國 立 臺 灣 師 範 大 學 附 屬 高 級 中 學 1 1 2 學 年 度 高 二 數 學 A 寒 假 作 業 慘 考 答 案

一、多重選擇題

1.答案:(A)(E)

解析:
$$\sqrt{3}\sin x + \cos x = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x\right) = 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Rightarrow a = 2$$
, $b = 1$, $c = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\sqrt{3}\sin x + \cos x = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x\right) = 2\cos\left(x + \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) \Rightarrow d = 2$$
, $e = 1$, $f = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \le x \le \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \le x + \frac{\pi}{6} \le \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \le \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \le 1 \Rightarrow 1 \le 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \le 2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3}\sin x + \cos x$$
 的最小值為 1,最大值為 2
数選(A)(E)

2.答案:(D)

$$(A) \times : 應為向左平移 2 弳
(B) \times : y = \sin x \xrightarrow{\text{向右平移}} y = \sin (x-2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{水平伸縮}} y = \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}x - 2\right)$$

$$(C) \times : y = \sin x \xrightarrow{\text{水平伸縮}} y = \sin \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{向右平移}} y = \sin \frac{1}{2}(x-2) = \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}x - 1\right)$$

(D)〇:
$$y=\sin x$$
 — 鉛直伸縮 $y=2\sin x$ — ϕ 下平移 $y=2\sin x-3$ 3單位

故選(D)

3.答案:(A)(C)(D)

解析:(A)〇:
$$2 \sin 75 \cos 75 = \sin (2 \times 75) = \sin 150$$

= $\sin (180 - 30)$
= $\sin 30 = \frac{1}{2}$

(B)
$$\times$$
: $\sin 17^{\circ} \cos 103^{\circ} + \cos 17^{\circ} \sin 103^{\circ}$
= $\sin (17^{\circ} + 103^{\circ}) = \sin 120^{\circ}$
= $\sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$(C)\bigcirc : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\cos 15^{\circ} - \cos 75^{\circ})$$

$$= \sin 75^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \cos 75^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \sin 75^{\circ} \cos 45^{\circ} - \cos 75^{\circ} \sin 45^{\circ}$$

$$= \sin (75^{\circ} - 45^{\circ}) = \sin 30^{\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

(D)
$$\bigcirc: \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 420^{\circ}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-(1-2\sin^{2} 210^{\circ})}{2}}$$

 $= \sqrt{\sin^{2} 210^{\circ}} = |\sin 210^{\circ}|$
 $= |\sin (180^{\circ} + 30^{\circ})|$
 $= |-\sin 30^{\circ}| = \frac{1}{2}$

(E)×:
$$1-2\cos^2 150^\circ = 1-2\cos^2 30^\circ$$

= $1-2\times\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 1-2\times\frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

故選(A)(C)(D)

4.答案:(B)(E)

解析: (a,b) 在 $y=\log_2 x$ 上,即 $b=\log_2 a \Rightarrow a=2^b$

(A) \times : 反例: (a,b) = (8,3) 在 $y = \log_2 x$ 的圖形上,

但(16,6)不在 y=log₂x 的圖形上

(B)〇: $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}a = -\log_2 a = -b$,故 (a, -b) 在 $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}x$ 的圖形上

(C) : 反例:(a,b) = (2,1) 在 $y = \log_2 x$ 的圖形上,但(4,1) 不在 $y = \log_2 x$ 的圖形上

但 (4,2) 不在 $y=2^x$ 的圖形上

(E)〇: $2^b=a$,故(b,a)在 $y=2^x$ 的圖形上

故選(B)(E)

5.答案:(A)(C)(D)

解析:
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (23, 50)$$
, $\overrightarrow{b} = (41, 89)$ 所張出的平行四邊形面積= $\begin{vmatrix} 23 & 41 \\ 50 & 89 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} =3 & 41 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$(A)$$
〇: \overrightarrow{a} 和5 \overrightarrow{b} 所張出的平行四邊形面積為 | $\begin{vmatrix} 23 & 5 \times 41 \\ 50 & 5 \times 89 \end{vmatrix}$ | =5 | $\begin{vmatrix} 23 & 41 \\ 50 & 89 \end{vmatrix}$ | =5×3=15

(B)×:
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
 和 (2 \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) 所張出的平行四邊形面積為 $\begin{vmatrix} 23 & 2 \times 23 + 41 \\ 50 & 2 \times 50 + 89 \end{vmatrix}$ | = | $\begin{vmatrix} 23 & 41 \\ 50 & 89 \end{vmatrix}$ | = 3 × (-2)

(D)(): (
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
+ \overrightarrow{b})和(\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b})所張出的平行四邊形面積為
$$\begin{vmatrix} 23+41 & 23-41 \\ 50+89 & 50-89 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 23+41 & 2\times23 \\ 50+89 & 2\times50 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} = 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 23+41 & 23 \\ 50+89 & 50 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} = 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 23 & 41 \\ 50 & 89 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} = 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 23 & 41 \\ 50 & 89 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} = 2\times3=6 \end{vmatrix}$$

故選(A)(C)(D)

6.答案:(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)

解析:
$$(A)$$
〇: $\overrightarrow{AB} = 3\overrightarrow{AP}$,則 $\overrightarrow{AB}//\overrightarrow{AP}$,故 A , B , P 三點共線

(B)○:
$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{4}{5} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{1}{5} \overrightarrow{OB}$$
 $\therefore \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = 1$ $\therefore P \cdot A \cdot B =$ 點共線

$$(C)\bigcirc: \overrightarrow{OP} = -\frac{1}{5}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{6}{5}\overrightarrow{OB} \quad \because -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{5} = 1 \quad \therefore P, A, B \leq \mathbb{E} + \mathbb{E}$$

$$(D)$$
○: $\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{3}{2} \overrightarrow{OA} - \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{OB}$ $\therefore \frac{3}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$ $\therefore P \cdot A \cdot B =$ 點共線

$$(E)\bigcirc: \overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{17}{5} \overrightarrow{BP} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{17}{5} (\overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OB}) = \overrightarrow{OA} - \frac{17}{5} \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{17}{5} \overrightarrow{OP}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OA} = \frac{22}{5} \overrightarrow{OB} - \frac{17}{5} \overrightarrow{OP} \quad \therefore \frac{22}{5} + \left(-\frac{17}{5}\right) = 1 \quad \therefore P \cdot A \cdot B \leq \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z$$

故選(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)

二、填充題

1.答案:51

解析:
$$y = \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{t-a}$$
 過 $(t, y) = (0.1, 1) \Rightarrow 1 = \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{0.1-a} \Rightarrow a = 0.1$ ∴ $y = \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{t-0.1}$

設t小時後,每立方公尺的含藥量不大於0.125毫克

⇒0.85×60=51(分鐘)

2.答案: 2.1

解析:設日本 311 大地震的能量為 E_1 ,集集大地震的能量為 E_2

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{E_1}{E_2} = 2.1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_1}{E_2} = 10^{2.1}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 2.1$$

3.答案:-1,-2

解析: 聯立方程式無解,則
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} k^2-1 & 3k \\ k+1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

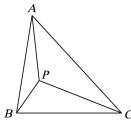
$$\Rightarrow 2k^2 - 2 - 3k (k+1) = 0 \Rightarrow (k+1) (k+2) = 0 \Rightarrow k = -1, -2$$

$$(1)k = -1 \text{ 時}, \begin{cases} -3y = -4 \\ 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$
為兩平行直線,無解
$$(2)k = -2 \text{ 時}, \begin{cases} 3x - 6y = -5 \\ -x + 2y = -1 \end{cases}$$
為兩平行直線,無解

因此 k = -1, -2

4.答案: (1,2)

解析:



由 $\triangle ABP$ 面積: $\triangle BCP$ 面積: $\triangle CAP$ 面積=1:2:3 可知

$$2\overrightarrow{PA} + 3\overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC} = \overrightarrow{0}$$

5.答案:-1

解析:
$$\log_3(2+\sqrt{3}) - \log_{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{6+3\sqrt{3}}$$

= $\log_3(2+\sqrt{3}) - \log_3(6+3\sqrt{3})$
= $\log_3\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{6+3\sqrt{3}} = \log_3\frac{1}{3} = -1$

6.答案:
$$\frac{a-b+1}{2b-1}$$

解析:
$$10^{x+1} = 6^x \Rightarrow \frac{10^x}{6^x} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{15} \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \log_{15} \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \log_{15} \frac{5}{3} = -\log_{15} 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(\log_{15} 5 - \log_{15} 3\right)$$

$$= - \left(\log_{15} 2 + \log_{15} 5\right)$$

$$\therefore 1 = \log_{15} 15 = \log_{15} (3 \times 5) = \log_{15} 3 + \log_{1$$

$$1 = \log_{15} 15 = \log_{15} (3x5) = \log_{15} 3 + \log_{15} 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{15}5 = 1 - \log_{15}3 = 1 - b$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-(a+(1-b))}{(1-b)-b} = \frac{-(a+1-b)}{1-2b} = \frac{a-b+1}{2b-1}$$

7.答案:
$$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

解析: 令
$$\overline{DF} = 1$$
 , $\overline{AD} = 3\overline{DF} = 3$, $\overline{AB} = 3$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AF} = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$45^{\circ} - \theta$$

$$3$$

$$B$$

$$A5^{\circ} - \theta$$

$$45^{\circ} \sqrt{10}$$

$$F$$

$$C$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle DAF = \theta$$
, $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$$\sqrt{10} \sqrt{10}$$

$$\sqrt{10}$$

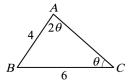
$$\Rightarrow \overline{AE} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{4E} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{AF}} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

8.答案:5





$$\diamondsuit \angle C = \theta \Rightarrow \angle A = 2\theta , \angle B = 180^{\circ} - 3\theta$$

$$\frac{4}{\sin \theta} = \frac{6}{\sin 2\theta} \Rightarrow 2 \sin 2\theta = 3 \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 4 sin θ cos θ = 3 sin θ

$$\therefore \sin \theta \neq 0 \ (\because \theta \neq 0) \qquad \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos B = \cos (180^{\circ} - 3\theta) = -\cos 3\theta = -4\cos^{3}\theta + 3\cos\theta = \frac{9}{16}$$

由餘弦定理得

$$\overline{AC}^2 = 4^2 + 6^2 - 2 \times 4 \times 6 \times \frac{9}{16} = 25 \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = 5$$

解析:
$$y = f(x) = \frac{2^{-4+x}}{1+2^{-4+x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{16} \times 2^x}{1+\frac{1}{16} \times 2^x} = \frac{2^x}{16+2^x} = 1 - \frac{16}{16+2^x}$$

$$1 - \frac{16}{16 + 2^{x}} \ge \frac{99}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{16 + 2^{x}} \le \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow 2^{x} + 16 \ge 1600 \Rightarrow 2^{x} \ge 1584$$

10.答案: $\sqrt{10}$ 或 10

解析:當
$$x > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2\log x} = \frac{x^3}{10} \Rightarrow \log x^{2\log x} = \log \frac{x^3}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\log x) \log x = 3\log x - 1 \Rightarrow 2(\log x)^2 - 3\log x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 \log x - 1) (\log x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \log x = \frac{1}{2} \not \leq 1 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{10} \not \leq 10$$

11.答案: (4,4)

$$\frac{\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}}{2a_2x + 3b_2y = 4c_1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + b_1\left(\frac{3y}{4}\right) = c_1 \\ a_2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + b_2\left(\frac{3y}{4}\right) = c_2 \end{cases}, \quad \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{y} = 2, \quad \mathbf{y} = 3$$

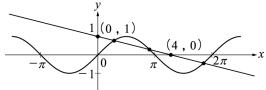
$$\Rightarrow (x, y) = (4, 4)$$

12.答案:2

解析: 方程式
$$\sin x + \frac{x}{4} = 1$$
 的實數解個數 ,同兩圖形
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin x \\ y = 1 - \frac{x}{4} \end{cases}$$

其中直線
$$y=1-\frac{x}{4}$$
 會通過 $(0,1)$, $(4,0)$ 兩點

由如圖可知兩圖形在 $-\pi \le x \le \pi$ 有兩個交點,故原方程式有2個實數解



13.答案: (15,-1)

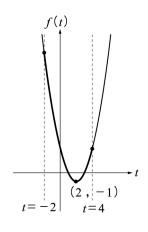
解析:
$$f(x) = (\log_2 x)^2 - \log_2 x^4 + 3 = (\log_2 x)^2 - 4\log_2 x + 3$$

則
$$f(t) = t^2 - 4t + 3 = (t-2)^2 - 1$$

當
$$t=-2$$
 時, $f(t)$ 有最大值 $(-2-2)^2-1=16-1=15$

當
$$t=2$$
 時, $f(t)$ 有最小值 -1

$$\Rightarrow$$
數對 $(M, m) = (15, -1)$



14.答案:4

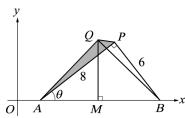
解析:由
$$\overrightarrow{PA}$$
 · $\overrightarrow{PB} = 0$ 知 $\overrightarrow{PA} \perp \overrightarrow{PB}$,又 $\overrightarrow{PB} = 6$, $\overrightarrow{AB} = 10$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AP} = 8 \text{ , } \boxtimes \text{ } \overrightarrow{AP} = \left(8 \cos \theta \text{ , } 8 \sin \theta \text{ } \right) = \left(8 \times \frac{8}{10} \text{ , } 8 \times \frac{6}{10} \right) = \left(\frac{32}{5} \text{ , } \frac{24}{5} \right)$$

設
$$\overline{AB}$$
中點 M ,由 $\overline{QA} = \overline{QB}$ 知 $\overline{QM} \perp \overline{AB}$

又△ABC 面積 =
$$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times \overline{QM} = 25 \Rightarrow \overline{QM} = 5$$
,因此 $\overrightarrow{AQ} = (\overline{AM}, \overline{QM}) = (5, 5)$

故△APQ 面積 =
$$\frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} \frac{32}{5} & 5 \\ \frac{24}{5} & 5 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} (32-24) = 4$$



15.答案:60

解析:
$$\begin{cases} \log_x a = 24 \\ \log_y a = 40 \\ \log_{xyz} a = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_a x = \frac{1}{24} & \dots \\ \log_a y = \frac{1}{40} & \dots \\ \log_a xyz = \frac{1}{12} & \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\log_a xyz - \log_a x - \log_a y = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{40}$$

$$\frac{\log_a xyz - \log_a x - \log_a y}{12} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{40}$$
$$\Rightarrow \log_a \frac{xyz}{xy} = \frac{10 - 5 - 3}{120} = \frac{2}{120} = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{az} = \frac{1}{60}$$

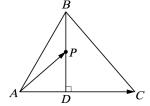
$$\Rightarrow \log_z a = 60$$

16.答案:10

解析:
$$::\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC} \perp \underline{PD} \perp \overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD} \perp \dots \overline{PD} \perp \overline{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \cos 60^{\circ} \times \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 10$$



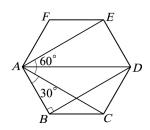
17.答案:2<x<3

解析: (1)底數
$$\log_2 x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_2 x > 0 \end{cases}$$
, $\log_2 x \neq 1$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x > 1 \end{cases}$, $x \neq 2$

(2)真數
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-2)$$
 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} x-2>0\\ \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-2)>0 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} x>2\\ x-2<1 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} x>2\\ x<3 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow $2< x<3$

$$\mathbf{d}(1)$$
、 (2) 得 2< x <3

18.答案: $\frac{9}{2}$



$$\overrightarrow{BD} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = |\vec{AB}|^2$$
, $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = |\vec{AC}|$

$$\Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdots (*)$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = \angle BCA = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| \times 2 = \sqrt{3} |\overrightarrow{AB}| , \not \land \land \land (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = \sqrt{3} |\overrightarrow{AB}| \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{3} , |\overrightarrow{AC}| = 3$$

$$\angle CAE = 60^{\circ}$$

故
$$\overrightarrow{AC}$$
· $\overrightarrow{AE} = 3 \times 3 \times \cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{9}{2}$

19.答案:
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

解析:令小三角形邊長為2,將其坐標化

則
$$O(0,0)$$
, $P(-3,\sqrt{3})$, $Q(-1,3\sqrt{3})$, $R(3,\sqrt{3})$

数
$$\overrightarrow{OR} = x\overrightarrow{OP} + y\overrightarrow{OQ} \Rightarrow (3, \sqrt{3}) = x(-3, \sqrt{3}) + y(-1, 3\sqrt{3})$$

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

20.答案:27

解析:
$$\therefore y = a^x$$
 過 (p,q) , (r,s) , (u,v) 三點

$$a^p = q \cdot \cdots \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a^r = s \cdots 2 \\ a^u = v \cdots 3 \end{cases}$$

$$a^u = v \cdots 3$$

由
$$\frac{2}{1}$$
得 $\frac{a^r}{a^p} = \frac{s}{q} \Rightarrow a^{r-p} = \frac{s}{q} \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{s}{q} \cdots$

由
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
得 $\frac{a^u}{a^r} = \frac{v}{s} \Rightarrow a^{u-r} = \frac{v}{s} \Rightarrow a^3 = \frac{v}{s}$ ······⑤

又
$$s = 9q$$
 代入④得 $a^2 = \frac{9q}{q} = 9$

$$\therefore a > 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

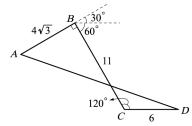
代入⑤得
$$\frac{v}{s} = a^3 = 3^3 = 27$$

21.答案: 7√7

解析:
$$\overrightarrow{AD} = |\overrightarrow{AD}| = |\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD}|$$

由圖知 \overrightarrow{AB} 與 \overrightarrow{BC} , \overrightarrow{BC} 與 \overrightarrow{CD} , \overrightarrow{AB} 與 \overrightarrow{CD} 的夾角分別是 90° , 60° , 30°

$$\Rightarrow$$
 | \overrightarrow{AD} | = $\sqrt{343}$ = $7\sqrt{7}$, 故 A 地到 D 地的直線距離為 $7\sqrt{7}$ 公里



 $22.答案: \frac{13\pi}{9}$

解析:
$$\sqrt{3}\cos x + \sin x = 2\sin 2020^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2 sin $(x+60^{\circ}) = 2 \sin 2020^{\circ}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 sin $(x+60^{\circ}) = \sin 2020^{\circ}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(x+60^\circ) = \sin 220^\circ$$

又
$$180^{\circ} < x < 270^{\circ}$$
且 $\sin 220^{\circ} = \sin 320^{\circ}$

$$\therefore x + 60^{\circ} = 320^{\circ} \Rightarrow x = 260^{\circ} = \frac{13\pi}{9}$$

23.答案: $2\sqrt{3}-2$

解析:
$$f(x) = \log_4\left(\frac{x^2}{8}\right) + \log_x\left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$= \log_4 x^2 - \log_4 8 + \log_x 8 - \log_x \sqrt{x}$$

$$= \log_2 x - \frac{3}{2} + 3\log_x 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \log_2 x + 3\log_x 2 - 2$$

由算幾不等式知 $f(x) \ge 2\sqrt{\log_2 x \times 3\log_x 2} - 2 = 2\sqrt{3} - 2$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 的最小值為 $2\sqrt{3}-2$

24.答案:*a*>*b*>*c*

解析:
$$a=3^{60}=(3^6)^{10}=729^{10}$$

$$b=4^{40}=(4^4)^{10}=256^{10}$$

$$c=5^{30}=(5^3)^{10}=125^{10}$$

因此a>b>c

25.答案: 140√2 公尺

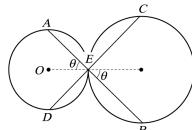
解析:設小圓圓心 O, $\angle OEA = \theta$

$$=2x30\cos\theta + 2x40\cos\theta + 2x40\cos(90^{\circ} - \theta) + 2x30\cos(90^{\circ} - \theta)$$

 $=140 \sin \theta + 140 \cos \theta$

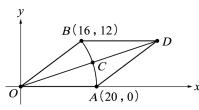
$$= 140\sqrt{2}\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

故 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 時,兩便橋長度和有最大值 $140\sqrt{2}$ 公尺



26.答案: $(6\sqrt{10}, 2\sqrt{10})$

解析:



$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} = (20, 0) + (16, 12) = (36, 12)$$

$$|\vec{OD}| = \sqrt{36^2 + 12^2} = 12\sqrt{10}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{OC}| = |\overrightarrow{OA}| = 20$$

$$\vec{OC} = \frac{20}{12\sqrt{10}} \vec{OD} = \frac{20}{12\sqrt{10}} (36 \cdot 12) = 2\sqrt{10} (3 \cdot 1) = (6\sqrt{10} \cdot 2\sqrt{10})$$

即 \widehat{AB} 的中點坐標為 $(6\sqrt{10}, 2\sqrt{10})$

27.答案: $\frac{6}{5}$

解析:由克拉瑪公式的幾何意義知

$$x = \frac{c}{a}$$
 , $\frac{b}{b}$ 所張成的平行四邊形面積 $= \frac{7}{5}$

同理

$$y = \frac{a}{a}$$
 , $\frac{c}{b}$ 所張成的平行四邊形面積 $= \frac{6}{5}$

28.答案:2

解析:
$$\begin{cases} 3^{x} + 2\log_{10} y = 7 \\ 3^{x+1} + \log_{10} y^{4} = 17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^{x} + 2\log_{10} y = 7 \\ 3 \times 3^{x} + 4\log_{10} y = 17 \end{cases}$$
解聯立方程組,

得 $3^x=3$, $\log_{10} y=2 \Rightarrow x=1$, $y=100 \Rightarrow \log_{10} xy = \log_{10} 100 = 2$

29.答案: 158 倍

解析:令獅子咆嘯聲的強度為 F_1 ,高聲談話的強度為 F_2 ,則 $\left\{ \log F_1 = 8.7 \log F_2 = 6.5 \right\}$

⇒
$$\log \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \log F_1 - \log F_2 = 2.2 \approx \log 100 + \log 1.584 = \log 158.4$$
 ∴ $\frac{F_1}{F_2} = 158.4 \approx 158$ (씀)

30.答案: $a=\frac{3}{2}$, $b=-\frac{1}{2}$, c=-1

解析:
$$S = 4 \pi r^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{S}{4\pi}}$$
 代入 $V \Rightarrow V = \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\sqrt{\frac{S}{4\pi}}\right)^3 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times \frac{S}{4\pi} \times \sqrt{\frac{S}{4\pi}} = \frac{1}{6}S^{\frac{3}{2}}\pi^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

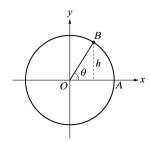
$$\log V = \log (6^{-1} \times S^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \pi^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{3}{2} \log S - \frac{1}{2} \log \pi - \log 6$$

可得
$$a=\frac{3}{2}$$
, $b=-\frac{1}{2}$, $c=-1$

三、混合題

1.答案:(1)第一象限;(2)(B)

解析:(1): 圓之半徑為5 :.圓周長為10π



$$\times 100 - 3 \times 10 \pi \approx 5.8 < 2.5 \pi = \frac{1}{4} \times 10 \pi$$

表 100 公分的繩長繞圓形輪 3 圈剩下 5.8 公分 $\left(\text{不到} \frac{1}{4} \text{B} \right)$

故B點在第一象限

(2)由(1)知 \widehat{AB} =100-30 π 又令 $\angle AOB$ = θ \Rightarrow 100-30 π =5× θ \Rightarrow θ =20-6 π 故 B 點到 x 軸的距離 h= $|\overline{OB} \times \sin \theta|$ = $|5 \times \sin (20 - 6\pi)|$ = $|5 \times \sin 20|$ =

2.答案:(1)(C);(2)1284000元

解析:(1)10年共計20期,每期利息為 $\frac{2.5\%}{2}$ =1.25%

 \Rightarrow 10 年後單利計息本利和為 100× (1+20×1.25 %) =100×1.25=125 (萬元) 故選(C)

(2)10年後複利計息本利和為 $a=100x(1+1.25\%)^{20}$

$$\Rightarrow \log a = \log \left(100 \times (1.0125)^{20} \right) , \times 1.0125 = \frac{81}{80}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log a = 2 + 20 (\log 81 - \log 80)$$

$$= 2 + 20 (4 \log 3 - (1 + 3 \log 2))$$

$$\approx 2 + 20 (4 \times 0.47712 - 1 - 3 \times 0.30102) = 2.1084$$

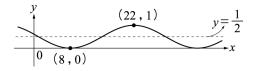
 $\times 2 + \log 1.2835 = 2.10839 < \log a < 2 + \log 1.2840 = 2.10857$

故
$$1.2835 \times 10^2$$
 萬元 $< a < 1.2840 \times 10^2$ 萬元

故期滿一次領回本利和金額為 1284000 元

3.答案:(1)(B);(2)
$$\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{\pi}{14},15,\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

解析:(1)依題意,作示意圖如圖



$$\therefore a = \frac{1-0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

水平線
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\sin x$ 的最高點和最低點隔了 π 且週期為 2π

此圖形的最高點和最低點隔了 22-8=14 且週期為 28

故選(B)

4.答案:(1)(-6.7,8.4);(2)(D)

解析:(1)[方法一]

 $\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{BA} = \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (5-11.7, 6-(-2.4)) = (-6.7, 8.4)$,即北極星的坐標為 (-6.7, 8.4) [方法二]

「牛郎星」往「織女星」的坐標置於(0,0)和(1,0),則天津四的x坐標為k,故可在x=0.85鉛直線附近找到天津四,故選(D)