

## 104 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(S)卷 詳解

數學(S)卷

104-1-S

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

1.  $\because a < 0, b > 0$  且  $|a| > |b|$   
 $\therefore a+b < 0, \frac{a}{b} < 0$   
 點  $(a+b, \frac{a}{b})$  在第三象限
2.  $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow 2x - 3y = 6$ , 斜率  $m = \frac{2}{3}$   
 令  $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -2 = n$ , 所求  $3m + n = 0$
3.  $x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, -1$   
 $\therefore A(2, 2), B(-1, -1)$   
 $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (-1-2)^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$
4.  $\triangle ABD : \triangle ACD = 1 : 2 \Rightarrow \overline{BD} : \overline{CD} = 1 : 2$   
 $\Rightarrow D(\frac{1 \times 4 + 2 \times (-1)}{1+2}, \frac{1 \times (-3) + 2 \times 0}{1+2})$   
 $\Rightarrow D(\frac{2}{3}, -1) \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}, b = -1$   
 $\Rightarrow 3a + b = 1$
5.  $\because$  直線  $ax + by + c = 0$  的  $x$  截距為  $-\frac{c}{a} < 0$   
 $y$  截距為  $-\frac{c}{b} < 0$   
 故選(B)
6. 設  $L : 2x - 3y + k = 0$ , 點  $P(-3, 2)$  代入得  $k = 12$   
 $\Rightarrow L : 2x - 3y + 12 = 0$  與兩軸交點為  $(-6, 0), (0, 4)$   
 所求三角形面積為  $\frac{1}{2} \times |-6| \times |4| = 12$
7.  $x$  截距為 3  
 $y$  截距為 6 之直線方程式為  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow -2x - y + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 2$   
 $\Rightarrow a + b = 0$
8.  $\alpha + \beta = -3, \alpha\beta = -2$   
 $\Rightarrow 2\alpha + 2\beta = -6, (2\alpha)(2\beta) = -8$   
 以  $2\alpha, 2\beta$  為兩根的二次方程式為  $x^2 + 6x - 8 = 0$
9. 設  $f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2)Q(x) + (3x + a)$   
 $\Rightarrow f(-1) = -3 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$
10.  $f(x) + 2g(x) = 2x^3 + 3x - 4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 2$   
 $= 2x^2 - x - 2$
11.  $(4x^2 - 3x - 2)^3(2x^3 + 1)^2$  展開後常數項為  
 $(-2)^3 \cdot (1)^2 = -8$

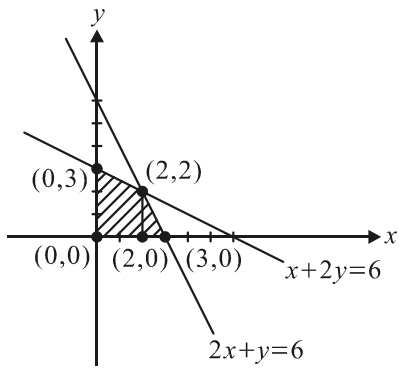
12. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 1-2 \\ 1+1+1 \overline{) 1+a-b-2} \\ \underline{1+1+1} \\ (a-1)+(-b-1)-2 \\ \underline{-2 \quad -2 \quad -2} \\ (a+1)+(-b+1)+0 \end{array}$$
 $\because$  餘式 = 0  
 $\therefore a+1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$   
 $-b+1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1, a+b = 0$
13.  $f(x) = g(x) \cdot 1 + (bx + c)$   
 $\Rightarrow x^3 + x^2 - 2 = ax^3 + x^2 + bx + c$   
 $\Rightarrow a = 1, b = 0, c = -2$   
 $\Rightarrow a + b + c = -1$
14. 判別式  $1^2 - 4(k+1) = 0 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{3}{4}$
15.  $y - 2 = -3(x+1) \Rightarrow 3x + y + 1 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow a + b = 3 + 1 = 4$
16. (B)  $3(x+2)^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)^2 = -\frac{1}{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow x$  沒有實數解
17.  $f(-1) = (-1)^{101} - 2 \cdot (-1)^{32} + 1 = -1 - 2 + 1 = -2$
18.  $x = \alpha$  代入方程式  $x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 2 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow -3\alpha^2 + 9\alpha = -6$   
 $\Rightarrow -3\alpha^2 + 9\alpha + 1 = -5$
19. 直線  $L : ax + by = c$  與兩軸交點為  $(\frac{c}{a}, 0), (0, \frac{c}{b})$   
 $\Rightarrow$  直線  $L : ax + by = c$  通過一、三、四象限, 不等式  $ax + by < c$  之圖形為直線  $L : ax + by = c$  的上方半平面
20. 點  $P(k+1, k-1)$  為  $2x - y + 3 < 0$  的解  
 $\Rightarrow 2(k+1) - (k-1) + 3 < 0$   
 $\Rightarrow k < -6$   
 $\Rightarrow k$  之最大整數解為  $-7$
21. 

$x$	1	2	3
$y$	1~2	1~2	1

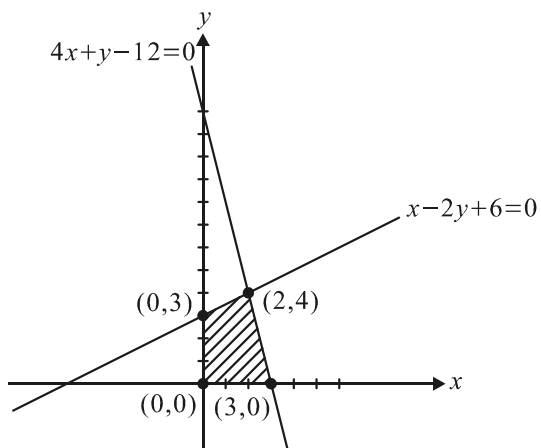
 共有  $2 + 2 + 1 = 5$  組解
22.  $(0, 0)$  代入  $2x + 5y - 10 = -10 < 0$   
 選項(D)  $(1, 1)$  代入  $2x + 5y - 10 = -3 < 0$   
 故與原點同側
23.  $(-1 + 6 - k)(2 - 3 - k) < 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (k - 5)(k + 1) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < k < 5$$

$$24. \text{ 斜線部分面積} = \frac{(3+2) \times 2}{2} + \frac{1 \times 2}{2} = 6$$



25.



將圖形中斜線部分之頂點坐標分別代入

$$f(x, y) = 2x + y$$

$$\text{得 } f(0, 0) = 0 \rightarrow m$$

$$f(0, 3) = 3$$

$$f(2, 4) = 8 \rightarrow M$$

$$f(3, 0) = 6$$

$$\therefore M + m = 8 + 0 = 8$$