

113 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試

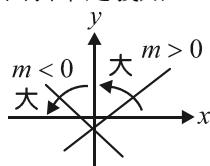
共同科目 數學(A)卷 詳解

數學(A)卷

113-1-A

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

1. \because 甲(3, 1) : $\sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (1-0)^2} = \sqrt{10}$
 乙(-2, 4) : $\sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (4-0)^2} = \sqrt{20}$
 丙(-1, -2) : $\sqrt{(-1-0)^2 + (-2-0)^2} = \sqrt{5}$
 丁(5, -1) : $\sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (-1-0)^2} = \sqrt{26}$
 \therefore 丙距離最近, 故選(C)
2. \because 震央與鄰國首都距離為 $|C-A|$
 且震央與該國首都距離為 $|B-A|$
 \therefore 依題意知應為 $|C-A| < |B-A|$, 故選(D)
3. $\because f(-2) = (-2)^3 + 3 \times (-2)^2 + k \times (-2) + 5$
 $= -8 + 12 - 2k + 5 = 9 - 2k$
 $\therefore f(-2) = 9 - 2k = 3 \Rightarrow k = 3$, 故選(A)
4. 由斜率定義知



- (A)(B) 兩個點與玉山北峰連線斜率均小於 0
 且(C)(D) 兩個點與玉山北峰連線斜率均大於 0
 又(C)大於(D), 故選(C)

5. 由直線的點斜式知 $L: y - 2 = \frac{2}{3}[x - (-5)]$
 $\Rightarrow 3y - 6 = 2x + 10 \Rightarrow 2x - 3y + 16 = 0$, 故選(B)
6. $(3x^2 - 4x + 2) \cdot (2x^2 + 5x - 7)$ 乘開後 x^2 項為:
 $(3x^2) \cdot (-7) + (-4x) \cdot (5x) + 2 \cdot (2x^2)$
 $= -21x^2 - 20x^2 + 4x^2 = -37x^2$
 $\therefore x^2$ 項係數為 -37, 故選(B)
7. 設 $D(x, y)$ $\because \overline{AC}$ 的中點 = \overline{BD} 的中點
 即 $(\frac{-1+4}{2}, \frac{4+(-1)}{2}) = (\frac{-3+x}{2}, \frac{5+y}{2}) \Rightarrow x = 6, y = -2$
 $\therefore D(6, -2)$, 故選(D)
8. 設外星球的溫度為 y , 攝氏為 x
 依題意知: $y = ax + b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 23 = 10a + b \dots \textcircled{1} \\ 35 = 25a + b \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$
 $\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 12 = 15a \Rightarrow a = \frac{12}{15} = 0.8$, 代入 $\textcircled{1}$ 得 $b = 15$
 故 $y = 0.8x + 15$, 則當 $y = 19$ 代入 $\Rightarrow 19 = 0.8x + 15$
 $\Rightarrow 0.8x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 5$, 故選(C)
9. \because 總金額已經大於 20000 元
 $\therefore A$ 款售價為 $4500 \times 0.6 = 2700$ 元

B 款售價為 $3800 \div 2 = 1900$ 元

假設此團買了 x 雙 B 款, 則 A 款買了 $(10-x)$ 雙

故總金額為: $1900 \cdot x + 2700 \cdot (10-x) = 23800$

$$\Rightarrow 1900x + 27000 - 2700x = 23800$$

$$\Rightarrow -800x = -3200 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

即買了 4 雙 B 款鞋, 故選(A)

10. \because 此方程式有兩相異實根

$$\therefore \text{判別式 } D = b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$\text{即 } 6^2 - 4 \times 3 \times k > 0 \Rightarrow 36 - 12k > 0 \Rightarrow k < 3, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

11. 令因式 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ 或 } x = -1, \text{ 則 } f(3) = 0 \text{ 且 } f(-1) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} 81 + 9a + 3b - 15 = 0 \\ -3 + a - b - 15 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9a + 3b + 66 = 0 \\ a - b - 18 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -19 \end{cases} \therefore a + b = -20, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

[另解]

$\because x^2 - 2x - 3$ 為 $f(x)$ 的因式

$\therefore f(x) \div (x^2 - 2x - 3)$ 可以整除

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x+5 \\ x^2-2x-3 \overline{) 3x^3+ax^2+bx-15} \\ \underline{3x^3-6x^2-9x} \\ (a+b)x^2+(b+9)x-15 \\ \underline{5x^2-10x-15} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a+6-5=0 \\ b+9+10=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-19 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } a+b=-20, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

12. 由題意知, O 、 A 、 B 、 C 四點共線

$$\text{則 } m_{OB} = m_{OA} = m_{OC}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1-11}{7-2} = \frac{1-7}{7-a} = \frac{1-b}{7-(-3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2}{1} = \frac{-6}{7-a} = \frac{1-b}{10} \Rightarrow a = 4, b = 21 \Rightarrow a+b = 25,$$

故選(D)

13. 假設 $f(x) = 2x^5 - 11x^4 + 7x^3 - 9x^2 - 8x + 4$

此題為求 $f(5)$ 之值, 由餘式定理可知 $f(5)$ 即 $f(x)$ 除以 $x-5$ 之餘式

$$\begin{array}{r} 2-11+7-9-8+4 \bigg| 5 \\ +10-5+10+5-15 \\ \hline 2-1+2+1-3 \bigg| -11 \end{array}$$

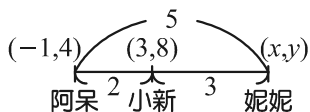
\therefore 所求為 -11, 故選(B)

14. $\because L_1 \parallel L_2 \therefore L_1$ 與 L_2 的距離為乒乓球的直徑, 即直徑

$$\frac{|-5-15|}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$$

∴半徑為 2 單位長，故選(C)

15. 依題意作圖如下：



設妮妮坐標為 (x, y) ，則由分點公式知小新坐標為

$$\left(\frac{2x+3 \cdot (-1)}{2+3}, \frac{2y+3 \cdot 4}{2+3}\right) = \left(\frac{2x-3}{5}, \frac{2y+12}{5}\right) = (3, 8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-3=15 \\ 2y+12=40 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=9 \\ y=14 \end{cases}$$

∴妮妮坐標為 $(9, 14)$ ，故選(A)

16. (A) ∵拋物線開口向下 ∴ $a < 0$

$$\text{又對稱軸 } x = -\frac{b}{2a} < 0 \quad \therefore b < 0$$

$$(B) \because a-b+c = f(-1)$$

∴拋物線上有一點 $(-1, a-b+c)$

由圖形可知此點在第 2 象限 ∴ $a-b+c > 0$

(C) ∵拋物線與 y 軸相交點為 $(0, c)$ 由圖形可知 $c > 0$ ，故 $a \times c < 0$

(D) ∵拋物線與 x 軸相交兩點 ∴ $b^2 - 4ac > 0$
故選(B)

$$17. \because L_1 \perp L_2 \quad \therefore m_{L_1} \times m_{L_2} = -1 \text{ 且 } m_{L_1} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{L_2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{10-4}{k+1} \Rightarrow 3k+3=12 \Rightarrow k=3, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$18. \because \text{支柱} \perp \overline{AB} \quad \therefore m_{\text{支柱}} \times m_{AB} = -1$$

$$\text{且 } m_{AB} = \frac{1-3}{-4-6} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow m_{\text{支柱}} = -5$$

$$\text{又支柱通過 } \overline{AB} \text{ 中點 } M\left(\frac{6+(-4)}{2}, \frac{3+1}{2}\right) = (1, 2)$$

$$\therefore \text{支柱方程式為 } y-2 = -5(x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y-2 = -5x+5 \Rightarrow 5x+y-7=0, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

$$19. \because \deg f(x) = 2 \text{ 且 } f(1) = f(-4) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{設 } f(x) = k \cdot (x-1)(x+4)$$

$$\because f(2) = k \times 1 \times 6 = 18 \Rightarrow k = 3$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = 3(x-1)(x+4)$$

$$\text{故 } f(-1) = 3 \times (-2) \times 3 = -18, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

$$20. P = 21x^2 - 8x - 45 = (3x-5)(7x+9)$$

$$\because x > 0 \quad \therefore 3x-5 < 7x+9$$

$$\text{又} \because \text{質數 } P \text{ 只能分解為 } 1 \times P \quad \therefore \begin{cases} 3x-5=1 \cdots \text{①} \\ 7x+9=P \cdots \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由①} \Rightarrow x=2 \text{ 代入②, } P=7 \times 2+9=23, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

$$21. \because \text{倉庫在 } x \text{ 軸} \quad \therefore \text{設倉庫坐標為 } P(k, 0)$$

$$\because \overline{PA} = \overline{PB} \quad \therefore \sqrt{(k+3)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{(k-6)^2 + 5^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + 6k + 9 + 4 = k^2 - 12k + 36 + 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 18k = 48 \Rightarrow k = \frac{8}{3}, \text{ 即倉庫坐標為 } \left(\frac{8}{3}, 0\right), \text{ 故選(C)}$$

22. 由餘式定理知

$$\text{令 } x^2 - 4 = 0, x = -2, 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(-2) = -2a + 3 \\ f(2) = 2a + 3 \end{cases}$$

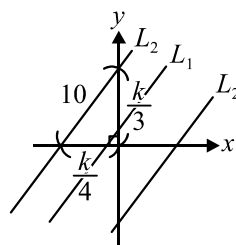
$$\text{又令 } x \cdot (x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, -2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = b \\ f(-2) = -2 + b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又令 } x \cdot (x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = -1 \\ f(2) = 2c - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(-2) = -2a + 3 = -2 + b \\ f(2) = 2a + 3 = 2c - 1 \\ f(0) = b = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -1 \\ a = 3 \\ c = 5 \end{cases}$$

得 $a+b+c = 3+(-1)+5 = 7$ ，故選(A)

$$23. \because L_1 \parallel L_2$$



$$\therefore \text{設 } L_2: 4x - 3y + k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 0 & -\frac{k}{4} \\ \hline y & \frac{k}{3} & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{則 } \left(\frac{k}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{3}\right)^2 = 10^2 \Rightarrow \frac{k^2}{16} + \frac{k^2}{9} = 100 \Rightarrow \frac{25}{144}k^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = 100 \times \frac{144}{25} = 4 \times 144 = 2^2 \times 12^2 \quad \therefore k = \pm 24$$

$$\text{故 } L_2: 4x - 3y + 24 = 0 \text{ 或 } 4x - 3y - 24 = 0$$

$$\therefore a+b = 4+24 = 28 \text{ 或 } 4+(-24) = -20, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

$$24. \therefore \text{由根與係數關係得知 } \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\frac{-6}{2} = 3 \\ \alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

而新方程式兩根和

$$= (2\alpha^2 + 1) + (2\beta^2 + 1) = 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 2$$

$$= 2[(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta] + 2 = 2 \times [3^2 - 2 \times \frac{3}{2}] + 2 = 14$$

$$\text{且新根積} = (2\alpha^2 + 1) \cdot (2\beta^2 + 1)$$

$$= 4(\alpha\beta)^2 + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 1 = 4 \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2[3^2 - 2 \times \frac{3}{2}] + 1$$

$$= 9 + 12 + 1 = 22, \text{ 則新方程式為: } x^2 - 14x + 22 = 0, \\ b = -14, c = 22, \text{ 得 } b+c = -14+22 = 8, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

25. 設定價降 x 次 5 元，則銷售量增加 $100x$ 份，即定價為 $100-5x$ 元，銷售量為 $1000+100x$ 份，可得總銷售額為 $f(x) = (100-5x) \cdot (1000+100x)$

$$= -500x^2 + 5000x + 100000 = -500(x^2 - 10x) + 100000$$

$$= -500(x-5)^2 + 112500, \text{ 即當 } x=5 \text{ 時, } f(x) \text{ 有最大值為 } 112500 \text{ 元, 此時定價為 } 100-5 \times 5 = 75 \text{ 元, 故選(C)}$$