

104 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(B)卷 詳解

數學(B)卷

104-1-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
C	C	B	D	A	D	A	A	B	B	C	D	B	A	C	A	D	C	B	D	D	B	C	C	A

1. $\because \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} < 0, \tan \frac{7\pi}{4} < 0$

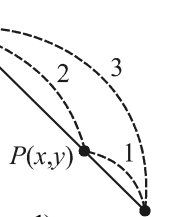
$\therefore (\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}, \tan \frac{7\pi}{4}) = (-, -)$ 在第三象限

2. $\because \overline{AB} = 3\overline{BP} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} : \overline{BP} = 3 : 1 \Rightarrow \overline{AP} : \overline{BP} = 2 : 1$

$\therefore x = \frac{2 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1)}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$

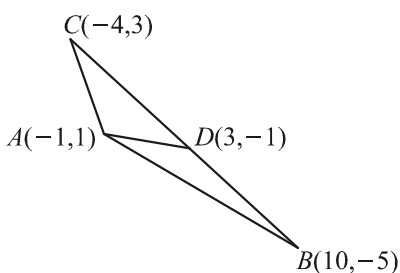
$y = \frac{2 \times 2 + 1 \times 4}{2+1} = \frac{8}{3}$

$\Rightarrow x + y = 3$



3. \overline{BC} 之中點 $D(\frac{10+(-4)}{2}, \frac{(-5)+3}{2}) = (3, -1)$

\overline{BC} 之中線 $\overline{AD} = \sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (1+1)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$



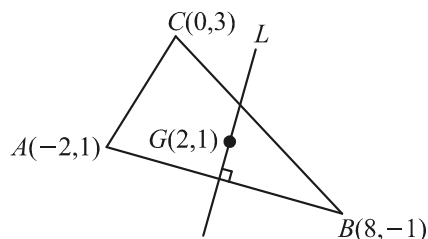
4. 設直線 L 通過 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心且與 \overline{AB} 垂直

$\triangle ABC$ 重心 $G(\frac{(-2)+8+0}{3}, \frac{1+(-1)+3}{3}) = (2, 1)$

\overline{AB} 的斜率 $m_{AB} = \frac{1-(-1)}{-2-8} = -\frac{1}{5}$

又直線 L 與 \overline{AB} 垂直 $\Rightarrow L$ 的斜率 $m_L = 5$

故 $L : y - 1 = 5(x - 2) \Rightarrow 5x - y - 9 = 0$



5. $\because a, b$ 為兩個不為 0 的實數

依題意得： x 截距 $\frac{3}{a} = y$ 截距 $\frac{3}{b} \Rightarrow a = b$

$\Rightarrow L : ax + ay - 3 = 0$

\because 過 $(-5, 2), \therefore -5a + 2a - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$

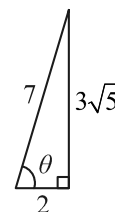
$\Rightarrow a = -1, b = -1 \Rightarrow a + b = -2$

6. \because 大角對大邊

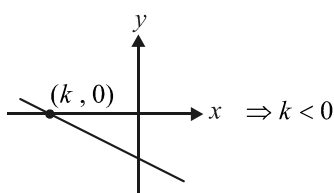
$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{7^2 + 8^2 - 9^2}{2 \times 7 \times 8} = \frac{2}{7}$

又 $0 < \theta < \pi$ 且 $\cos \theta > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \theta$ 為第一象限角

如右圖所示， $\sin \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{7}$



7.



兩平行線距離 $d = \frac{|k-4|}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2}} = 2\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow |k-4| = 10$

$\Rightarrow k = 14, -6$ (14 不合, $\because k < 0$), $\therefore k = -6$

8. 原式 $= -\sin 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \sec 30^\circ - \csc 60^\circ$

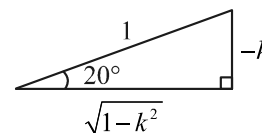
$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$

9. $\because \sin 340^\circ = -\sin 20^\circ = k$

$\Rightarrow \sin 20^\circ = -k$

$\therefore \tan 2000^\circ = \tan 200^\circ$

$= \tan 20^\circ = \frac{-k}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$



10. $\because (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \pm \frac{1}{2}$, 又 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\therefore \sin \theta < \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$

11. $a = \sin 850^\circ = \sin 130^\circ = \sin 50^\circ < 1$

$b = \cos(-430^\circ) = \cos 290^\circ = \cos 70^\circ = \sin 20^\circ < 1$

$c = \tan 955^\circ = \tan 235^\circ = \tan 55^\circ > \tan 45^\circ = 1$

$\therefore \sin x$ 函數在 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 為遞增函數

$\therefore \sin 50^\circ > \sin 20^\circ$, 即 $a > b$, 故 $c > a > b$

12. $\because \frac{1}{1-\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{1+\cos \theta} = \frac{(1+\cos \theta) + (1-\cos \theta)}{1-\cos^2 \theta}$

$= \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta} = 2 \csc^2 \theta = 2(1 + \cot^2 \theta)$

又 $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \cot \theta = 2 \Rightarrow$ 原式 $= 2(1 + 2^2) = 10$

13. $\overrightarrow{AP} = (x-1, y-2)$

$\overrightarrow{BC} = (3, 4) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$

$$\vec{AP} = -\frac{10}{5}(3, 4) = (-6, -8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 = -6 \\ y-2 = -8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -5 \\ y = -6 \end{cases}, \therefore x-y = 1$$

14. $|\vec{a}| = 1, |\vec{b}| = 1$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos 60^\circ = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore (\vec{a}-\vec{b})$ 與 $(\vec{a}-k\vec{b})$ 互相垂直

$$\therefore (\vec{a}-\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a}-k\vec{b}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 - (k+1)\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + k|\vec{b}|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{k+1}{2} + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = -1$$

15. 設 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的夾角為 θ

$$\therefore \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}, \therefore \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} = -\vec{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = |-\vec{c}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4|\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{c}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4 = 12 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} (\because \text{向量夾角 } \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

16. $3\sin^2 \theta = 8\cos \theta \Rightarrow 3(1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 8\cos \theta$

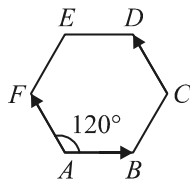
$$\Rightarrow 3\cos^2 \theta + 8\cos \theta - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (\cos \theta + 3)(3\cos \theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = -3, \frac{1}{3} (-3 \text{ 不合}), \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

17. $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AF}$

$$= |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AF}| \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2$$



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

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

$$= -\left(\sin^2 x - \sin x + \frac{1}{4}\right) + 1 + \frac{1}{4} = -\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{4}$$

又 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$$\therefore \text{當 } \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 時, } f(x) \text{ 的最大值為 } \frac{5}{4}$$

19. $\vec{AB} = (-1, 2) \Rightarrow |\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{5}$

$$\vec{AC} = (-4, 2) \Rightarrow |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} = (-3, 0) \Rightarrow |\vec{BC}| = 3$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 周長} = 3 + 3\sqrt{5}$$

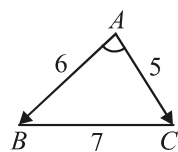
20. $\therefore \angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 3 : 4 : 5$

$$\therefore \angle A = 45^\circ, \angle B = 60^\circ, \angle C = 75^\circ$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sin 60^\circ} \Rightarrow BC = 4\sqrt{2}$$

21. $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}| \cos A$

$$= 6 \times 5 \times \frac{6^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \times 6 \times 5} = 6$$



22. (A) $b^2 - 4ac = 25 - 12 = 13 > 0$

(B) $b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 20 = -11 < 0$

(C) $b^2 - 4ac = 25 + 12 = 37 > 0$

(D) $b^2 - 4ac = 9 + 20 = 29 > 0$

圖形恆在 x 軸上方(恆正)的條件為

$$a > 0, b^2 - 4ac < 0, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

23. 如題目圖示, α, β, γ 均為銳角

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}, \tan \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow \gamma = 45^\circ$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 45^\circ (\because 0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi)$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 90^\circ$$

24. 圓心角 $\theta = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

弓形面積 = (扇形面積) - (三角形面積)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 \times \sin 60^\circ = 6\pi - 9\sqrt{3}$$

25. 如右圖所示, 設河寬為 h 公尺

$$\text{則 } \overline{CD} = h, \overline{BD} = \sqrt{3}h$$

$$\overline{AB} = h + \sqrt{3}h = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{3} + 1)h = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = 50(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

故河寬為 $50(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ 公尺

