

100 學年四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

100-3-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
A	C	C	C	A	D	C	B	D	B	A	A	C	D	A	B	B	B	D	D	B	A	C	B	D

1. $\triangle ABC$ 的重心 G 坐標為 $(\frac{-1+2+5}{3}, \frac{3-1+4}{3}) = (2, 2)$

$\therefore \overline{AG} = \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (3-2)^2} = \sqrt{10}$

2. \overline{AB} 的中點為 $(\frac{-1+2}{2}, \frac{3-1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

$m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{3-(-1)}{-1-2} = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow$ 垂直平分線斜率 $m = \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore \overline{AB}$ 的垂直平分線方程式為

$y-1 = \frac{3}{4}(x-\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow 6x-8y+5=0$

3. 設 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} 的夾角為 θ ， $|\vec{a}+\vec{b}| = \sqrt{13} \Rightarrow |\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2 = 13$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 13$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta + |\vec{b}|^2 = 13$

$\Rightarrow 4^2 + 2 \times 4 \times 3 \cos\theta + 3^2 = 13 \Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 120^\circ$

4. $a = (\frac{1}{27})^{-2} = (3^{-3})^{-2} = 3^6$ ， $b = 3^{\frac{-1}{4}}$

$c = 27^{\frac{-1}{3}} = (3^3)^{\frac{-1}{3}} = 3^{-1}$ ， $d = (\frac{1}{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (3^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{-1}{2}}$

$\therefore 6 > -\frac{1}{4} > -\frac{1}{2} > -1 \quad \therefore 3^6 > 3^{\frac{-1}{4}} > 3^{\frac{-1}{2}} > 3^{-1}$

即 $a > b > d > c$

5. 解為 $-1 < x < 3$ 的不等式為 $(x+1)(x-3) < 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$ ，令 $a=1$ 、 $b=-2$ 、 $c=-3$

$\therefore bx^2 + ax - c < 0 \Rightarrow -2x^2 + x + 3 < 0$

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

$\Rightarrow x > \frac{3}{2}$ 或 $x < -1$

6. $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 和 $\triangle BCD$ 的外接圓相同

\therefore 由正弦定理 $\frac{6}{\sin 30^\circ} = 2R = \frac{CD}{\sin 60^\circ}$

$\Rightarrow \overline{CD} = \frac{6 \sin 60^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 6\sqrt{3}$

7. (A) $\sin 870^\circ = \sin(180^\circ \times 5 - 30^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\tan 1310^\circ = \tan(180^\circ \times 7 + 50^\circ) = \tan 50^\circ > \tan 45^\circ = 1$

(C) $\cos(-1900^\circ) = \cos 1900^\circ = \cos(180^\circ \times 11 - 80^\circ) = -\cos 80^\circ < 0$

(D) $\cos 430^\circ = \cos(360^\circ + 70^\circ) = \cos 70^\circ < \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

且 $\cos 70^\circ > 0 \quad \therefore$ (C) 最小

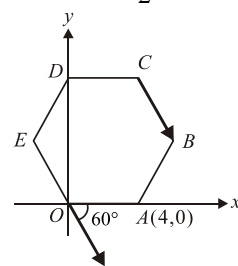
8. 如右圖， \overline{CB} 的方向角為

$360^\circ - 60^\circ = 300^\circ$

又 $|\overline{CB}| = 4 (\because \overline{OA} = 4)$

$\therefore \overline{CB} = (|\overline{CB}| \cos 300^\circ, |\overline{CB}| \sin 300^\circ)$

$= (4 \times \frac{1}{2}, 4 \times (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})) = (2, -2\sqrt{3})$



9. $f(x) = \cos 2x + 2 \sin x$

$= (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + 2 \sin x$

$= -2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 1$

$= -2[\sin^2 x - \sin x + (\frac{1}{2})^2] + \frac{1}{2} + 1$

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

\therefore 當 $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ 時， $f(x)$ 有最大值 $M = \frac{3}{2}$

當 $\sin x = -1$ 時， $f(x)$ 有最小值

$m = -2 \times (-1)^2 + 2 \times (-1) + 1 = -3$

10. 如右圖，設 $\overline{AD} = x$

由餘弦定理

$\triangle ABD$ 中的 $\cos B = \triangle ABC$ 中的 $\cos B$

$\Rightarrow \frac{7^2 + 7^2 - x^2}{2 \times 7 \times 7} = \frac{7^2 + (7+8)^2 - 13^2}{2 \times 7 \times (7+8)}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{98 - x^2}{7} = \frac{105}{15} = 7 \Rightarrow x = \pm 7$ (-7 不合)

11. 設 $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)Q(x) + ax + b$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(1) = 3 \\ f(-1) = -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 3 \\ -a + b = -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 5 \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$

故所求餘式為 $5x - 2$

12. (1) $x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$

(2) $x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$

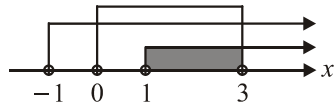
(3) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) > \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x+1)$

$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x-1)^2 > \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x+1) \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 < x+1$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x < 0 \Rightarrow x(x-3) < 0$

$\Rightarrow 0 < x < 3$

由(1)、(2)、(3)可得
如右圖



故 $1 < x < 3$

$$13. x = \log \frac{27^{200}}{5^{100}} = \log 27^{200} - \log 5^{100}$$

$$= 200 \times \log 3^3 - 100 \times (1 - \log 2)$$

$$= 600 \times 0.4771 - 100 \times 0.6990 = 216.36 = 216 + 0.36$$

$\Rightarrow x$ 的首數為 216

$\therefore x$ 的整數部分為 $216 + 1 = 217$ 位數

14. 設首項為 a ，公差為 d

$$(A)、(B) \begin{cases} a_3 = a + 2d = 44 \\ a_{13} = a + 12d = 14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 50 \\ d = -3 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 首項為 50，公差為 -3

$$(C) a_n = a + (n-1)d < 0 \Rightarrow 50 + (n-1) \times (-3) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n > \frac{53}{3} = 17\frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore \text{自第 18 項起為負}$$

(D) \therefore 第 18 項開始等差數列為負
 \therefore 前 17 項之和為 S_n 之最大值

$$\Rightarrow S_{17} = \frac{17}{2} [2 \times 50 + (17-1) \times (-3)] = 442$$

$$15. \text{ 設首項為 } a, \text{ 公比為 } r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = \frac{a}{1-r} = 3 \dots\dots ① \\ a_2 = ar = -\frac{4}{3} \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{①}{②} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{ar} = \frac{3}{-\frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-r)r} = -\frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow 9r^2 - 9r - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3r-4)(3r+1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{4}{3} \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{3}$$

$(\because |r| < 1 \quad \therefore \frac{4}{3} \text{ 不合})$

$$\text{故 } r = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 代入 } ②, a \times (-\frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$16. 1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^{17} = \frac{1 \times (1 - z^{18})}{1 - z} = \frac{1 - (1-i)^{18}}{1 - (1-i)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - [(1-i)^2]^9}{i} = \frac{1 - (-2i)^9}{i} = \frac{1 + 512i^9}{i} = \frac{1 + 512i}{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} + 512 = 512 - i \quad \therefore a = 512, b = -1, a + b = 511$$

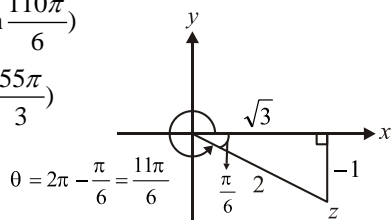
$$17. z^{10} = (\sqrt{3} - i)^{10} = [2(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6})]^{10}$$

$$= 2^{10} (\cos \frac{110\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{110\pi}{6})$$

$$= 2^{10} (\cos \frac{55\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{55\pi}{3})$$

$$\therefore \frac{55\pi}{3} = 18\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Arg}(z^{10}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



$$18. L_1 \text{ 的斜率 } m_1 = \frac{2}{3}, L_2 \text{ 的斜率 } m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \pm \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \pm \frac{\frac{2}{3} - (-\frac{1}{2})}{1 + \frac{2}{3} \times (-\frac{1}{2})} = \pm \frac{7}{4}$$

19. 不等式組的圖解如下：

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 15 \\ x + 5y = 30 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 15 \\ 3x + y = 30 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0,0) = 0$$

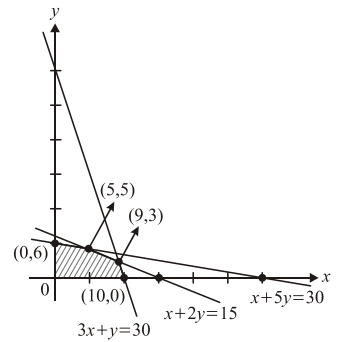
$$f(0,6) = 0 + 4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$f(5,5) = 5 + 4 \times 5 = 25 \text{ (最大)}$$

$$f(9,3) = 9 + 4 \times 3 = 21$$

$$f(10,0) = 10$$

$\therefore f(x,y)$ 的最大值為 25



$$20. (A) \text{ 圓 } C: (x^2 - 6x + 3^2) + y^2 = 16 + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 25 \quad \therefore \text{圓心 } (3,0), \text{ 半徑 } r = 5$$

(B) 圓心和 $3x - 4y + 15 = 0$ 的距離

$$= \frac{|3 \times 3 - 4 \times 0 + 15|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{24}{5} < 5 = r$$

\therefore 圓 C 和 $3x - 4y + 15 = 0$ 有 2 個交點

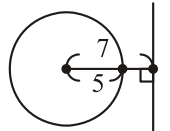
(C) 過圓 C 上點 $(0,4)$ 之切線為

$$0 \times x + 4 \times y - 6 \times \frac{0+x}{2} - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x - 4y + 16 = 0$$

(D) 圓心和直線 $3x - 4y + 26 = 0$ 的距離

$$d = \frac{|3 \times 3 - 4 \times 0 + 26|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{35}{5} = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{圓 } C \text{ 上之點和直線的最短距離} \\ = d - r = 7 - 5 = 2$$



21. 如右圖

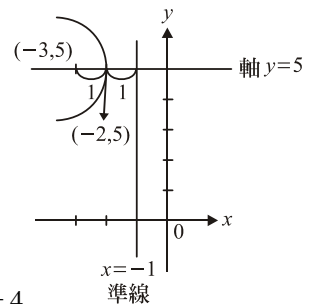
(A) 開口向左

(B) 對稱軸為 $y = 5$

(C) 準線為 $x = -1$

(D) 焦距 = 1

\therefore 正焦弦長 = 4



$$22. \text{ 橢圓 } \Gamma: \frac{(x+1)^2}{25} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5, b = 3, c = \sqrt{25 - 9} = 4$$

中心 $(-1, 3)$ ，長軸橫向的橢圓

\Rightarrow 長軸頂點為 $(-1 \pm 5, 3) = (4, 3), (-6, 3)$ 為雙曲線 Γ' 的焦點，焦點為 $(-1 \pm 4, 3) = (3, 3), (-5, 3)$ 為雙曲線 Γ' 的頂點

\Rightarrow 雙曲線中心 $(-1, 3)$ 、 $c = 5$ 、 $a = 4$ 、

$$b = \sqrt{25 - 16} = 3, \text{ 貫軸橫向}$$

$$\therefore \text{雙曲線 } \Gamma' : \frac{(x+1)^2}{16} - \frac{(y-3)^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{(x+1)^2}{16} - \frac{(y-3)^2}{9} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9(x+1)^2 - 16(y-3)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [3(x+1) + 4(y-3)][3(x+1) - 4(y-3)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x + 4y - 9)(3x - 4y + 15) = 0$$

\therefore 斜率為正的漸近線為 $3x - 4y + 15 = 0$

23. 設 $\overline{AB} = x$ ， $\triangle OAB$ 中， $\frac{x}{\overline{OB}} = \sin 15^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{OB} = \frac{x}{\sin 15^\circ}$

$\triangle OBC$ 中， $\frac{\overline{OB}}{\overline{OC}} = \cos 15^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{OC} = \frac{\overline{OB}}{\cos 15^\circ} = \frac{\frac{x}{\sin 15^\circ}}{\cos 15^\circ} = \frac{x}{\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ}$$

$\triangle OCD$ 中， $\frac{\overline{OC}}{12} = \cos 30^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{x}{\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ}}{12} = \cos 30^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ \cos 30^\circ$$

$$= 6 \times (2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ) \cos 30^\circ$$

$$= 6 \times \sin 30^\circ \times \cos 30^\circ = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

24. 令 $x = 1 + 2i \Rightarrow x - 1 = 2i \Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 = (2i)^2$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = -4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$$

\therefore 以 $1 + 2i$ 為一根之二次方程式為 $x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$

又 $x^3 - 4x^2 + ax + b$ 可被 $x^2 - 2x + 5$ 整除

$$\begin{array}{r} 1-2 \\ 1-2+5 \overline{) 1-4+a+b} \\ \underline{1-2+5} \\ -2+(a-5)+b \\ \underline{-2+4-10} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-5=4 \Rightarrow a=9 \\ b=-10 \end{cases} \therefore a+b=9+(-10)=-1$$

25. 設 $L : \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$

(3,4) 代入 $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{a} + \frac{4}{b} = 1$

L 和兩坐標軸所圍三角形面積 $= \frac{ab}{2}$

由算幾不等式 $\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{3}{a} + \frac{4}{b}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{3}{a} \times \frac{4}{b}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{12}{ab}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \geq \frac{12}{ab} \Rightarrow ab \geq 48 \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{2} \geq 24$$

\therefore 面積最小值 $p = 24$