

台南一中 111 學年度第一學期高二第三次定期考試數學答案卷

班級: 座號: 姓名:

一、單選題：每題 4 分、共 24 分

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A	D	B	E	D	E

二、多重選擇題：每題 5 分、共 25 分，錯一個選項得 3 分，錯兩個選項得 1 分，錯三個以上得 0 分

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ADE	BC	ABE	ABDE	ABCDE

三、填充題：每題 4 分、共 44 分

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
$(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5})$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$(0, -1)$	$3a - 4b = 2$	$x = \frac{4}{7} y = \frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
19	$(4, -2)$	$(\frac{16}{37}, \frac{12}{37})$	$\frac{25}{2}$	6	

四、計算題：每題 7 分、共 7 分（請詳細列出計算過程，否則不予計分）

1. 試以克拉瑪公式就 a 值討論聯立方程式 $\begin{cases} (a-3)x - 2y = 2a \\ 3x + (2a+1)y = -a-2 \end{cases}$ 的解，並說明它的幾何意義。

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a-3 & -2 \\ 3 & 2a+1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-3)(2a+1) + 6 = 2a^2 - 5a + 3 = (2a-3)(a-1) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & -2 \\ -a-2 & 2a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 4a^2 + 2a - 2a - 4 = 4(a-1)(a+1) \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a-3 & 2a \\ 3 & -a-2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-3)(-a-2) - 6a = -a^2 - 5a + 6 = -(a+6)(a-1) \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

(1)

$a \neq \frac{3}{2}$ 且 $a \neq 1$ 時，聯立方程式恰有一組解，表示兩直線交於一點。(1 分)

(2) $a = \frac{3}{2}$ 時，聯立方程式無解，表示兩直線平行。(1 分)

(3) $a = 1$ ，聯立方程式有無限多組解，表示兩直線重合(1 分)

備註：未寫出幾何意義不給分

一、單選題：每題 4 分、共 24 分

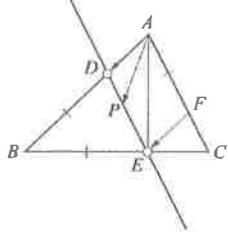
$$1. \overrightarrow{OG} = \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OB} = \frac{1}{3h} \overrightarrow{OP} + \frac{1}{3k} \overrightarrow{OQ} \because G, P, Q \text{ 共線} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{3h} + \frac{1}{3k} = 1, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{k} = 3$$

$$2. \overrightarrow{n}_1 = (2, 1), \overrightarrow{n}_2 = (2, -1), \text{ 所以 } \cos \theta = \pm \frac{\overrightarrow{n}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{n}_2}{|\overrightarrow{n}_1| |\overrightarrow{n}_2|} = \frac{4-1}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}} = \pm \frac{3}{5} \quad (\text{取} “-”)$$

$$3. \because (1+3t, 4+t) // (5, -2) \therefore \frac{1+3t}{5} = \frac{4+t}{-2} \Rightarrow -2-6t=20+5t \Rightarrow t=-2$$

$$4. \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot (\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}) = (\overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CP}) \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} = \overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{CP} \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} = \overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} = (\frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{OB}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}) \\ = \frac{1}{2} (|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{OB}|^2) = \frac{1}{2} (4^2 - 2^2) = 6$$

$$5. \text{當 } t = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 時}, \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{AE} \text{ 故 } P \text{ 落在} \triangle ABC \text{ 的內部} \Leftrightarrow 0 < t < \frac{2}{3}$$



$$6. f(x) = 3x - (x+1) + x^2 - 1 = x^2 + 2x - 2 = (x+1)^2 - 3, \text{ 最小值} -3$$

二、多重選擇題：每題 5 分、共 25 分，錯一個選項得 3 分，錯兩個選項得 1 分，錯三個以上得 0 分

$$1. \overrightarrow{GD} = \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{GB} + \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{GC}, \overrightarrow{GB} = \overrightarrow{GA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{-1}{2} \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{GC} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{GD} = \frac{2}{3} (\frac{-1}{2} \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AB}) + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{1}{6} \overrightarrow{AC} \quad r = \frac{2}{3}, s = -\frac{1}{6}, r+s = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \overrightarrow{OA} = (8, 0), \overrightarrow{OB} = (10, 2\sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{OC} = (9, 3\sqrt{3}), \overrightarrow{OD} = (8, 3\sqrt{3})$$

$$\because \overrightarrow{OD} = x\overrightarrow{OA} + y\overrightarrow{OB} \therefore (8, 3\sqrt{3}) = x(8, 0) + y(10, 2\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8x+10y=8 \\ 2\sqrt{3}y=3\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-\frac{7}{8} \\ y=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

3. (A) ○：兩向量垂直，其內積為 0，又 \overrightarrow{w} 和 \overrightarrow{v} 等長，故可取 \overrightarrow{w} 為 $(\sqrt{5}, -2)$ 或 $(-\sqrt{5}, 2)$

(B) ○： $\overrightarrow{v} + \overrightarrow{w}$ 與 $\overrightarrow{v} - \overrightarrow{w}$ 均為正方形的對角線，故(B) ○(C) ×

(D) ×： $|\overrightarrow{u}|^2 = 9(a^2 + b^2)$ ，故 \overrightarrow{u} 的長度 $= 3\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$(E) ○：(1, 0) = c(2, \sqrt{5}) + d(-\sqrt{5}, -2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2c + \sqrt{5}d = 1 \\ \sqrt{5}c - 2d = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } c = \frac{2}{9} > 0$$

$$\text{或 } (1, 0) = c(2, \sqrt{5}) + d(-\sqrt{5}, 2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2c - \sqrt{5}d = 1 \\ \sqrt{5}c + 2d = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } c = \frac{2}{9} > 0$$

$$4. (C) \times : \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2b \\ 2c & 2d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b \\ 3c & 3d \end{vmatrix} = 9 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \therefore \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2b \\ 2c & 2d \end{vmatrix} \neq \begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b \\ 3c & 3d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$5. P \text{ 為} \triangle ABC \text{ 之重心} \therefore \overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC} = \overrightarrow{0} \quad Q \text{ 為} \triangle DEF \text{ 之重心} \therefore \overrightarrow{QD} + \overrightarrow{QE} + \overrightarrow{QF} = \overrightarrow{0}, \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{0}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{BE} + \overrightarrow{CF} = (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD}) + (\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CE}) + (\overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AF}) = (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA}) + \frac{1}{3} (\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AB}) = \overrightarrow{0}$$

由 $\overrightarrow{QD} + \overrightarrow{QE} + \overrightarrow{QF} = \overrightarrow{0}$ ，得 $(\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AQ}) + (\overrightarrow{AE} - \overrightarrow{AQ}) + (\overrightarrow{AF} - \overrightarrow{AQ}) = \overrightarrow{0}$ ，

$$3\overrightarrow{AQ} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{AF} = \frac{1}{3} (2\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) + \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}$$

三、填充題：每題 4 分、共 44 分

$$1. \text{由 } \overrightarrow{CP} = x\overrightarrow{CA} + y\overrightarrow{CB} = x(\frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{CD}) + y\overrightarrow{CB} \because D, P, B \text{ 共線} \therefore \frac{4}{3}x + y = 1$$

$$\text{由 } \overrightarrow{CP} = x\overrightarrow{CA} + y\overrightarrow{CB} = x\overrightarrow{CA} + y(2\overrightarrow{CE}) \because A, P, E \text{ 共線} \therefore x+2y=1 \text{ 得 } x=\frac{3}{5}, y=\frac{1}{5}$$

$$2. |\overrightarrow{a}| = |t\overrightarrow{b}|, t>0 \Rightarrow 5=25t \therefore t=\frac{1}{5}$$

$$3. (a+1)\overrightarrow{AB} + (2a-b)(\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}) + (a+b+2)(-\overrightarrow{AC}) = \overrightarrow{0} \Rightarrow (-a+b+1)\overrightarrow{AB} + (a-2b-2)\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{0} \\ \therefore \begin{cases} -a+b+1=0 \\ a-2b-2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$4. \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} \text{, 故 } 3a - 4b = 2$$

$$5. \because \frac{\overrightarrow{BD}}{\overrightarrow{DC}} = \frac{\square ABK \text{ 面積}}{\square ACK \text{ 面積}} = \frac{3}{4} \therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{3\overrightarrow{AC} + 4\overrightarrow{AB}}{3+4} = \frac{4}{7}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{7}\overrightarrow{AC} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{7}, y = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$6. K \text{ 為} \triangle ABC \text{ 的外心，故 } \overrightarrow{AK} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7. H \text{ 為} \triangle ABC \text{ 的垂心，故 } \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AH} = \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AH} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{2} (|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2) = 19$$

$$8. |\overrightarrow{p}| = 1 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 1, |\overrightarrow{q}| = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \\ \text{由柯西不等式，} (a^2 + b^2)(x^2 + y^2) \geq (ax + by)^2 \Rightarrow 1 \times 9 \geq (ax + by)^2 \Rightarrow -3 \leq ax + by \leq 3 \Rightarrow -2 \leq ax + by + 1 \leq 4 \\ \therefore (M, m) = (4, -2)$$

$$9. \overrightarrow{AD} : \overrightarrow{DE} : \overrightarrow{EF} : \overrightarrow{FD} = 3 : 1$$

$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{1}{4} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{4} \overrightarrow{AF} = \frac{1}{4} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{4} (\frac{1}{4} \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{3}{4} \overrightarrow{AD}) = \frac{1}{4} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{16} \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{9}{16} \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{4} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{16} \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{27}{64} \overrightarrow{AE} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{37}{64} \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{1}{4} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{3}{16} \overrightarrow{AC} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{16}{37} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{12}{37} \overrightarrow{AC} \text{ 故 } (a, b) = (\frac{16}{37}, \frac{12}{37})$$

$$10. \text{由 } 3\overrightarrow{AB} + 4\overrightarrow{AD} = 5\overrightarrow{AC}, \text{ 可知 } \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{4} (5\overrightarrow{AC} - 3\overrightarrow{AB}) \dots \text{ ①}$$

$$\text{由} \triangle ABC = 10, \text{ 可知 } \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})^2} = 10, \\ |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})^2 = 400 \dots \text{ ②}$$

$$\text{將} ① \text{代入} ② \text{式，則} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 |\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD})^2 = \frac{25}{16} (|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})^2) = \frac{25}{16} \times 400$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{\frac{25}{16} \times 400} = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$11. \because \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} = ay - bx$$

$$\text{由柯西不等式知} (a^2 + b^2) \cdot (y^2 + (-x)^2) \geq (ay - bx)^2 \therefore 9 \times 4 \geq (ay - bx)^2 \\ \text{故} -6 \leq ay - bx \leq 6, \text{ 最大值為 6}$$