

100 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

100-5-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	D	C	A	C	D	A	C	A	B	A	B	D	A	B	A	C	B	D	D	C	B	B	C	D

1. $f(x) = -2(x + \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{25}{2}$, $V(\frac{-3}{2}, \frac{25}{2})$ 不在範圍內

∴ 當 $x = -1$ 時, $f(-1) = -2 + 6 + 8 = 12$ 為最大值

2. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x - 4$, $g(x) = -3x^2 - 9x - 2$

$3f(1) - 2g(-3) = 3 \times (-5) - 2 \times (-2) = -11$

3. (A) $\sin \theta \cdot \csc \theta = 1$

(B) $0^\circ < \theta < 45^\circ$ 時, $\sin \theta < \cos \theta$

(C) $\tan^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$

(D) $\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 時, $\theta = 60^\circ$, 在 $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ 間

$\cot \theta$ 遞減, 當 $\cot \theta < 45^\circ$ 時, $\cot \theta > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

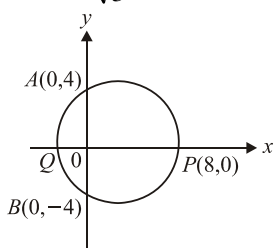
4. 利用 $\overline{AO} \times \overline{BO} = \overline{PO} \times \overline{QO}$

$\Rightarrow \overline{QO} = 2$

∴ $\overline{PQ} = 2r = 10$

$r = 5$

圓面積 = $\pi \times 5^2 = 25\pi$



5. (A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x-2} = \frac{2+2}{2-2} = \frac{4}{0}$ (不存在)

(B) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+2} + 3^{n+1}}{3^n + 2^n} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

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

(D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$, 故選(C)

6. (1) $a \neq 0$

(2) $12^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot 6a \geq 0$, $a^2 \leq 6$, $-\sqrt{6} \leq a \leq \sqrt{6}$

∴ a 可為 $-2, -1, 1, 2$, 共 4 個

7. 如右圖

$\overline{AB} = 20\sqrt{3} + 20$

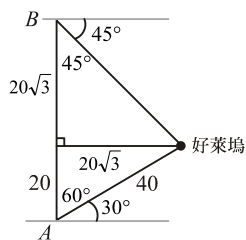
$\div 20 \times 1.7 + 20$

$= 54$

8. 原式 $\div 2x \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{7}{2}$

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

$= (\frac{-7}{2})^2 = \frac{49}{4}$



∴ $x^2 + x^{-2} = \frac{49}{4} - 2 = \frac{41}{4}$

9. $\alpha \in \text{II}$, $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-4}{5}$

$\beta \in \text{III}$, $\tan \beta = 3 \Rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$

∴ $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

$= (\frac{-4}{5})(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}) + (\frac{3}{5})(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$

10. $\angle AOB = \frac{2}{3}\pi + (2\pi - \frac{11}{6}\pi) = \frac{5}{6}\pi$, $|\overrightarrow{OB}| = 1$

$\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = |\overrightarrow{OA}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{OB}| \cdot \cos \angle AOB$

$= 4 \times 1 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = -2\sqrt{3}$

11. 原式 = $2 \cdot \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\frac{2}{5})^k = 2[(\frac{2}{5})^2 + (\frac{2}{5})^3 + \dots]$

$= 2 \times \frac{\frac{4}{25}}{1 - \frac{2}{5}} = \frac{8}{15}$

12. 設原式為 $(2x-6)(x-ki)(x+ki) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 2k^2x - 6k^2 = 0$, ∴ $a = -6$, $k^2 = 2$

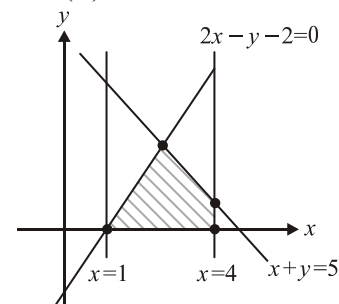
$k = \pm\sqrt{2}$, $b = -6k^2 = -12$, 純虛根為 $\pm\sqrt{2}i$

$a \times b = (-6)(-12) = 72 > 0$, 故選(B)

13. 可行解區域的頂點

x	1	$\frac{7}{3}$	4	4
y	0	$\frac{8}{3}$	1	0
$3x - 6y + 7$	10	-2	13	19

故選(D)



14. $L: 2x - y = -5$, 令所求為 $2x - y = k$

$$d = \frac{|k - (-5)|}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}} = 2\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow k = 5 \text{ 或 } -15, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$15. Z_1 = \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}i = \cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = \sqrt{3} + 3i = 2\sqrt{3}(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$$

$$Z_1 \times Z_2 = 2\sqrt{3}[\cos(240^\circ + 60^\circ) + i \sin(240^\circ + 60^\circ)] \\ = 2\sqrt{3}(\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ)$$

$$16. \text{原式} = 3^{\log_3 4} - \log_3 27 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 - 3 - 2 = -1$$

$$17. \overline{BC} = \sqrt{6^2 + (6\sqrt{2})^2} = 6\sqrt{3}, \therefore \angle A = 60^\circ$$

$$\overline{AD} \text{ 爲 } \angle BAC \text{ 內角平分線}$$

$$\text{則 } \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 12 \times \sin 60^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \overline{AD} \times \sin 30^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times \overline{AD} \times \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\overline{AD} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$18. \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+3} - \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n-3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n-3}}{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n-3}}$$

$$\times \frac{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n-2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3) - (n-2)}{(2n+1) - (2n-3)}$$

$$\times \frac{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n-3}}{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n-2}} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

19. 所求爲圖形中之面積和

$$\text{即爲 } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 7 = \frac{29}{2}$$

20. (1) 同點數：

111、222、...、666

共 6 種情形

(2) 和爲 7 可能性：

115、124、133、223

$$\text{排列數 } \frac{3!}{2!}, 3!, \frac{3!}{2!}, \frac{3!}{2!}$$

共 15 種情形

(3) 和爲 14 可能性：266、356、446、455

$$\text{排列數 } \frac{3!}{2!}, 3!, \frac{3!}{2!}, \frac{3!}{2!}$$

共 15 種情形

$$\text{每人獎金期望值爲 } 720 \times \frac{6}{6^3} + 72 \times \frac{30}{6^3} = 30$$

$$\text{預估利潤爲 } 100 \times (50 - 30) = 2000$$

$$21. \text{(A)} f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 、 -3 處不連續

$$\text{(B)} f(f(0)) = f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{10}{3}}{\frac{7}{3} \times \frac{13}{3}} = \frac{-20}{91} = \frac{-20}{273}$$

$$\text{(C)} f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)} - 0}{x - 2} = \frac{1 \times 4}{3 \times 5} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$\text{(D)} f(3) \times f(-4) = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 5}{4 \times 6} \times \frac{(-5)(-6)(-2)}{(-3)(-1)} < 0$$

故選(C)

22. 此爲雙曲線之左半支， $F_1(6,1)$ 、 $F_2(-4,1)$

$$2a = 6 \Rightarrow a = 3, 2c = 10 \Rightarrow c = 5$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 25 - 9 = 16, \overline{PQ} \text{ 過 } F_2$$

$$\therefore \overline{PF_2} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{PQ} = \frac{2b^2}{a} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$P \text{ 在 } F_2 \text{ 上方} \Rightarrow P(-4, 1 + \frac{16}{3}) = (-4, \frac{19}{3}), \text{ 故選(B)}$$

23. (1) 選牛排： $1 \times 2 \times 5 = 10$

(2) 選雞排： $1 \times 2 \times 4 = 8$

(3) 其他三種主餐： $3 \times 3 \times 4 = 36$

$$(1) + (2) + (3) = 10 + 8 + 36 = 54$$

$$24. P = \frac{(2 \times 5) \times 1}{(2 \times 5) \times (2 \times 5)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$25. \text{(A)} \overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = 28 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 14 \Rightarrow a^2 = 14^2 = 196$$

$$\text{(B)} \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \angle PF_2 F_1 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{PF_1} : \overline{PF_2} : \overline{F_1 F_2} = 3 : 4 : 5$$

$$\therefore \overline{PF_1} = 28 \times \frac{3}{3+4} = 12, \overline{PF_2} = 16, \overline{F_1 F_2} = 20 = 2c$$

$$c = 10, b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 196 - 100 = 96$$

$$\text{正焦弦長} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 96}{14} = \frac{96}{7}$$

$$\text{(C)} \overline{PF_2} - \overline{PF_1} = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$\text{(D)} \Delta PF_1 F_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 = 96, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

