

106 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(B)卷 詳解

數學(B)卷

106-2-B

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

1. $m_{AB} = \frac{1-k}{2-(-4)} = \frac{1-k}{6}$ ，直線斜率 = $-\frac{3}{1} = -3$

因為 \overline{AB} 與直線垂直，所以斜率相乘等於 -1

$$\frac{1-k}{6} \times (-3) = -1, \text{ 得 } k = -1$$

2. 點 $A(k, 1)$ 到直線 $3x - 4y - 4 = 0$ 之距離為

$$\frac{|3k - 4 \cdot 1 - 4|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = 2, \quad \frac{|3k - 8|}{5} = 2$$

$$\text{得 } 3k - 8 = 10 \text{ 或 } -10, \quad k = 6 \text{ 或 } -\frac{2}{3}$$

因為點 A 在第一象限，所以 $k = 6$

3. 如右圖，因 $\overline{AB} : \overline{BC} = 2 : 3$

且 C 在第二象限

所以 B 為內分點

由分點公式可知

$$B = \frac{3A + 2C}{5}$$

$$5B = 3A + 2C, \quad C = \frac{5B - 3A}{2}$$

$$C = \frac{5(2, 1) - 3(6, -1)}{2} = \frac{(10, 5) - (18, -3)}{2} = (-4, 4)$$

$$a = -4, \quad b = 4, \quad a + b = -4 + 4 = 0$$

4. 由定義可知 $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{4}{3}$ 且 θ 為第二象限角

$$\text{所以 } x = -3, \quad y = 4$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

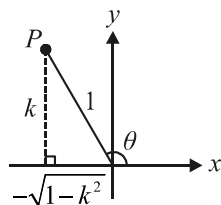
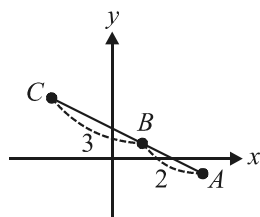
$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{5 \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 2}{10 \cdot \frac{-3}{5} + 1} = \frac{6}{-5}$$

5. 如右圖
 θ 的終邊上點 P 為

$$(-\sqrt{1-k^2}, k)$$

$$\text{由定義可知 } \cot \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{1-k^2}}{k}$$



6. 原式 = $\sqrt{3} \cos 150^\circ + \sec 300^\circ + \sin(-150^\circ)$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{2}{1} + \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{-3}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

7. 由向量性質可得

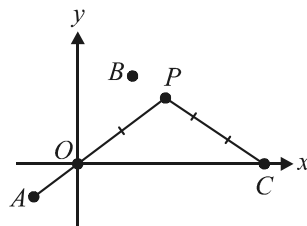
$$\overrightarrow{OP} = 2\overrightarrow{AO} = 2(4, 3) = (8, 6)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BP} = (8-x, 6-y)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PC} = 3\overrightarrow{BP} \Rightarrow (9, -6) = 3(8-x, 6-y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = 24 - 3x, \quad -6 = 18 - 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5, \quad y = 8, \quad \therefore x + y = 5 + 8 = 13$$



8. 因為 $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ，所以 $\overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = 0$

$$\text{利用 } \overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = -\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AB} = (1, k-1)$$

$$\text{得 } \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = (-2, -1) \cdot (1, k-1) = -2 - k + 1$$

$$= -k - 1 = 0, \quad k = -1$$

$$9. |3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = (3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \cdot (3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b})$$

$$= 9\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 12\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$= 9|\vec{a}|^2 + 12|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos 120^\circ + 4|\vec{b}|^2$$

$$= 9 \cdot 1^2 + 12 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 4 \cdot 2^2 = 9 - 12 + 16 = 13$$

$$\text{故 } |3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| = \sqrt{13}$$

10. 原式的分子利用對數性質得

$$\log_3 20 - \log_3 5 = \log_3 \frac{20}{5} = \log_3 4$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\log_3 4}{\log_3 16} \xrightarrow{\text{換底公式}} \log_{16} 4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

11. 令 $y = 2^x > 0$ ，原式可化為 $y^2 - 10y + 8 = 0$ ，且二根為 $2^\alpha, 2^\beta$

$$2^\alpha \cdot 2^\beta = \frac{8}{1} \Rightarrow 2^{\alpha+\beta} = 2^3 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 3$$

12. 原式 = $\log_{40} 2^a \cdot 5^b = \log_{40} 40^2$

$$2^a \cdot 5^b = 40^2 = (2^3 \times 5^1)^2 = 2^6 \times 5^2$$

$$\text{得 } a = 6, \quad b = 2, \quad a + b = 6 + 2 = 8$$

13. $a_2 = a_1 + d, \quad a_8 = a_1 + 7d$

$$a_2 + a_8 = 2a_1 + 8d = 8, \quad a_1 + 4d = 4$$

$$a_3 = a_1 + 2d, \quad a_6 = a_1 + 5d$$

$$a_3 + 2a_6 = a_1 + 2d + 2(a_1 + 5d)$$

$$= 3a_1 + 12d = 3(a_1 + 4d) = 3 \cdot 4 = 12$$

14. 因為 $6, 2, a$ 成等差，所以公差為 -4

$$a = 2 - 4 = -2$$

因爲 $-2, 6, b$ 成等比，所以公比爲 -3

$$b = 6 \times (-3) = -18$$

$$a + b = -2 + (-18) = -20$$

15. 由題意可知公比 $r = -k$

$$\frac{2}{1 - (-k)} = \frac{2}{1 + k} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{3}$$

16. $\sum_{k=1}^{30} (2k-3) = -1+1+3+5+\dots+57$ ，共 30 項

$$\text{由等差級數公式得 } \frac{30(-1+57)}{2} = \frac{30 \times 56}{2} = 840$$

17. 由長除法(採分離係數法)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1+3+1+2 \\ 1+1+1 \overline{) 1+4+5+p+3+q} \\ \underline{1+1+1} \\ 3+4+p \\ \underline{3+3+3} \\ 1+(p-3)+3 \\ \underline{1+ + 1} \\ (p-4)+2+q \\ \underline{+2+2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} p-4=2, p=6 \\ q=2 \end{cases}, p+q=6+2=8$$

18. 由題意可知

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 2)Q_1(x) + 2x + 3 \Rightarrow f(2) = 7$$

$$q(x) = (x-2)Q_2(x) - 2 \Rightarrow q(2) = -2$$

$f(x) + q(x)$ 除以 $(x-2)$ 得餘式爲

$$f(2) + q(2) = 7 + (-2) = 5$$

19. 由題意可知

$$6x^2 + 7x - 1 = (px + q)(2x + 1) + (-3)$$

$$(px + q)(2x + 1) = 6x^2 + 7x + 2$$

$$px + q = \frac{6x^2 + 7x + 2}{2x + 1} = 3x + 2$$

$$p = 3, q = 2, p + q = 3 + 2 = 5$$

20. 令兩根爲 α, α^2

$$\text{利用根與係數的關係, } \alpha + \alpha^2 = \frac{-(-12)}{1} = 12$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha - 12 = 0, (\alpha + 4)(\alpha - 3) = 0$$

$$\alpha = -4 \text{ 或 } 3, \text{ 得兩根爲 } -4, 16 \text{ 或 } 3, 9$$

$$\text{所以二根積} = -4 \times 16 = -64 \text{ 或 } 3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$\text{由題意知二根積} = \frac{k}{1} = k > 0, \text{ 故 } k = 27$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21. \text{原式} &= 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3a+e & c \\ 3b+f & d \end{vmatrix} = 4 \left(\begin{vmatrix} 3a & c \\ 3b & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} e & c \\ f & d \end{vmatrix} \right) \\ &= 4 \left(3 \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} c & e \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} \right) = 4(3 \times 3 - 2) = 4 \times 7 = 28 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 22. \text{原式} &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 4a+b \\ c & 3 & 4c+d \\ e & 4 & 4e+f \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times(-4)} 3 \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b \\ c & 3 & d \\ e & 4 & f \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 3 & c & d \\ 4 & e & f \end{vmatrix} = -3 \times \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & a & b \\ 6 & c & d \\ 8 & e & f \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10 = -15 \end{aligned}$$

23. 外接圓面積 $= 16\pi$ ，可知半徑 $R = 4$

$$\text{由正弦定理 } \frac{BC}{\sin A} = 2R, \overline{BC} = \sin 30^\circ \times 2R = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$$

24. $\overline{AB} : \overline{BC} : \overline{CA} = 4 : 6 : 7 \Rightarrow c : a : b = 4 : 6 : 7$

令 $a = 6, b = 7, c = 4$ ，由餘弦定理知

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{7^2 + 4^2 - 6^2}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 4} = \frac{29}{56}$$

25. $3x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0$ 因式分解得

$$(3x-1)(x-2) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } 2$$

因爲 $-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$ ，所以 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{3}$

由二倍角公式知

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2\theta &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \\ \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \end{matrix} \right\} \\ &= 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{9} \end{aligned}$$