

110 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(A)卷 詳解

數學(A)卷

110-5-A

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	A	D	C	D	C	C	B	A	C	A	D	D	B	B	A	C	A	C	D	D	B	D	A	C	B

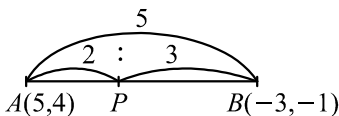
1. $\because 2\overline{AB} = 5\overline{AP}$

$\therefore \overline{AB} : \overline{AP} = 5 : 2$

$\Rightarrow \overline{AP} : \overline{BP} = 2 : 3$

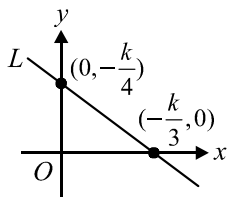
由分點公式知：

$P\left(\frac{2 \times (-3) + 3 \times 5}{2+3}, \frac{2 \times (-1) + 3 \times 4}{2+3}\right) = \left(\frac{9}{5}, 2\right)$ ，故選(B)



2. \because 直線 L 不經過第三象限，如下圖所示
直線 L 的截距為

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 0 & -\frac{k}{3} \\ \hline y & -\frac{k}{4} & 0 \end{array}$$



$\therefore k < 0$

又三角形面積 = 6

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{-k}{3} \right| \times \left| \frac{-k}{4} \right| \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$

$\Rightarrow k^2 = 144 \Rightarrow k = \pm 12$ (正不合)

$\therefore k = -12$ ，故選(A)

3. $f(x) = (x+1)(x+4)(x+2)(x+3) - 120$

$= (x^2 + 5x + 4)(x^2 + 5x + 6) - 120$

令 $t = x^2 + 5x$

$f(x) = (t+4)(t+6) - 120$

$= t^2 + 10t - 96$

$= (t+16)(t-6)$

$= (x^2 + 5x + 16)(x^2 + 5x - 6)$

$= (x^2 + 5x + 16)(x+6)(x-1)$

故選(D)

4. $\because \tan \theta > 0$ 且 $\sin \theta < 0$

$\Rightarrow \theta$ 是第三象限角

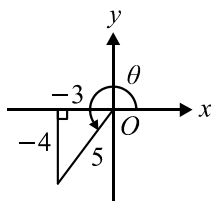
$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{-4}{5}$ 且 $\cos \theta = \frac{-3}{5}$

$\therefore \frac{\cos \theta}{2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{-3}{5}}{2 \times \frac{-3}{5} + \frac{-4}{5}}$

$= \frac{-3}{-10} = \frac{3}{10}$ ，故選(C)

[另解] 分子分母同除 $\cos \theta$

原式 = $\frac{1}{2 + \tan \theta} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{10}$ ，故選(C)



5. $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$

\Rightarrow 圓心 $O(1, 2)$ ，半徑 = 2

而 $\overline{OA} = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (-1-2)^2} = \sqrt{13}$

$\Rightarrow M = \sqrt{13} + 2$ 且 $m = \sqrt{13} - 2$

$\therefore M \times m = (\sqrt{13} + 2)(\sqrt{13} - 2) = 13 - 4 = 9$

故選(D)

6. $3, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8, 43$ 共 9 數成等差
由等差中項性質知

$a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_8 = \frac{7 \times (a_2 + a_8)}{2} = \frac{7 \times (3 + 43)}{2} = 161$

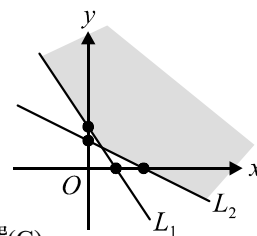
故選(C)

7. $L_1: 3x + 2y = 6$ $\begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 0 & 2 \\ \hline y & 3 & 0 \end{array}$

$L_2: x + 2y = 4$ $\begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 0 & 4 \\ \hline y & 2 & 0 \end{array}$

由右圖可知：

圖形不會經過第三象限，故選(C)



8. $\sqrt[3]{128} \times \left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \div \sqrt[3]{32} = \sqrt[3]{2^7} \times (2^{-5})^{\frac{1}{2}} \div \sqrt[3]{2^5}$

$= 2^{\frac{7}{3}} \times 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \div 2^{\frac{5}{6}} = 2^{\frac{7}{3} + (-\frac{5}{2}) - \frac{5}{6}} = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ，故選(B)

9. 百 十 個

1 : $6 \times 5 = 30$

2 : $6 \times 5 = 30$

3 0 : 5

3 1 : 5

3 2 : 5

\therefore 共 $30 + 30 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 75$ 個，故選(A)

10. 原始總分 = $62 \times 35 = 2170$

更正成績後多了 $(62 - 50) + (55 - 32) = 35$

\therefore 正確平均分數 = $\frac{2170 + 35}{35} = 63$ ，故選(C)

11. $\because L_1 \perp L_2$

\Rightarrow 令 $L_1: 3x - 2y + k = 0$

點 $(-3, 4)$ 代入 $L_1 \Rightarrow -9 - 8 + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 17$

可得 $L_1: 3x - 2y + 17 = 0$

$\Rightarrow a = 3$ 且 $b = -2 \therefore a + b = 1$ ，故選(A)

12. 令 $f(x) = (x^2 - 1) \cdot q_1(x) + 3x + 2$

$= (x+1)(x-1) \cdot q_1(x) + 3x + 2$

令 $g(x) = (x^2 + 2x - 3) \cdot q_2(x) + 5x + 2$

$= (x+3)(x-1) \cdot q_2(x) + 5x + 2$

$$\therefore f(1)=5 \text{ 且 } g(1)=7$$

根據餘式定理

$$[(x+3) \cdot f(x) + (5x^2+1) \cdot g(x)] \div (x-1) \text{ 之餘式} \\ = 4f(1) + 6g(1) = 4 \times 5 + 6 \times 7 = 62, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

13. $y = 2\cos x + \frac{\pi}{3}$ 只有對 $y = \cos x$ 之圖形作鉛直方向之
平移與伸縮，不會影響週期
 \therefore 週期和 $y = \cos x$ 之圖形一樣是 2π

故選(D)

14. 令項數為 n ，將此級數由最後一項往前加總，首項變
為 486，公比變為 $\frac{1}{3}$

$$S_n = \frac{486 \times [1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n]}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = 728$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n = \frac{728}{729} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{3})^n = \frac{1}{729}$$

$\therefore n=6$ ，故選(B)

15. $1 < x < \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow (x-1)(2x-3) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 5x + 3 < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} < 0 \text{ 與原式比較係數}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = \frac{5}{2} \\ b = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a + 3b = \frac{5}{2} + 3 \times \frac{3}{2} = 7, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

16. $\log_{\frac{1}{8}}(\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x) = -\frac{2}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x = (\frac{1}{8})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = (2^{-3})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (\frac{1}{3})^4 = \frac{1}{81}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

17. 中位數為 10 的可能性：

$$(1) \frac{3, 5, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 12, 13}{\text{取1個} \quad \text{取1個} \quad \text{取1個}} : C_1^6 \times C_1^2 \times C_1^2 = 24$$

$$(2) \frac{10, 10, 3, 5, 8, 8, 8, 9, 12, 13}{\text{取2個} \quad \text{取1個}} : C_2^2 \times C_1^8 = 8$$

$$\therefore \text{機率} = \frac{24+8}{C_3^{10}} = \frac{32}{120} = \frac{4}{15}, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

18. (1) \square 丙 \square : $3! = 6$
乙甲 \square

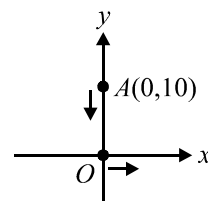
- (2) \square 丙 \square : $3! = 6$
 \square 甲乙

- (3) \square \square 丙 : $3! = 6$
 \square 乙甲

- (4) 丙 \square \square : $3! = 6$
甲乙 \square

$$\therefore \text{機率} = \frac{6 \times 4}{6!} = \frac{1}{30}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

19. 設 $A(0, 10)$ 為警察之初始位置，
而 $O(0, 0)$ 為搶匪之初始位置
則 x 小時後
警察位於 $P(0, 10-2x)$
搶匪位於 $Q(x, 0)$



$$\overline{PQ} = \sqrt{(0-x)^2 + (10-2x)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + 100 - 40x + 4x^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{5x^2 - 40x + 100} = \sqrt{5(x-4)^2 + 20}$$

\therefore 當 $x=4$ 時 \overline{PQ} 有最小值 $=\sqrt{20}$ ，故選(C)

20. 令 $L_1: x-2y+k=0$

$$\text{而圓: } (x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 5$$

$$\text{圓心 } O(3, -4) \text{ 且半徑 } r = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{相切} \Rightarrow d(O, L_1) = r = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{|3+8+k|}{\sqrt{1^2+(-2)^2}} = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow |11+k| = 5 \Rightarrow k = -6 \text{ 或 } -16$$

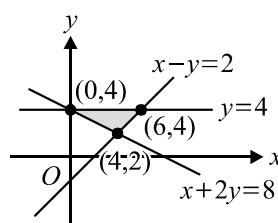
$$\text{即 } x-2y-6=0 \text{ 或 } x-2y-16=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x - y = 3 \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2}x - y = 8 (\because b > 5 \quad \therefore \text{前者不合})$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } b = 8 \Rightarrow a \times b = 4, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

21. $\begin{cases} 6-2y \leq x-2 \\ x-2 \leq y \\ y \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+2y \geq 8 \\ x-y \leq 2 \\ y \leq 4 \end{cases}$

如下圖所示



(x, y)	$(0, 4)$	$(6, 4)$	$(4, 2)$
$x-2y$	$0-8=-8$	$6-8=-2$	$4-4=0$

$\therefore x-2y$ 之最大值為 0，故選(B)

22. 設出現 3 反面應該賠 x 元

	3 正	2 正 1 反	1 正 2 反	3 反
獎金	12	8	4	$-x$
機率	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$\text{期望值 } E = 12 \times \frac{1}{8} + 8 \times \frac{3}{8} + 4 \times \frac{3}{8} + (-x) \times \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

$\therefore x = 48$ ，故選(D)

23. $12 = 1+1+10$

$$= 1+2+9$$

$$= 1+3+8$$

$$= 1+4+7$$

$$= 1+5+6$$

$$= 2+2+8$$

$$= 2+3+7$$

$$= 2+4+6$$

$$= 2 + 5 + 5$$

$$= 3 + 3 + 6$$

$$= 3 + 4 + 5$$

$$= 4 + 4 + 4$$

∴ 共 12 種，故選(A)

24. 令樓高 $\overline{BD} = h$ 公尺

$\triangle ABD$ 中，∵ $\angle BAD = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{BD} = h$$

$\triangle ABC$ 中，∵ $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AB}}$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} = \frac{h+20}{h} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}h = h+20$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{3}-1)h = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}-1} = 10(\sqrt{3}+1)$$

故選(C)

25. $\log 3^{37} = 37 \times \log 3 \doteq 37 \times 0.4771 = 17.6527$

$$= 17 + 0.6527$$

∴ 3^{37} 是 18 位數，故選(B)

