

## 110 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

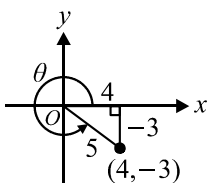
110-5-C

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

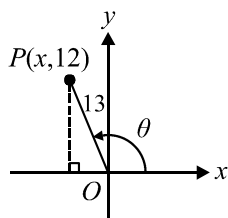
1.  $y = f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 13 = (x^2 + 6x + 9) - 9 + 13$   
 $= (x+3)^2 + 4$   
 ⇒ 頂點坐標為  $(-3, 4)$   
 ∴  $(-3, 4)$  到  $(0, 0)$  的距離為  $\sqrt{(-3-0)^2 + (4-0)^2} = 5$   
 故選(A)

2.  $\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow 2 \cos \theta = 1 - \sin \theta$   
 $\Rightarrow (2 \cos \theta)^2 = (1 - \sin \theta)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 4(1 - \sin^2 \theta) = 1 - 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta$   
 $\Rightarrow 5 \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (5 \sin \theta + 3)(\sin \theta - 1) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$  或  $\sin \theta = 1$  (不合 ∵  $\theta \in \text{IV}$ )  
 $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$

∴  $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{12}{25}$   
 故選(A)



3. 利用廣義三角定義：  
 $y = 12$  ,  $r = 13$  ,  $x = \pm \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} = \pm 5$  (5 不合)  
 所求  $= \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\frac{12}{13} + (-\frac{5}{13})}{\frac{12}{-5}} = -\frac{35}{156}$  , 故選(D)

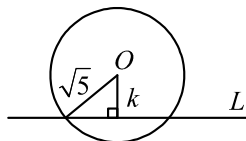


4. ∵  $(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \parallel (2\vec{a} - \vec{b})$   
 $\Rightarrow (1 + 3k, 2 - 3) \parallel (2 - k, 4 + 1)$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1 + 3k}{2 - k} = \frac{2 - 3}{4 + 1} = \frac{-1}{5} \Rightarrow 5 + 15k = k - 2$   
 $\Rightarrow 14k = -7 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$  , 故選(B)

5. 由題意可設： $f(x) = (3x - 2) \cdot Q(x) + 6$   
 $\Rightarrow x \cdot f(x) = x(3x - 2)Q(x) + 6x$   
 $= (x - \frac{2}{3}) \cdot 3x \cdot Q(x) + 6(x - \frac{2}{3}) + 4$   
 $\Rightarrow x \cdot f(x)$  除以  $x - \frac{2}{3}$  的餘式為 4 , 故選(B)

6.  $(2 - 3i)(1 + i) = 2 - 3i + 2i + 3 = 5 - i \Rightarrow \overline{5 - i} = 5 + i$   
 ⇒ 虛部為 1 , 故選(C)

7.  $x^2 + y^2 = 5 \Rightarrow$  圓心  $O(0, 0)$  , 半徑  $r = \sqrt{5}$   
 設直線  $L : mx - y - 2 = 0$   
 ∵ 線段  $d(O, L) = k = \frac{|\sqrt{5}^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2|}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{|-2|}{\sqrt{m^2 + (-1)^2}} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow m = \pm 1 \Rightarrow |m| = 1$  , 故選(A)



8. 設  $P(x, y)$  ∵  $2\overline{PA} = \overline{PB}$   
 $\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(x - 6)^2 + y^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow 4(x^2 + y^2) = (x - 6)^2 + y^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 12x - 36 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (x^2 + 4x + 4) + y^2 = 12 + 4 = 16$   
 $\Rightarrow (x + 2)^2 + y^2 = 4^2$   
 ⇒ 圓心  $(-2, 0)$  , 半徑為 4  
 故選(D)

9.  $6, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, 32$  成等差  
 利用等差中項：  
 $a_4 = \frac{6 + 32}{2} = \frac{a_1 + a_7}{2} = \frac{a_2 + a_6}{2} = \frac{a_3 + a_5}{2}$   
 所以  $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + a_7 = 4a_4$   
 $= 4 \times \frac{6 + 32}{2} = 76$  , 故選(C)

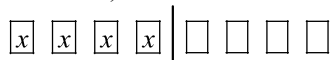
[另解]  
 $6, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_7, 32$  成等差  
 設公差為  $d$   
 $32 = 6 + (9 - 1)d \Rightarrow d = \frac{13}{4}$   
 $\therefore a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + a_7$   
 $= (6 + d) + (6 + 3d) + (6 + 5d) + (6 + 7d)$   
 $= 24 + 16d = 24 + 16 \times \frac{13}{4} = 76$   
 故選(C)

10. 設公比為  $r$  ,  $\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = -54 \\ a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = -6 \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_1 \cdot r + a_1 \cdot r^2 + a_1 \cdot r^3 = -54 \\ a_1 \cdot r^2 + a_1 \cdot r^3 + a_1 \cdot r^4 + a_1 \cdot r^5 = -6 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \frac{a_1 + a_1 \cdot r + a_1 \cdot r^2 + a_1 \cdot r^3}{a_1 \cdot r^2 + a_1 \cdot r^3 + a_1 \cdot r^4 + a_1 \cdot r^5} \\ &= \frac{a_1(1+r+r^2+r^3)}{a_1 r^2(1+r+r^2+r^3)} = \frac{-54}{-6} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} = 9 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(∵各項皆為負數 ∴ $-\frac{1}{3}$ 不合), 故選(C)

11. 若是要排成左右讀都相同的迴文, 討論  $x$  區即可(另一區做對稱)



將  $A, B, C, C$  放置到  $x$  區, 其直線排列數為  $\frac{4!}{2!} = 12$

故選(B)

12. 討論:

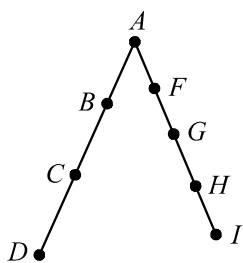
(1) 包含  $A$  點

$$\Rightarrow 1(A \text{ 點必選}) \times C_1^3(\text{左線 3 選 1}) \times C_1^4(\text{右線 4 選 1}) = 12$$

(2) 不包含  $A$  點

$$\Rightarrow C_2^3 \times C_1^4(\text{左線 3 選 2 及右線 4 選 1}) + C_1^3 \times C_2^4(\text{左線 3 選 1 及右線 4 選 2}) = 12 + 18 = 30$$

全部為 (1)+(2) = 12+30=42, 故選(A)



13. (A)  $\times$ :  $\log_2 10 = \frac{1}{\log_{10} 2} \neq \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 10}$

(B)  $\times$ :  $\log 2 + \log 3 = \log 2 \times 3 \neq \log 5$

(C)  $\times$ :  $\frac{\log_2 3}{\log_2 5} = \log_5 3 \neq \log_2 \frac{3}{5}$

(D)  $\circ$ :  $\log_4 9 = \log_{2^2} 3^2 = \frac{2}{2} \log_2 3 = \log_2 3$

故選(D)

14. 討論:  $\because x, y, z \in Z$

(1)  $|x+y|=4$  且  $\sqrt{x-y+4}=0$  且  $2x+3y-z=0$   
 $\Rightarrow x+y=\pm 4$  且  $x-y+4=0$  且  $2x+3y-z=0$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x+y=4 \\ x-y=-4 \Rightarrow x=0, y=4, z=12 \\ 2x+3y=z \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} x+y=-4 \\ x-y=-4 \Rightarrow x=-4, y=0, z=-8 \\ 2x+3y=z \end{cases}$$

(2)  $|x+y|=0$  且  $\sqrt{x-y+4}=1$  且  $2x+3y-z=0$   
 $\Rightarrow x+y=0$  且  $x-y+4=1$  且  $2x+3y-z=0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ x-y=-3 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{3}{2}, y=\frac{3}{2}, z=\frac{3}{2} \text{ (不合)} \\ 2x+3y=z \end{cases}$$

$\therefore z=12$  或  $-8$ , 故選(C)

15.  $\overline{AB}$  與直線  $x+y+3=0$  相交

$$\Rightarrow (-1-k+3)(-k+2+3) \leq 0 \Rightarrow (k-2)(k-5) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \leq k \leq 5 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

點  $B, C$  在  $2x-y+10=0$  之同側

$$\Rightarrow (-2k-2+10)(2k-k+10) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-4)(k+10) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -10 < k < 4 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ 可知:  $2 \leq k < 4$

$\therefore k=2$  或  $3$ , 故選(C)

16. 原式為  $x^2 - 3y^2 = 12 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{12} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  為左右型之雙曲

線, 中心為  $(0, 0)$ ,  $a^2 = 12$ ,  $b^2 = 4$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = 12 + 4 = 16$$

(A) 正焦弦長為  $\frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 4}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(B)  $c = 4$ , 所以焦點為  $(\pm 4, 0)$

(C) 貫軸長為  $2a = 4\sqrt{3}$

(D) 漸近線方程式為  $x \pm \sqrt{3}y = 0$

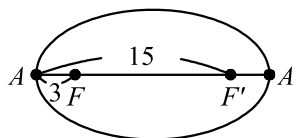
故選(B)

17. 長軸長為  $\overline{AA'} = \overline{AF} + \overline{A'F} = \overline{AF} + \overline{AF'}$   
 $= 3 + 15 = 18 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 9$

$$\text{又 } 2c = \overline{AF'} - \overline{AF} = 15 - 3 = 12 \Rightarrow c = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 9^2 - 6^2 = 45$$

$$\therefore \text{正焦弦長為 } \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 45}{9} = 10, \text{ 故選(A)}$$



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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{1+3}+2) = 4$$

故選(C)

19.  $f'(x) = 6x^2$

過  $P$  點  $(1, 5)$  之切線斜率為  $f'(1) = 6$

$$\Rightarrow \text{法線之斜率為 } -\frac{1}{6}, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

20. 股市加權指數漲跌點數為

$$800 + 800\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + 800\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + 800\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{800}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)} = 500 \text{ (漲 500 點)}$$

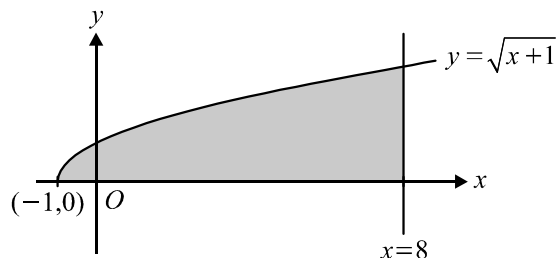
所以股市穩定之加權指數趨近於  $15000 + 500 = 15500$   
故選(C)

21. 由  $y = \sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow y^2 = x+1, y \geq 0$  作圖如下

$$\int_{-1}^8 \sqrt{x+1} dx = \int_{-1}^8 (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^8$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (8+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (-1+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 18$$

故選(B)



22.  $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}$

又  $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\therefore \sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta)^2 + (\cos^2 \theta)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

故選(A)

23.  $X \cdot A = B \Rightarrow X \cdot A \cdot A^{-1} = B \cdot A^{-1} \Rightarrow X = B \cdot A^{-1}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 10 \\ 18 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{-14} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -5 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 10 \\ 18 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -5 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} -8-20 & -40+40 \\ -18+4 & -90-8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} -28 & 0 \\ -14 & -98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \text{故選(D)}$$

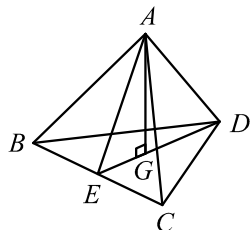
24. 稜長為 6，設  $\overline{BC}$  中點為  $E$ ，則  $\overline{AE}$  為  $3\sqrt{3}$ ，又正四面體的  $A$  投影到  $\triangle BCD$  上，恰為  $\triangle BCD$  之重心  $G$

所以  $\overline{DG} : \overline{GE} = 2 : 1 \Rightarrow \overline{GE} = \frac{1}{3} \overline{DE} = \sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore \text{高} = \overline{AG} = \sqrt{\overline{AE}^2 - \overline{GE}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

故選(D)

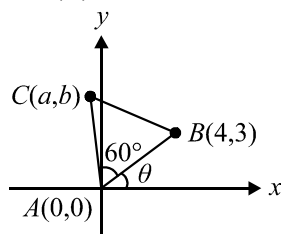


25. 如圖作  $\triangle ABC$  於複數平面上，令  $B$  為  $Z_1 = 4 + 3i$ ， $C$  為  $Z_2 = a + bi$   $\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{AC} \therefore |Z_1| = |Z_2| \Rightarrow$  向徑 1 倍  
又  $\text{Arg}(Z_2) = \text{Arg}(Z_1) + 60^\circ \Rightarrow$  幅角加  $60^\circ$ ，可知由  $B$  點到  $C$  點相當於乘上複數  $1 \times (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$   
可得  $Z_2 = Z_1 \times (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$

$$= (4+3i)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = \left(\frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)i$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{2}, b = \frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow b-a = \frac{7\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

故選(D)



[另解]

$\therefore \triangle ABC$  為正三角形  $\therefore \overline{AC} = \overline{BC} = \overline{AB}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(a-4)^2 + (b-3)^2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 25 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{又 } \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(a-4)^2 + (b-3)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = a^2 - 8a + 16 + b^2 - 6b + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a + 6b = 25 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

解 $\textcircled{1}$  $\textcircled{2}$ 式得  $a = \frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{2}, b = \frac{3+4\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\therefore b-a = \frac{7\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \text{故選(D)}$$