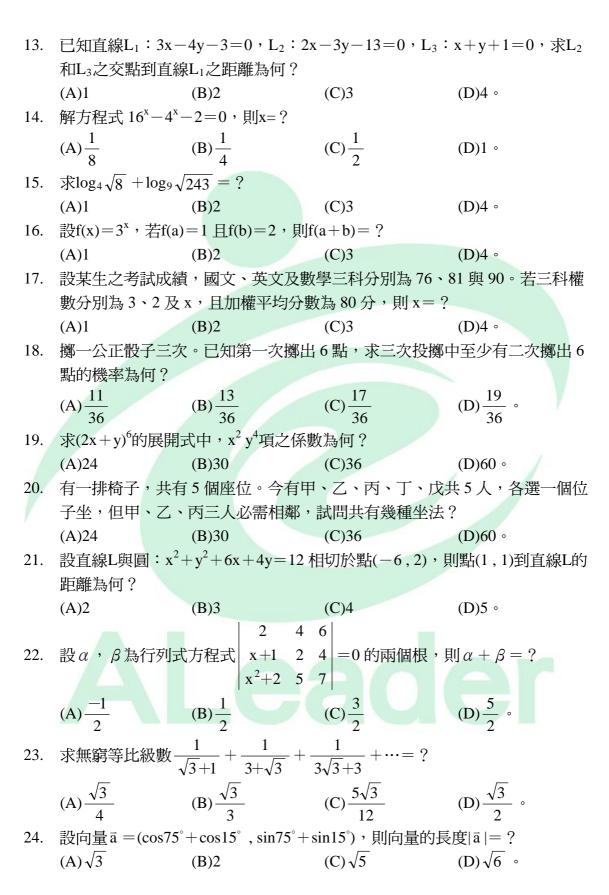
## 九十九學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 數學 (B) 試題

1.	設 $3x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = ($	$(a+1)x^4+(b-1)x^3+$	$-(c+1)x^2+(d-3)x$	+(e+4),則 $a+b+c$
	+d+e=?			
	(A)1	(B)2	(C)3	(D)4 °
2.	已知平面上三點 4	A(2,1), $B(1,3)$ 及 $C$	C(4, k), 若線段 <u>AB</u> ]	$\overline{AC}$ 垂直,則 $k=?$
	(A)1	(B)2	(C)3	(D)4 °
3.	設集合 A={a,b,	$c,d$ },集合 $B = \{x$	, y , z}。若集合 A 之	子集合個數有p個,
	集合 B 之子集合個數有 $q$ 個,則 $p-q=?$			
	(A)2	(B)4	(C)6	(D)8 °
4.	$\Re \sum_{k=1}^{30} (3k-2) = ?$			
	(A)1320	(B)1325	(C)1330	(D)1335 °
5.	設m,n為正奇數,	則 $(\sin m \pi)^2 + (\cos m \pi)^2$	$\frac{n\pi}{2})^2 = ?$	
	(A)0	(B)1	(C)2	(D)3 °
6.	設 $A(-1,2)$ , $B(2,6)$ 為坐標平面上兩點,且 $C$ 為線段 $\overline{AB}$ 上一點,使得 $2\overline{AC}$			
	=3 BC 。求 A 與 C 兩點間之距離為何?			
	(A)1	(B)2	(C)3	(D)4 °
7.	若點 $A(sec θ, tan θ)$	<b>!</b> 角?		
	(A)—	(B) <u></u>	(C)三	(D)四。
8.	設 $0 < \theta < \pi$ ,若	$\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}$	,則 $\frac{1}{\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$	=?
	$(A)\sqrt{2}$		$(C)3\sqrt{2}$	
9.	若△ABC中, sin	$A : \sin B : \sin C = 1$	$:\sqrt{3}:2$ ,則 $\sin A$	$A + \cos B + \sin C = ?$
	(A)1		(C)3	(D)4 °
10.			且∠A=60°,則△	
			$(C)6\sqrt{3}$	
11.	設f(x)為x之多項式	$     \begin{bmatrix}             1, & \text{If}(x) & \text{If}(x) \\             1, & \text{If}(x) & \text{If}(x)     \end{bmatrix} $	$(x)^2$ 之餘式為 $x+1$ ,則	f(x)除以 $x-1$ 之餘式
	為何?			
	(A)1	(B)2	(C)3	(D)4 °
12.			+y+6之最小值為	
	(A)16	(B)17	(C)18	(D)19 °



25. 已知向量 $\bar{a}=(-1\,,2)$ , $\bar{b}=(1\,,x)$ ,且向量 $\bar{a}$  與 $\bar{b}$  的夾角為 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,則 x=? (A)1 (B)2 (C)3 (D)4。



### 九十九學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 數學 (B) 試題詳解

#### 【解答】

#### 【詳解】

2. 
$$m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{3-1}{1-2} = -2$$
,  $m_{\overline{AC}} = \frac{k-1}{4-2} = \frac{k-1}{2}$   
∴ 垂直  $\rightarrow m_{\overline{AB}} \times m_{\overline{AC}} = -1$   $\rightarrow (-2)(\frac{k-1}{2}) = -1$   $\rightarrow k = 2$ 

3. 
$$p=2^4$$
,  $q=2^3$ ,  $p-q=16-8=8$ 

4. 原式=
$$3\sum_{k=1}^{30} k - \sum_{k=1}^{30} 2 = 3 \times \frac{(1+30)30}{2} - 2 \times 30 = 1395 - 60 = 1335$$

5. m為奇數:
$$\sin \pi \rightarrow \sin \pi$$
, $\sin 3\pi$ , $\sin 5\pi \dots = 0$   
n為奇數: $\cos \frac{n}{2}x \rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$ , $\cos \frac{3}{2}\pi$ , $\cos \frac{5}{2}\pi \dots = 0$ 

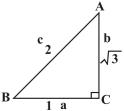
原式=
$$0^2 + 0^2 = 0$$
  
6.  $2\overline{AC} = 3\overline{BC} \to \overline{AC} : \overline{BC} = 3 : 2$   
 $C(\frac{2(-1) + 3 \times 2}{3 + 2}, \frac{2 \times 2 + 3 \times 6}{3 + 2}) = (-\frac{4}{5}, \frac{22}{5})$ 

$$\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(-1 - \frac{4}{5})^2 + (2 - \frac{22}{5})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{25} + \frac{144}{25}} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$$

7. 
$$(\sec \theta, \tan \theta) \in IV \begin{cases} \sec \theta > 0 \\ \tan \theta < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \theta \in IV$$

8. 
$$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \xrightarrow{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



9. 
$$\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 1 : \sqrt{3} : 2 = a : b : c$$

$$\angle A=30^{\circ}\cdot\angle B=60^{\circ}\cdot\angle C=90^{\circ}$$

$$\sin A + \cos B + \sin C = \sin 30^{\circ} + \cos 60^{\circ} + \sin 90^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$$

10. 
$$\overline{BC} = a = \sqrt{6} \cdot \overline{AC} = b = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \to \frac{6}{\sin 60^{\circ}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin B} \to \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \to \angle B = 30^{\circ} \therefore \angle C = 90^{\circ}$$
面積 =  $\frac{\overline{BC} \times \overline{AC}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$ 

11. 
$$f(x)=(x-1)^2Q(x)+(x+1)$$
 →  $x=1$  代入 $f(1)=2$ 

$$f(x)$$
÷ $(x-1)$ 之餘式為 $f(1)=2$ 

12. 
$$2x + y = 20 \frac{x |10|}{y |0|} \frac{0}{20}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x, y) = x + y + 6$$

$$f(10,0)=16$$

13. 
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y - 13 = 0 \\ x + y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 聯立得  $x = 2$   $y = -3$ 

$$(2,-3)$$
至  $3x-4y-3=0$  之距離為  $\frac{|3\times 2-4(-3)-3|}{\sqrt{3^2+(-4)^2}}=\frac{15}{5}=3$ 

14. 
$$(4^{x})^{2} - (4^{x}) - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 4^{x} - 11 \rightarrow (4^{x} + 1)(4^{x} - 2) = 0 \rightarrow 4^{x} = -1( \overrightarrow{\wedge} \overrightarrow{\ominus}) , 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

15. 
$$\log_4 \sqrt{8} = \log_{2^2} 2^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2} \log_2 2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\log_4 \sqrt{8} = \log_{2^2} 2^2 = \frac{2}{2} \log_2 2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\log_9 \sqrt{243} = \log_{3^2} 3^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{2} \log_3 3 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$f(x) = 3^x$$

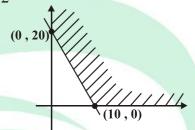
16. 
$$f(x) = 3^x$$

$$f(a) = 3^a = 1$$

$$f(b) = 3^b = 2$$

$$f(a+b)=3^{a+b}=3^a\times3^b=1\times2=2$$

17. 
$$\overline{X} = \frac{76 \times 3 + 81 \times 2 + 90 \times x}{3 + 2 + x} = 80 \rightarrow 390 + 90x = 400 + 80x \rightarrow x = 1$$



A∩B事件:第一次6點目三次中至少二次6點

$$p(A) = \frac{1}{6} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$p(A \cap B) = (\frac{1}{6})^3 + 2(\frac{1}{6})^2 (\frac{5}{6}) = \frac{11}{216}$$

$$p(B \mid A) = \frac{p(A \cap B)}{p(6)} = \frac{\frac{11}{216}}{\frac{1}{36}} = \frac{11}{36}$$

19. 
$$(2x+y)^6$$
中的 $x^2y^4$ 項為 $C_4^6(2x)^2y^4=15\times 2^2x^2y^4$  →係數為  $15\times 4=60$ 

21. 圓配方得:
$$(x+3)^2+(y+2)^2=25$$

$$(\frac{y-2}{x-(-6)})(\frac{2-(-2)}{-6-(-3)}) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{4(y-2)}{-3(x+6)} = -1$$

$$(-3,-2)$$
  $(x,y)$   $(6,2)$ 

切線 
$$3x-4y+26=0$$
,點 $(1,1)$ 至切線之 $d=\frac{|3\times 1-4\times 1+26|}{\sqrt{3^2+(-4)^2}}=\frac{25}{5}=5$ 

22. 行列式展開: 
$$28+30(x+1)+16(x^2+2)-12(x^2+2)-40-28(x+1)=0$$

$$\rightarrow 4(x^2+2)+2(x+1)-12=0$$

$$\rightarrow 4x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x+1)(2x-1)=0$$

$$\rightarrow x = -1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = (-1) + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

23. 
$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \cdot r = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3+\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$S = \frac{a_1}{1 - r} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

24. 
$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{(\cos 75^{\circ} + \cos 15^{\circ})^2 + (\sin 75^{\circ} + \sin 15^{\circ})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\cos^2 75^{\circ} + 2\cos 75^{\circ} \cos 15^{\circ} + \cos^2 15^{\circ} + \sin^2 75^{\circ} + 2\sin 75^{\circ} \sin 15^{\circ} + \sin^2 15^{\circ}}$$

$$=\sqrt{2+4\sin 15^{\circ}\cos 15^{\circ}}=\sqrt{2+4(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4})(\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4})}$$

$$=\sqrt{2+\frac{\sqrt{6}^2-\sqrt{2}^2}{4}}=\sqrt{3}$$

25. 
$$\vec{a} = (-1, 2) \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2} = \sqrt{5}$$
 $\vec{b} = (1, x) \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ 
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (-1) \cdot 1 + 2x = 2x - 1$ 
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 1 = \sqrt{5} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\cancel{+}\cancel{5}} 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = \frac{5x^2 + 5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x + 1)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ or } -\frac{1}{3} (\overrightarrow{A} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{A})$$

# ALeader