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102 年學科能力測驗模擬試卷

數學考科解答卷

答 案

一、單一選擇題：

1. (1) 2. (1) 3. (5) 4. (4) 5. (3) 6. (4) 7. (4)

二、多重選擇題：

8. (1)(4)(5) 9. (1)(2) 10. (1)(2)(5) 11. (1)(2)(3)(4) 12. (2)(3)(4) 13. (1)(3)(4)(5)

三、選填題：

A. -745 B. $\frac{75}{11}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ D. 6 E. 2 F. $(\frac{23}{10}, \frac{11}{10})$ G. 5

解 析

一、單一選擇題：

$$1. f(x) = \frac{x^0}{0!} + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2) = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{1} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{8}{6} + \frac{16}{24} + \frac{32}{120} = 1 + 2 + 2 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{15} = 7 + \frac{4}{15},$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{26}{\sqrt{19-8\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{26}{\sqrt{19-2\sqrt{16 \times 3}}} = \frac{26}{4-\sqrt{3}} = 2(4+\sqrt{3}) \approx 11.5,$$

∴ 介於兩者之間的整數共有 8, 9, 10, 11 四個。

2. 將 4 組視為 [甲]、[乙]、[丙]、□，

將甲、乙、丙之外的其他 4 人，任意排入這 4 個位置，

共有 4^4 種，但扣掉第四組 □ 沒有人排入，方法 3^4 種，所以共有 $4^4 - 3^4 = 175$ 種。

$$3. (1) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AO} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB}|^2 = \frac{9}{2}.$$

$$(2) \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AO} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AC}|^2 = 8.$$

$$(3) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{AB^2} + \overline{AC^2} - \overline{BC^2}) = \frac{9+16-36}{2} = -\frac{11}{2}.$$

$$(4) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BC} = -\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = -\frac{1}{2}(\overline{BA}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - \overline{AC}^2) = -\frac{29}{2} .$$

$$(5) \text{設 } \vec{AO} = x\vec{AB} + y\vec{AC} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{AO} \cdot \vec{AB} = x|\vec{AB}|^2 + y\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \\ \vec{AO} \cdot \vec{AC} = x\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} + y|\vec{AC}|^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9x - \frac{11}{2}y = \frac{9}{2} \\ -\frac{11}{2}x + 16y = 8 \end{cases} ,$$

將 $x = \frac{1}{6}$, $y = \frac{2}{9}$ 代入, 不合 .

故(5)不正確 .

4. $y = f(x) = a^x$ 與 $y = g(x) = \log_a x$, 無論 $a > 1$ 時或 $0 < a < 1$ 時, 兩圖形均對稱 $y = x$ 直線 . 而且 $1 < a < 2$ 時, 兩者會相切於 $y = x$, 甚至與 $y = x$ 直線相交二點, 故(4)不合 .

5. (1) $3(4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta) + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 3\cos \theta = -4 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{3}$ 不合 .

(2) $\sin \theta$ 與 $\cos \theta$ 不可能同時值為 1, 所以 $2\sin \theta + 3\cos \theta \neq 5$.

(3) $\tan \theta$ 之值範圍可為任意實數, 且此方程式判別式 > 0 , 所以正確 .

(4) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(\sin^2 \theta + 1) > 0$ 表 $0 < \sin^2 \theta + 1 < 1$, 顯然不合 .

(5) 邊長為正整數, 只能確定三角形各內角的餘弦值為有理數, 正弦值就不一定為有理數, 外接圓半徑也一樣不一定為有理數 .

6. 本利和 = $10000(1.002^{24} + 1.002^3 + \dots + 1.00)$

$$= 10000 \times \frac{1.002[1.002^{24} - 1]}{1.002 - 1} = 10000 \times \frac{1.002 \times 0.0487}{0.002} = 243987, \text{ 故選(4) .}$$

因為 $\log(1.002)^{24} = 24 \times 0.00086 = 0.02064$.

利用內插法

	x	$\log x$	
	1.04	0.0170	
0.01	x	0.02064	
	1.05	0.0212	

Δ (between 1.04 and x) 0.00364 (between x and 1.05)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{0.01} = \frac{0.00364}{0.00420} \Rightarrow \Delta = 0.0087, \therefore x = 1.04 + 0.0087 = 1.0487 \Rightarrow (1.002)^{24} = 1.0487 .$$

7. 設事件 A : 2 球均同色, 事件 B : 2 球均白色 .

$$\text{所求為 } P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{8}}{\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{6}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{8}} = \frac{1}{6}, \text{ 故選(4) .}$$

二、多重選擇題：

8. (1)依題意知 $(1, f(1))$, $(2, f(2))$, $(-1, f(-1))$ 三點不共線, 所以通過此三點的多項式最低次式為二次式.

(2)依 Lagrange: $f(x) = 2 \times \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(1-2)(1+1)} + 8 \times \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(-1-1)(-1-2)} + 5 \times \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(2-1)(2+1)}$, 故不合.

(3) $f(x)$ 不一定為二次式, $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x+1)Q(x) + R(x)$,

而 $R(x) = a(x-1)(x-2) + b(x-1) + 2$, 所以 $f(3)$ 值不確定.

(4)由(3)代入 $f(2) = 5 \Rightarrow b = 3$, $f(-1) = 8 \Rightarrow a = 2$, $\therefore R(x) = 2(x-1)(x-2) + 3(x-1) + 2$.

(5) $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x+1) + 2(x-1)(x-2) + 3(x-1) + 2 = x^3 - 4x + 5$,

所以 $f(i) = i^3 - 4i + 5 = -i - 4i + 5 = 5 - 5i$.

故選(1)(4)(5).

9. 直線 L 的方向向量為 $\vec{v} = (1, -2, 3)$.

(1)平面 $x - 2y + 3z = 0$ 之法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (1, -2, 3) // \vec{v}$

\Rightarrow 表示 L 與平面垂直, 所以必有交點.

(2)平面 $5x + y - z = 10$, 法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = (5, 1, -1)$,

$\vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{v} = (5, 1, -1) \cdot (1, -2, 3) = 5 - 2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_2 \perp \vec{v}$.

所以平面與 L 平行. 又將 L 上一點 $P(1, 2, -3)$ 代入平面

$5 \cdot 1 + 2 - (-3) = 10$ 表示點 P 也在平面上, 所以平面與 L 重合.

(3) $L_1: \begin{cases} x = -t - 1 \\ y = 2t + 4 \\ z = -3t - 6 \end{cases}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 的方向向量 $\vec{v}_1 = (-1, 2, -3) // \vec{v}$, 表示 $L_1 // L$,

但 L_1 上的點 $(-1, 4, -6) \notin L$, 所以兩者平行無交點.

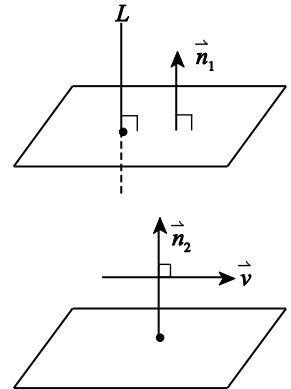
(4)設交點 $(1+t, 2-2t, -3+3t)$ 分別代入

$L_2: \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 4 \\ x - y + 2z = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1+t + 4 - 4t - 9 + 9t = 4 \Rightarrow 6t = 8 \\ 1+t - 2 + 2t - 6 + 6t = 13 \Rightarrow 9t = 20 \end{cases}$ 不合, 故無交點.

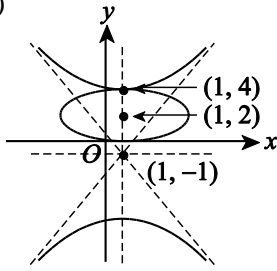
(5)設交點 $(1+t, 2-2t, -3+3t)$ 代入

$L_3: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1+t}{3} = \frac{2-2t}{-1} = \frac{-3+3t+1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1-t = 6-6t \\ 4-4t = 3-3t-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = \frac{7}{5} \\ t = 2 \end{cases}$ 不合.

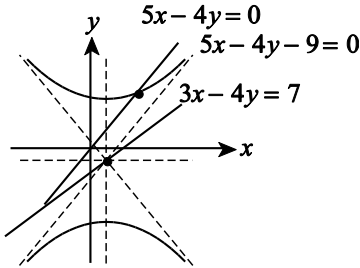
故選(1)(2).



10. (1) 一交點 .



(2)(3) $5x - 4y = 0$ 平行漸近線有一交點, $3x - 4y = 7$ 斜率小於其中之一漸近線, 無交點 .



(4) 新二次曲線為 $\frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$, 由圖形觀察與 Γ 無交點 .

(5) Γ 的二條漸近線為 $4(y+1) \pm 5(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 5x + 4y - 1 = 0$ 與 $5x - 4y - 9 = 0$,

$$\text{而 } \frac{|5a+4b-1|}{\sqrt{5^2+4^2}} \times \frac{|5a-4b-9|}{\sqrt{5^2+(-4)^2}} = \frac{25 \times 16}{25+16} \Rightarrow |(5a+4b-1)(5a-4b-9)| = 400 .$$

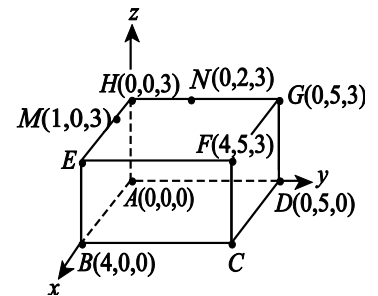
故選(1)(2)(5) .

11. (1) $\vec{BG} = \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} + \vec{DG} = \vec{AD} + \vec{BA} + \vec{BE}$.

(2) $(\vec{HF} \times \vec{EG}) \perp \text{平面 } ABCD \Rightarrow (\vec{HF} \times \vec{EG}) \cdot \vec{BD} = 0$.

(3) P 為 $\triangle HFD$ 之重心, $\vec{AP} = (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, 2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \frac{2}{3}\vec{AH} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AD} &= \frac{2}{3}(0, 0, 3) + \frac{1}{3}(4, 0, 0) + \frac{2}{3}(0, 5, 0) \\ &= (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, 2) \Rightarrow \vec{AP} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{AH} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AD} . \end{aligned}$$



(4) $\vec{AM} = (1, 0, 3)$, $\vec{AN} = (0, 2, 3)$, $\therefore \cos \angle MAN = \frac{9}{\sqrt{10}\sqrt{13}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{130}}$.

(5) 平面 BDH 依截距式, 其方程式為 $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{5} + \frac{z}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow 15x + 12y + 20z = 60$

$$\Rightarrow d(F, BDH \text{ 平面}) = \frac{|60 + 60 + 60 - 60|}{\sqrt{15^2 + 12^2 + 20^2}} = \frac{120}{\sqrt{769}} \text{ (不合) .}$$

故選(1)(2)(3)(4) .

12. (1) $y_i = x_i^2 \Rightarrow \sigma_Y \neq \sigma_X^2$.

(2) $\because z_i = \frac{x_i - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} = \frac{1}{\sigma_X} x_i - \frac{\mu_X}{\sigma_X} \Rightarrow \sigma_Z = (\frac{1}{\sigma_X})(\sigma_X) = 1$.

(3) $r(ax+b, cy+d) = \pm r(x, y)$, $ac > 0$ 取+, $ac < 0$ 取-, $\therefore r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1 \Rightarrow r_1 = -r_2$.

(4) 拿掉的值為平均數, 所剩的數之平均數, 標準差不變, \therefore 相關係數不變 .

(5) D 對 A : $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$, C 對 A : $y = 3x - 1$, 故 $a \neq b$.

13. 由圖知 $\angle BDC = 26^\circ$ (對圓弧 BC),

由 $\triangle ACD$ 中 $\frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin 73^\circ} = 2R = 2 \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = 2\sin 73^\circ$.

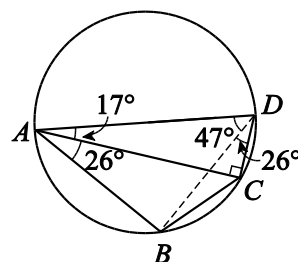
與 $\triangle ABD$ 中 $\frac{\overline{BD}}{\sin 43^\circ} = 2R = 2 \Rightarrow \overline{BD} = 2\sin 43^\circ$.

又 $\begin{cases} \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \frac{\overline{CD}}{\sin 17^\circ} = 2R \Rightarrow \overline{CD} = 2\sin 17^\circ \\ \triangle ABD \text{ 中, } \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 47^\circ} = 2R \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 2\sin 47^\circ \end{cases}$,

$\therefore \overline{AC} \times \overline{BD} + \overline{CD} \times \overline{AB} = (2\sin 73^\circ)(2\sin 43^\circ) + (2\sin 17^\circ)(2\sin 47^\circ)$

$= 4(\sin 73^\circ \sin 43^\circ + \sin 17^\circ \sin 47^\circ) = 4(\cos 17^\circ \cos 47^\circ + \sin 17^\circ \sin 47^\circ)$

$= 4\cos(47^\circ - 17^\circ) = 4\cos 30^\circ = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$.



三、選填題：

A. (1) $1 \times 15 + 2 \times 14 + 3 \times 13 + \dots + 10 \times 6 = \sum_{k=1}^{10} k(16-k) = 16 \sum_{k=1}^{10} k - \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2$

$= 16 \times \frac{10 \times 11}{2} - \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} = 880 - 385 = 495$.

(2) $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 15^2 = \frac{15 \times 16 \times 31}{6} = 1240$, $\therefore 495 = 1240 + a \Rightarrow a = 495 - 1240 = -745$.

B. $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -9 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -9 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -9 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -11 \\ -11 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$,

滿足 $(A - B)^2 = A^2 - 2AB + B^2 \Rightarrow AB = B^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -11 \\ -11 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -11 \\ -11 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{75}{11}$.

$$C. \vec{AI} = \frac{b}{a+b+c} \vec{AB} + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \vec{AC} = \frac{3}{2+4+3} \vec{AB} + \frac{2}{2+4+3} \vec{AC} .$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{AI}|^2 &= \left| \frac{3}{9} \vec{AB} + \frac{2}{9} \vec{AC} \right|^2 = \frac{9}{81} |\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{4}{81} |\vec{AC}|^2 + \frac{12}{81} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \\ &= \frac{9}{81} \times 4 + \frac{4}{81} \times 9 + \frac{12}{81} \times \frac{1}{2} (\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{BC}^2) \\ &= \frac{36}{81} + \frac{36}{81} + \frac{6}{81} (4+9-16) = \frac{54}{81} = \frac{2}{3} . \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{AI}| = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} .$$

$$D. \frac{ax+1}{-x^2+2x-3} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{ax+1}{-(x^2-2x+3)} \leq 1 .$$

但 $x^2 - 2x + 3 > 0$ 對任意實數 x 而言恆成立 $\Rightarrow -(x^2 - 2x + 3) < 0$ 恆成立 .

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow ax+1 \geq -(x^2 - 2x + 3)$ 恆成立 $\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 3 + ax + 1 \geq 0$ 恆成立

$\Rightarrow x^2 + (a-2)x + 4 \geq 0$ 恆成立 $\Rightarrow (a-2)^2 - 16 \leq 0 \Rightarrow -4 \leq a - 2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow -2 \leq a \leq 6$,

所以 a 最大值為 6 .

E.

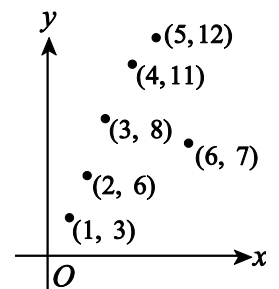
$\frac{b}{a}$						
a						
b						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	②	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
4	4	②	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
6	6	3	②	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{6}{5}$	1
8	8	4	$\frac{8}{3}$	②	$\frac{8}{5}$	$\frac{4}{3}$

F. 由圖可知去掉 (6, 7) 所剩的 5 組資料相關係數最大

x_i	4	1	5	3	2	總和
y_i	11	3	12	8	6	
$x_i y_i$	44	3	60	24	12	143
x_i^2	16	1	25	9	4	55

$$\mu_x = 3, \mu_y = 8, \frac{\sum x_i y_i - n \mu_x \mu_y}{\sum x_i^2 - n \mu_x^2} = \frac{143 - 5 \times 3 \times 8}{55 - 5 \times 9} = \frac{23}{10} .$$

$$\therefore \text{迴歸直線為 } y - 8 = \frac{23}{10} (x - 3) \Rightarrow y = \frac{23}{10} x + \frac{11}{10} .$$



G. 設切圓圓心 (x, y) ，半徑為 r 。

$$r = |x+2| = \frac{|3x-4y-10|}{5} = \sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (y-9)^2},$$

$$x+2 = -\frac{3x-4y-10}{5} = \sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (y-9)^2}.$$

$$\textcircled{1} x+2 = -\frac{3x-4y-10}{5} \Rightarrow 5x+10 = -3x+4y+10$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 4y \Rightarrow y = 2x.$$

$$\textcircled{2} (x+2)^2 = (x-7)^2 + (2x-9)^2, \quad x^2 + 4x + 4 = x^2 - 14x + 49 + 4x^2 - 36x + 81$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 54x + 126 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 27x + 63 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3, \quad \frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow \text{最小半徑 } r = 2 + 3 = 5.$$

