

九十九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

99-2-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
B	C	D	A	B	C	B	D	B	D	B	C	B	A	D	C	A	C	D	D	C	A	A	C	D

1. ∵ A 在 \overline{BC} 的垂直平分線上

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{AC} &\Rightarrow \sqrt{(7+2)^2 + (k-8)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(k+2)^2 + (-1-8)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$81 + (k-8)^2 = (k+2)^2 + 81 \Rightarrow k = 3$$

2. ∵ $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 處有最大值 3

故可設 $f(x) = a(x-1)^2 + 3$ ，又 $f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow a = -2$

$$\text{得 } f(x) = -2(x-1)^2 + 3 = -2x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2, b = 4, c = 1$$

3. ∵ $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{5}{4}$$

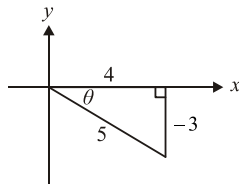
$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{又 } \log_2 \sin \theta + \log_2 \cos \theta = \log_2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \log_2 \frac{1}{8} = -3$$

4. ∵ θ 為第四象限角

由右圖知

$$\cot \theta + \csc \theta = \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) + \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -3$$



5. $f(\theta) = -2\sin^2 \theta - 4\sin \theta + 5 = -2(\sin \theta + 1)^2 + 7$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$$

∴ 當 $\sin \theta = 0$ 時，有最大值 $f(\theta) = -2(0+1)^2 + 7 = 5$

當 $\sin \theta = 1$ 時，有最小值 $f(\theta) = -2(1+1)^2 + 7 = -1$

得最大值與最小值的和為 $5 + (-1) = 4$

6. ∵ $a = \sin 150^\circ = \sin 30^\circ$ ， $c = \tan 70^\circ = \cot 20^\circ$

又 $\cot 20^\circ > \cos 20^\circ > \cos 30^\circ$ 且 $\cos 30^\circ > \sin 30^\circ$

故 $c > b > a$

7. 設 \overline{AB} 邊上的高為 h ， $s = \frac{3+5+7}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$

三角形面積由海龍公式得

$$\sqrt{\frac{15}{2} \left(\frac{15}{2} - 3\right) \left(\frac{15}{2} - 5\right) \left(\frac{15}{2} - 7\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times h \text{ (底} \times \text{高} \div 2)$$

$$\text{得 } h = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

8. (A) $f(\theta)$ 週期為 $\frac{\cos \theta \text{ 週期}}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

(B) $-1 \leq \cos 2\theta \leq 1 \Rightarrow -2 \leq 2\cos 2\theta \leq 2$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \leq 2\cos 2\theta - 1 \leq 1$$

(C) $f(2) = 2\cos 4 - 1 = 2\cos 229.2^\circ - 1 < 0$

(D) 由(B)得最小值為 -3

$$2\cos 2\theta - 1 = -3 \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = -1$$

即 $2\theta = \pi \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 時有最小值

9. $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 4 \times (-2) + 3 \times 1 = -5$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

∴ \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的正射影為

$$\left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2}\right)\vec{b} = \left(\frac{-5}{(\sqrt{5})^2}\right)(-2, 1) = (2, -1)$$

10. ∵ $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = |\overline{AB}| \times |\overline{AC}| \times \cos A$

$$\text{又由餘弦定理知 } \cos A = \frac{|\overline{AB}|^2 + |\overline{AC}|^2 - |\overline{BC}|^2}{2|\overline{AB}||\overline{AC}|}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = \frac{|\overline{AB}|^2 + |\overline{AC}|^2 - |\overline{BC}|^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(5\sqrt{2})^2 + 5^2 - (5\sqrt{5})^2}{2} = -25$$

11. 由柯西不等式知

$$\left[\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2\right][(3)^2 + (4)^2] \geq (x+2y)^2$$

$$(x+2y)^2 \leq 25 \Rightarrow -5 \leq x+2y \leq 5$$

故最大值為 5

12. $x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow 2x+1 = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow x^2+x-1=0$

$$x^4 - 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 9x - 2$$

$$= (x^2+x-1)(x^2-4x+3) + (2x+1)$$

【利用分離係數法求商及餘數】

將 $x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 代入得 $x^4 - 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 9x - 2$

$$= (0)(x^2 - 4x + 3) + (2 \times \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1) = \sqrt{5}$$

13. 以 α^2 、 β^2 為根的新方程式為

$$x^2 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)x + \alpha^2\beta^2 = 0$$

又由題意得： $\alpha + \beta = 3$ ， $\alpha\beta = -2$

【利用根與係數的關係】

$$\text{所以 } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 3^2 - 2 \times (-2) = 13$$

$$\alpha^2 \times \beta^2 = (\alpha\beta)^2 = (-2)^2 = 4$$

$$\text{得新方程式爲 } x^2 - 13x + 4 = 0$$

$$14. \text{ 同乘以 } (x-1)(x^2+2)$$

$$2x+1 = A(x^2+2) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \text{ 得 } A=1$$

$$\text{比較 } x^2 \text{ 項係數 } \Rightarrow 0=1+B, \text{ 得 } B=-1$$

$$\text{比較常數項係數 } \Rightarrow 1=2-C, \text{ 得 } C=1$$

$$\text{故 } A+B+2C=1-1+2=2$$

$$15. \text{ 複數相等，則實部=實部，虛部=虛部}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} 2a-5=3 \\ a-2b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=4, b=2, \text{ 故 } a \times b = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$16. Z = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-i)^2}{(\sqrt{3}+i)(\sqrt{3}-i)} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$= \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3}, \text{ 所以 } \text{Arg}(Z) = \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ 且 } \bar{Z} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$|Z| = \frac{|\sqrt{3}-i|}{|\sqrt{3}+i|} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$Z \text{ 之平方根 } Z_k = \cos \frac{5\pi + 2k\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{5\pi + 2k\pi}{2}$$

$$(k=0, 1), \text{ 即 } Z_0 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$Z_1 = \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$17. \text{ 由極式乘除運算}$$

$$\frac{(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)(\cos 6\theta + i \sin 6\theta)}{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)(\cos 6\theta + i \sin 6\theta)}{\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)}$$

$$= \cos(3\theta + 6\theta + \theta) + i \sin(3\theta + 6\theta + \theta)$$

$$= \cos 10\theta + i \sin 10\theta \text{ 又 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{15}, \text{ 得 } \cos 10\theta + i \sin 10\theta$$

$$= \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$18. \because a^{2x} = \sqrt{7+4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{12}} = 2+\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{-2x} = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} = 2-\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{a^{3x} + a^{-3x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} = \frac{(a^x + a^{-x})(a^{2x} - 1 + a^{-2x})}{a^x + a^{-x}}$$

$$= a^{2x} - 1 + a^{-2x} = 2 + \sqrt{3} - 1 + 2 - \sqrt{3} = 3$$

$$19. 9^x - 4 \cdot 3^{x+1} + 27 = 0 \Rightarrow (3^x)^2 - 12 \cdot 3^x + 27 = 0$$

$$(3^x - 3)(3^x - 9) = 0, 3^x = 3 \text{ 或 } 3^x = 9 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ 或 } x = 2$$

$$\text{故所有解的和爲 } 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$20. (\log_2 25 + \log_4 5)(\log_{125} 8 + \log_5 32)$$

$$= (\log_2 5^2 + \log_{2^2} 5)(\log_{5^3} 2^3 + \log_5 2^5)$$

$$= (2\log_2 5 + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 5)(\log_5 2 + 5\log_5 2)$$

$$= (\frac{5}{2}\log_2 5)(6\log_5 2) = \frac{5}{2} \times 6 = 15$$

$$21. \text{ 真數} > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_4 x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

$$0 < \log_2(\log_4 x) < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < \log_4 x < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4^1 < x < 4^2 \Rightarrow 4 < x < 16 \cdots \cdots (3)$$

$$\text{由(1)(2)(3)得解爲 } 4 < x < 16$$

$$\text{故整數解有 } 16 - 4 - 1 = 11$$

$$22. \sum_{i=4}^9 a_i = \sum_{i=1}^9 a_i - \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i = (9^2 - 23) - (3^2 - 23)$$

$$= 9^2 - 3^2 = 72 \quad [\because \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = n^2 - 23]$$

$$23. \text{ 原式可重新整理爲}$$

$$(\frac{7}{3} + \frac{7}{3^2} + \frac{7}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{7}{3^n} + \cdots)$$

$$- (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{5^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{5^n} + \cdots)$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$\text{【利用無窮等比級數和公式 } \frac{a_1}{1-r} \text{】}$$

$$24. \text{ 利用複數絕對值性質：}$$

$$|Z_1 \times Z_2| = \frac{|3-4i|}{|2+i|^2} \times \frac{|4-2i|^2}{|1+2i|^2} = \frac{5}{(\sqrt{5})^2} \times \frac{(\sqrt{20})^2}{(\sqrt{5})^2} = 4$$

$$25. \because \text{除以 } x+2 \text{ 之餘式爲 } 6 \Rightarrow f(-2) = 6 \text{ 【餘式定理】}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (-2)^3 + m(-2)^2 - 4(-2) + n = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m + n = 14 \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$\text{又 } x-1 \text{ 爲 } f(x) \text{ 之因式 } \Rightarrow f(1) = 0 \text{ 【因式定理】}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 1^3 + m \cdot (1)^2 - 4 \cdot (1) + n = 0 \Rightarrow m + n = 2 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

$$\text{由(1)(2)式得 } m = 4, n = -2, \text{ 故 } m - n = 4 - (-2) = 6$$