

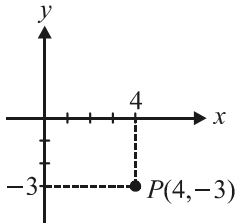
106 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

106-1-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
C	A	D	B	C	C	B	B	C	A	C	A	D	A	D	B	C	A	C	B	C	D	D	B	B

1. $a = 4, b = -3, a + b = 4 - 3 = 1$



2. $\overline{OB} = 3, \overline{OA} = 4$

由角平分線定理知 $\overline{BD} : \overline{DA} = 3 : 4$

再用分點公式得 $D(\frac{12+0}{3+4}, \frac{0+12}{3+4}) = D(\frac{12}{7}, \frac{12}{7})$

3. $\because 3x - 2y = 117$ 的斜率為 $\frac{3}{2}$

且 $ax + 5y = 411$ 的斜率為 $-\frac{a}{5}$

又互相垂直 $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-\frac{a}{5}) = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{10}{3}$

4. 斜率為 4 的直線可令 $y = 4x + k$

x 截距為 1 表示通過 $(1, 0) \Rightarrow 0 = 4 \cdot 1 + k$

得 $\Rightarrow k = -4$, 整理得 $4x - y - 4 = 0$

5. 水平線斜率 $= 0 = m_3$, 由圖知 \overline{AB} 由左下往右上上升

$\Rightarrow \overline{AB}$ 的斜率 $m_1 > 0$, 同理 \overline{AC} 的斜率 $m_2 < 0$

$\Rightarrow m_1 > m_3 > m_2$

6. 作 $2|x| + |y| = 1$ 的圖形,

如右圖之菱形, \because 直線

$y = mx + 2$ 的斜率為 m 且

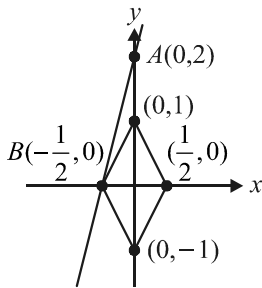
恆過 $A(0, 2)$, \therefore 直線與菱

形恰交於一點, 且斜率為

正時必過 $B(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, 故所

求即為過 A, B 兩點之直

線斜率 $\frac{2-0}{0-(-\frac{1}{2})} = 4$



7. $2017^\circ - 360^\circ \times 5 = 217^\circ = a$

$106^\circ - 360^\circ = -254^\circ = b$

$a + b = 217^\circ + (-254^\circ) = -37^\circ$

8. 扇形面積 $= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi^2 \cdot (\frac{2}{\pi}) = \pi$ 平方公分

9. π 弧度 $= 180^\circ \Rightarrow 1$ 弧度 $= \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \doteq 57.3^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 3$ 弧度 $\doteq 3 \times 57.3^\circ = 171.9^\circ$ 為第二象限角

$\Rightarrow \sin 3 > 0, \cot 3 < 0$, 而 $\sin(-3) = -\sin 3 < 0$

點 $(\sin(-\theta), \cot \theta) = (-, -)$ 在第三象限

10. $2017^\circ - 360^\circ \times 5 = 217^\circ$ 為第三象限角

$\Rightarrow \sin 2017^\circ < 0$ 且 $\cot 2017^\circ > 0$

106° 為第二象限角

$\Rightarrow \sin 106^\circ > 0, \cos 106^\circ < 0, \tan 106^\circ < 0$

(A) $\cos^2 2017^\circ - \sin^2 2017^\circ = \cos 2 \times 2017^\circ = \cos 4034^\circ$
 $= \cos(4034^\circ - 360^\circ \times 11) = \cos 74^\circ > 0$

(B) $\cos^2 106^\circ - \sin^2 106^\circ = \cos 2 \times 106^\circ = \cos 212^\circ < 0$

(C) $\because \cos 106^\circ < 0$ 且 $\sin 2017^\circ < 0$

$\cos 106^\circ + \sin 2017^\circ = \text{負} + \text{負} < 0$

(D) $\because \tan 106^\circ < 0$ 且 $\cot 2017^\circ > 0$

$\tan 106^\circ \cot 2017^\circ = \text{負} \times \text{正} < 0$

11. 由二倍角公式知

$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1, \cos 2\beta = 2\cos^2 \beta - 1$

$\frac{39}{50} = \cos 2\alpha - \cos 2\beta = [2\cos^2 \alpha - 1] - [2\cos^2 \beta - 1]$

$= 2[\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta] = 2(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$

$= 2 \cdot \frac{13}{10} (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) \Rightarrow \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = \frac{3}{10}$

12. $f(x) = 8 \cdot (2 \cos x \sin x) \cos 2x = 8 \cdot \sin 2x \cos 2x$

$= 4 \cdot (2 \sin 2x \cos 2x) = 4 \cdot \sin 4x$, 週期為 $\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

13. 令 $b + c = 7k \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$

$c + a = 8k \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$

$a + b = 9k \dots \dots \textcircled{3}$

$\frac{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}}{2}$ 得 $a + b + c = 12k \dots \dots \textcircled{4}$

$\textcircled{4} - \textcircled{1} \quad a = 5k$

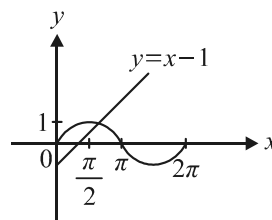
$\textcircled{4} - \textcircled{2} \quad b = 4k$

$\textcircled{4} - \textcircled{3} \quad c = 3k$

由正弦定理知 $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = a : b : c$

$= 5k : 4k : 3k = 5 : 4 : 3$

14.



由圖形知有一個交點

- 15.
- $\triangle ABC$
- 周長的一半

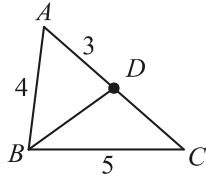
$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{4+5+6}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

由海龍公式知

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle ABC \text{ 面積} &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

 $\therefore D$ 為 \overline{AC} 中點, $\therefore \triangle ABD$ 面積為 $\triangle ABC$ 面積的一半

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{4} = \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{8}$$

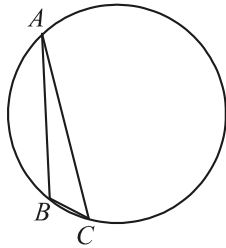


16. 由餘弦定理知

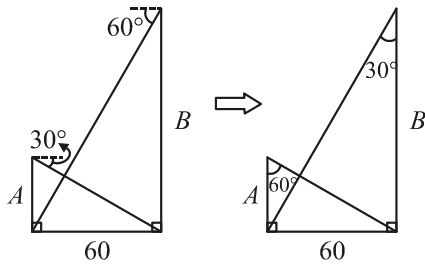
$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AC}^2 &= \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2 \cdot \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{BC} \cdot \cos B \\ &= (\sqrt{3}+1)^2 + (\sqrt{3}-1)^2 - 2(\sqrt{3}+1)(\sqrt{3}-1) \cdot \cos 120^\circ \\ &= 4 + 2\sqrt{3} + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 10 \\ \Rightarrow \overline{AC} &= \sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

由正弦定理知 $\frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin B} = 2R$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow R &= \frac{\overline{AC}}{2 \sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2 \sin 120^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{3} \end{aligned}$$



- 17.

由圖知 A 塔高為 $\frac{60}{\sqrt{3}} = 20\sqrt{3}$, B 塔高為 $60\sqrt{3}$ 所以 B 塔比 A 塔高 $(60\sqrt{3} - 20\sqrt{3}) = 40\sqrt{3}$ 公尺

- 18.
- $3 \sin^2 \theta - 5 \sin \theta - 2 = (3 \sin \theta + 1)(\sin \theta - 2) = 0$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{3}, 2 \text{ (不合, } \because -1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{\pm \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}} = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{\pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2}{1 - \left(\pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{\pm 4\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

$$\tan^2 2\theta = \left(\frac{\pm 4\sqrt{2}}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{32}{49}$$

19. $5 = \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\tan \alpha + 3}{1 - 3 \tan \alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{8}$$

20. $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$, $|\overrightarrow{AC}| = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = 13$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} = (5, 12) - (3, 4) = (2, 8)$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{68} = 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 周長} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{AC}| + |\overrightarrow{BC}|$$

$$= 5 + 13 + 2\sqrt{17} = 18 + 2\sqrt{17}$$

- 21.
- $\triangle BOA$
- 為正三角形,
- $\therefore \angle BOA = 60^\circ$
- ,
- $\overline{OB} = 2$

 B 的坐標為 $(2 \cos 60^\circ, 2 \sin 60^\circ) = (1, \sqrt{3})$ 四邊形 $ABCO$ 為平行四邊形所以二條對角線互相平分 $\Rightarrow K$ 為 \overline{OB} 中點

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OK} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{OB} = \frac{1}{2}(1, \sqrt{3}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

22. 因為是單位向量,
- $\therefore |\vec{u}| = |\vec{v}| = 1$

由內積的定義知 $|\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{v}| = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cdot \cos \theta$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 150^\circ$$

23. [解一]
- $\triangle ABC$
- 面積 =
- $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3^2 - (-1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$$

[解二] $\triangle ABC$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} \cdot \sin A \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$

$$-1 = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$= \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} \cdot \cos A = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos A \Rightarrow \cos A = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{6} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得}$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{35}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$$

24. 所求即原點到直線的距離為
- $\frac{|0-0-15|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$

25. $L_1: 4x - 3y + 2 = 0$

$L_2: 4x - 3y + 4 = 0$

$$d(L_1, L_2) = \frac{|2-4|}{\sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{2}{5}$$