $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & x+2 & 2 \\ x^2+1 & 1 & x^4+1 \\ 2 & x^3+1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \sqrt{2}+2 & 2 \\ 2+1 & 1 & 4+1 \\ 2 & 2\sqrt{2}+1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \sqrt{2}+2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 2\sqrt{2}+1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (6+10\sqrt{2}+20+12\sqrt{2}+6) - (4+30\sqrt{2}+15+6\sqrt{2}+12)$$

$$= (32+22\sqrt{2}) - (31+36\sqrt{2}) = 1-14\sqrt{2}$$

25. 實係數方程式有虛根，虛根必成對出現

由 $b+2i$ ，可以知道另一根為 $b-2i$

以及三次方程式有三個根，另一根必為實根

由 $3+ai(a \neq -2)$ 可以知道 $a=0$

$$x^3 - 21x^2 + cx + d = (x-3)[x-(b+2i)][x-(b-2i)]$$

$$= (x-3)[(x-b)-2i][(x-b)+2i]$$

$$= (x-3)[(x-b)^2 - (2i)^2] = (x-3)(x^2 - 2bx + b^2 + 4)$$

$$= x^3 - (2b+3)x^2 + (b^2+6b+4)x - 3b^2 - 12$$

$$\text{比較係數可以知道 } 21 = 2b+3 \Rightarrow b=9$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 21x^2 + cx + d = x^3 - 21x^2 + 139x - 255 \Rightarrow c=139$$

$$\therefore a+b+c = 148$$