

102年 學科能力測驗模擬試題 數學科

答案與解析

答案

第壹部分：選擇題

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. | 2 | 2. | 2 | 3. | 1 | 4. | 4 | 5. | 2 | 6. | 2 | 7. | 4 | 8. | 14 | 9. | 245 | 10. | 13 |
| 11. | 135 | 12. | 34 | 13. | 123 | 14. | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

第貳部分：選填題

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 15. | 1 | 16. | 4 | 17. | 4 | 18. | 4 | 19. | 6 | 20. | 0 | 21. | 3 | 22. | 5 | 23. | 2 | 24. | 3 |
| 25. | 1 | 26. | 5 | 27. | 4 | 28. | 1 | 29. | 3 | 30. | 5 | 31. | 1 | 32. | 8 | | | | |

解析

第壹部分：選擇題

1. [答案] 2

概念中心 對數之應用、對數表

解析 $7.0 = -\log [H^+]_{\text{水}} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$

$7.8 = -\log [H^+]_{\text{溶液}} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$ 得 $0.8 = \log [H^+]_{\text{水}} - \log [H^+]_{\text{溶液}}$

$\therefore \log \frac{[H^+]_{\text{水}}}{[H^+]_{\text{溶液}}} = 0.8,$

由查表得 $\frac{[H^+]_{\text{水}}}{[H^+]_{\text{溶液}}} = 6.31$

\therefore 接近 6.5 倍，故選(2)

2. [答案] 2

概念中心 二項式定理

解析 $(1.02)^{10} = (1 + 0.02)^{10}$

$= C_0^{10} + C_1^{10} (0.02) + C_2^{10} (0.02)^2 +$

$C_3^{10} (0.02)^3 + \cdots$

$= 1 + 0.2 + 0.018 + 0.00096 + \cdots$

≈ 1.21896

所求 $\approx 10000 \times 1.21896 = 12189.6$ ，接近 12200

故選(2)

3. [答案] 1

概念中心 機率

解析 所求 $= \frac{C_2^6 C_2^4 C_2^2 \times 3!}{3^6} = \frac{90}{729} = \frac{10}{81}$

故選(1)

4. [答案] 4

概念中心 中位數

解析 資料共有 9 個數值 $\therefore Me = x_5$

又取出的 6 個數值為 5, 7, 7, 10, 13, 16

$\therefore Me$ 最大值為 13

故選(4)

5. [答案] 2

概念中心 三角函數之定義

解析 $\therefore \angle B = \angle CEF = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \beta + \angle CEB = 90^\circ = \angle CEB + \angle AEF$

$\therefore \angle AEF = \beta$

$\therefore \overline{AE} = \overline{EF} \cos \angle AEF = \overline{CF} \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$

$= 1 \cdot \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin \alpha \cos \beta$

故選(2)

6. 答案 2

概念中心 線性規劃

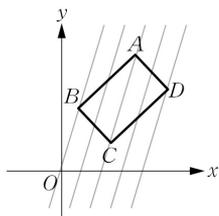
解析 設 $L: 3x - 2y = k$,

則所求為 x 截距之最小值

又 $m_{BC} = -1, m_{AB} = 1,$

$$m_L = \frac{3}{2}$$

∴ 由圖可知，過 B 點即為所求，故選(2)



7. 答案 4

概念中心 面積、行列式

解析 設 $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2),$

$$2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b} = (2a_1 - 3b_1, 2a_2 - 3b_2),$$

$$\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} = (a_1 + 2b_1, a_2 + 2b_2)$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 - 3b_1 & 2a_2 - 3b_2 \\ a_1 + 2b_1 & a_2 + 2b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 - 3b_1 & 2a_2 - 3b_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 - 3b_1 & 2a_2 - 3b_2 \\ 2b_1 & 2b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3b_1 & -3b_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 & 2a_2 \\ 2b_1 & 2b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 7 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \times 4 = 28$$

故選(4)

8. 答案 14

概念中心 循環小數、根式、實數、絕對值

解析 (1) $0.\overline{29} + 0.\overline{71} = \frac{29}{99} + \frac{71}{99} = \frac{100}{99} > 1$

(2) 反例： $5 > 1, -1 > -3,$
但 $5 \cdot (-1) < 1 \cdot (-3)$

(3) 反例： $2 > -3,$ 但 $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{-3}$

(4) $|x-3| + |x+4| \geq |(x-3) - (x+4)| = 7$
∴ $|x-3| + |x+4| < 6$ 無實數解

(5) 反例： $3 + \sqrt{8} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} = (3 + \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{2},$
但 $3 \neq 3 + \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{8} \neq \sqrt{2}$

故選(1)(4)

9. 答案 245

概念中心 一次因式檢驗法、共軛根成對、勘根定理

解析 (1) 整係數時才成立

(2) $\deg f(x) = 3, f(1-i) = 0$

$$\therefore f(1+i) = 0 \quad \therefore f(3+i) \neq 0$$

(3) 不一定成立

(4) $f(2+i) = 0 \quad \therefore f(2-i) = 0$

$$\text{又 } f(-1) < 0, f(1) > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{第三根在 } -1 \text{ 與 } 1 \text{ 之間} \quad \therefore f(3) > 0$$

(5) $f(x^3) = x^2 - 5x + 1$ 為 9 次實係數方程式

∴ 必有實根，即存在 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 滿足

$$f(\alpha^3) = \alpha^2 - 5\alpha + 1$$

故選(2)(4)(5)

10. 答案 13

概念中心 二次函數之圖形

解析 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ 為二次函數，

$$\text{且 } f(3+t) = f(3-t)$$

$$\therefore \text{對稱軸為 } x = 3,$$

$$\text{又 } f(1) > f(0)$$

$$\therefore \text{開口向下} \quad \therefore a < 0$$

$$(1) f(-2) > f(-3)$$

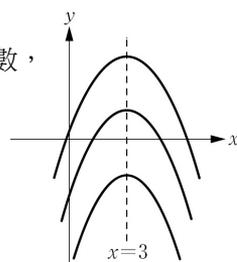
$$(2) f(5) = f(1) < f(2)$$

$$(3) -\frac{b}{2a} = 3 \quad \therefore b = -6a > 0$$

(4) 無法確定 c 之正負

(5) 無法確定 $b^2 - 4ac$ 之正負

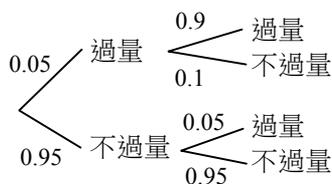
故選(1)(3)



11. 答案 135

概念中心 貝氏定理、乘法原理

解析



$$(1) \text{ 所求} = 0.05 \times 0.9 + 0.95 \times 0.05 = 0.0925 < 0.2$$

$$(2) \text{ 所求} = 0.05 \times 0.1 + 0.95 \times 0.95 = 0.9075 > 0.9$$

$$(3) \text{ 所求} = \frac{0.95 \times 0.95}{0.05 \times 0.1 + 0.95 \times 0.95} = \frac{0.9025}{0.9075} \approx 0.9945 > 0.99$$

$$(4) \text{ 所求} = \frac{0.05 \times 0.9}{0.05 \times 0.9 + 0.95 \times 0.05} = \frac{0.045}{0.0925} \approx 0.4865 < 0.5$$

$$(5) \text{ 所求} = \frac{0.95 \times 0.05}{0.05 \times 0.9 + 0.95 \times 0.05} = \frac{0.0475}{0.0925} \approx 0.5135 < 0.6$$

故選(1)(3)(5)

12. 答案 34

概念中心 相關係數、迴歸直線

解析 (1)(2) 迴歸直線過 $(60, 70), (20, 40)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 70 = a + 60b \\ 40 = a + 20b \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a = 25 \\ b = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = 25 + \frac{3}{4}x, \text{ 斜率 } m = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{且 } 50 \neq 25 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 30 \quad \therefore \text{不過 } (30, 50)$$

$$(3) m = \frac{3}{4} = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = 0.9 \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \quad \therefore \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_x > \sigma_y$$

$$(4) y_{31} = 25 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 72 = 79 < 80$$

$$(5) x_i' = \frac{x_i - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}, y_i' = \frac{y_i - \mu_y}{\sigma_y}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{x'}=1, \sigma_{y'}=1, r'=r$$

$$\therefore m'=r' \cdot \frac{\sigma_{x'}}{\sigma_{y'}}=r \cdot \frac{1}{1}=r=0.9$$

故選(3)(4)

13. **答案** 123

概念中心 廣義角三角函數、比大小、半角

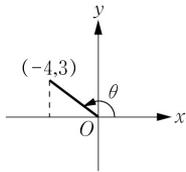
解析 (1) $\sin 321^\circ = -\sin 39^\circ$,

$$\tan 321^\circ = -\tan 39^\circ$$

$$\therefore \tan 39^\circ > \sin 39^\circ > 0$$

$$\therefore -\tan 39^\circ < -\sin 39^\circ,$$

即 $\sin 321^\circ > \tan 321^\circ$



$$(2) \cos(A+B) = \cos(180^\circ - C)$$

$$= -\cos C = -\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$(3) 270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$$

$$\therefore 135^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 180^\circ, \text{ 又 } \cos \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \tan = -\frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{1}{7}} < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} < -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \therefore 0^\circ < \angle A < 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} \text{ 或 } -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}$$

$$(5) \sin(90^\circ + \theta) = \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

故選(1)(2)(3)

14. **答案** 15

概念中心 夾角、重心、正射影、外積

解析 (1) $\vec{AB} = (2, 2, 1), \vec{AC} = (-5, -1, -6)$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{-10 - 2 - 6}{3 \cdot \sqrt{62}} < 0$$

$\therefore \vec{AB}$ 與 \vec{AC} 之夾角為鈍角

$$(2) \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -6 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-11, 7, 8)$$

(3) $ABCD$ 為平行四邊形

$$\therefore D(-8, -1, -3)$$

(4) 重心 $D(-2, \frac{7}{3}, \frac{7}{3})$

$$\therefore a - b + c = -2 < 0$$

(5) $\vec{AD} = \vec{AC}$ 在 \vec{AB} 之正射影

$$= \left(\frac{\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|^2} \right) \vec{AB}$$

$$= -\frac{18}{9} (2, 2, 1)$$

$$= (-4, -4, -2)$$

$$\therefore (a+1, b-2, c-4) = (-4, -4, -2)$$

$$\therefore D(-5, -2, 2)$$

$$\therefore a + b - c = -5 - 2 - 2 = -9 \text{ 為 } 3 \text{ 的倍數}$$

故選(1)(5)

第貳部分：選填題

A. **答案** 144

概念中心 餘式定理、因式定理

解析 設 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(ax+b) + 24$,

$$\text{又 } x^2 - 9x + 20 \mid f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(4) = f(5) = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (4a+b) = -24 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (5a+b) = -24 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a+b = -4 \\ 5a+b = -1 \end{cases} \therefore a=3, b=-16$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 4a+b = -4 \\ 5a+b = -1 \end{cases} \therefore a=3, b=-16$$

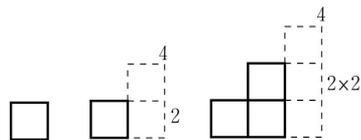
$$\text{故 } f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(3x-16) + 24,$$

$$\text{所求 } = f(6) = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 24 = 144$$

B. **答案** 460

概念中心 遞迴數列

解析



$$a_1 = 4, a_2 = a_1 + 4 + 2, a_3 = a_2 + 4 + 2 \cdot 2$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_{n-1} + 4 + 2 \cdot (n-1)$$

$$= a_{n-1} + 2n + 2, n \geq 2$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 4$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 2$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2$$

\vdots

$$+ a_n = a_{n-1} + 2 \cdot n + 2$$

$$a_n = 4 + 2 \cdot (2 + 3 + \dots + n) + 2(n-1)$$

$$= 4 + 2 \cdot \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1 \right] + 2n - 2$$

$$= 4 + n^2 + n - 2 + 2n - 2 = n^2 + 3n$$

$$\therefore a_{20} = 20^2 + 3 \cdot 20 = 460$$

C. **答案** $\frac{35\sqrt{2}}{3}$

概念中心 三角測量

$$\text{解析 } \overline{OA} = 70 \times \frac{10}{60} = \frac{35}{3},$$

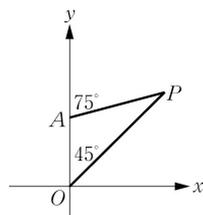
$$\angle P = 75^\circ - 45^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{\overline{AP}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{\overline{OA}}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$\frac{\overline{AP}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{35}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\overline{AP}}{2} = \frac{35}{3}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AP} = \frac{35\sqrt{2}}{3}$$



D. **答案** $\frac{15}{4}$

概念中心 線性組合、共線

$$\text{解析 } \vec{AQ} = k\vec{AP} = \frac{k}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{3k}{8}\vec{AC}$$

$$\therefore B, Q, C \text{ 共線}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{k}{4} + \frac{3k}{8} &= 1, \frac{5k}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{8}{5} \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{AQ} &= \frac{8}{5} \overrightarrow{AP} \quad \therefore \overline{AP} : \overline{PQ} = 5 : 3, \\ \text{又 } \overline{AQ} &= 10 \quad \therefore \overline{PQ} = \frac{3}{8} \overline{AQ} = \frac{15}{4} \end{aligned}$$

E. **答案** $\frac{1}{3}$

概念中心 垂直

解析 坐標化 $A(0, 0, 0), B(1, 0, 0),$
 $D(0, 1, 0), E(0, 0, 1), H(0, 1, 1),$
 $P(1, 0, \frac{1}{2}), Q(1, t, 0)$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{PH} = (-1, 1, \frac{1}{2}), \overrightarrow{PQ} = (0, t, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\because \angle HPQ = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{PH} \cdot \overrightarrow{PQ} = t - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

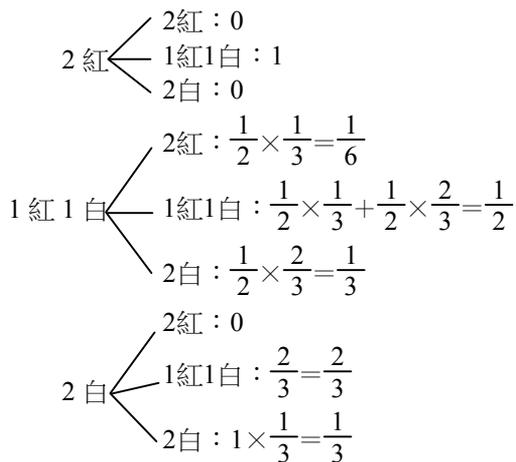
$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{4}, Q(1, \frac{1}{4}, 0) \quad \therefore \overline{BQ} = \frac{1}{4} \overline{BC}$$

$$\therefore \overline{BQ} = \frac{3}{4} \overline{BC}, \overline{BQ} = \frac{1}{3} \overline{CQ} \quad \therefore k = \frac{1}{3}$$

F. **答案** $\frac{5}{18}$

概念中心 轉移矩陣

解析 考慮甲袋中球之轉移情形如右：



$$\therefore \text{轉移矩陣 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X_1 = AX_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$X_2 = AX_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$X_3 = AX_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{23}{36} \\ \frac{5}{18} \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 2 白球之機率為 $\frac{5}{18}$