

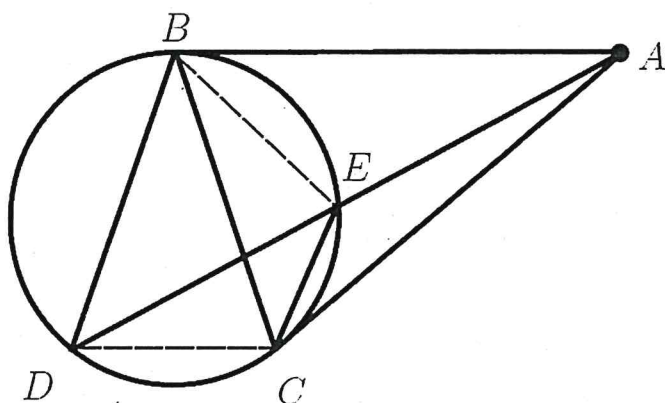
108 學年度高級中學數學科能力競賽決賽

筆試試題 (二)【參考解答】

一、【參考解答】

如圖，連接 \overline{BE} 與 \overline{CD} ，設定角度 $\angle CDE = \alpha, \angle DCE = \beta$ ，則

- $\angle CEA = \alpha + \beta$
- $\angle CBD = \angle DEC = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta$
- $\angle CDB = \angle DCB = \angle DEB = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{2}$
- $\angle EBA = \angle BDE = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{2} - \alpha = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$



對 $\triangle ACE$ 與 $\triangle ABE$ 用正弦定理，得到 $\frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\beta + \alpha)}$ 以及 $\frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\beta + \alpha}{2}\right)}$

因為 $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC}$ ，所以

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\beta + \alpha)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\beta + \alpha}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\beta + \alpha}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}\right) = \sin \beta - \sin \alpha$$

於是 $\frac{\overline{DE}}{\overline{CE}} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \alpha} = 2$ ，即 $\overline{DE} = 2\overline{CE}$ 。

二、【參考解答】

$$\text{考慮 } p^2 s = \frac{p^2}{\binom{p}{1}^2} + \frac{p^2}{\binom{p}{2}^2} + \cdots + \frac{p^2}{\binom{p}{p-1}^2} = \frac{M}{N}, M, N \in \mathbb{N}, (M, N) = 1.$$

原題等價於 M 是 p 的倍數。

計算有理數系中的同餘：設 $1 \leq k \leq p-1$ ，則有

$$\frac{p}{\binom{p}{k}} = \frac{k!(p-k)!}{(p-1)!} = \frac{k!}{(p-1)(p-2)\cdots(p-k+1)} \equiv (-1)^{k-1} k \pmod{p}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{p^2}{\binom{p}{k}^2} &= \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} k^2 \pmod{p} \\ &= \frac{(p-1)p(2p-1)}{6} \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \end{aligned}$$

($\because p$ 為大於 3 的質數)

所以 M 必為 p 的倍數，得證。

三、【參考解答】

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_i x^i. \text{ 由 } x-y \mid x^i - y^i \text{ 可知 } x-y \mid f(x) - f(y)$$

反證：

$$\text{假設 } f(a_{2019}) = 0 \text{ 則 } a_{2020} = f(a_{2019}) = 0 = a_0 \text{ 且 } a_{2021} = f(a_{2020}) = f(a_0) = a_1.$$

如果對某個 $k, 0 \leq k \leq 2020$, $a_k = a_{k+1}$, 則對所有 $i \geq 0$,

$$a_{k+i} = f^i(a_k) = f^i(a_{k+1}) = a_{k+i+1}.$$

因此對所有 $i \geq 0$, $a_k = a_{k+i}$. 所以對所有 $i \geq 0$, $a_k = a_{k+i} = a_{2020} = 0$. 特別是

$$a_0 = a_k = 0.$$

再由 $a_i = f^i(a_0) = f^i(a_k) = a_{k+i} = 0$ 對所有 $i \geq 0$, 得 $a_0 = a_1 = \cdots = a_{2019} = 0$, 矛盾

故可設對所有 $0 \leq k \leq 2020$, $a_k \neq a_{k+1}$,

$$\text{因為 } a_i - a_{i+1} \mid f(a_i) - f(a_{i+1}) = a_{i+1} - a_{i+2}$$

$$\text{所以 } a_0 - a_1 \mid a_1 - a_2 \mid \cdots \mid a_{2019} - a_{2020} \mid a_{2020} - a_{2021}$$

$$\text{特別是 } |a_0 - a_1| \leq |a_1 - a_2| \leq \cdots \leq |a_{2019} - a_{2020}| \leq |a_{2020} - a_{2021}|$$

$$\text{由 } a_{2020} = a_0, a_{2021} = a_1 \text{ 得 } |a_0 - a_1| = |a_1 - a_2| = \cdots = |a_{2019} - a_{2020}| = |a_0 - a_1|$$

$$\text{令 } a_k = \min\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{2019}\}$$

如果 $k=0$ 則由 $|a_{2019} - a_0| = |a_0 - a_1|$ 知 $a_{2019} - a_0 = -(a_0 - a_1)$. 故 $a_1 = a_{2019}$

所以 $a_2 = f(a_1) = f(a_{2019}) = a_{2020} = a_0$. 再由 $a_{2i} = f^{2i}(a_0) = f^{2i}(a_2) = a_{2+2i}$ 對所有

$i \geq 0$ 可得

$0 = a_0 = a_2 = \cdots = a_{2018}$, 故 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2019}$ 裡最多只有 $2019 - \frac{2018}{2} = 1010$ 個是不

等於 0, 矛盾.

如果 $k \geq 1$ 則由 $|a_{k-1} - a_k| = |a_k - a_{k+1}|$ 可知 $a_{k-1} - a_k = -(a_k - a_{k+1})$ 故 $a_{k-1} = a_{k+1}$. 所

以 $a_{2020} = f^{2020-k+1}(a_{k-1}) = f^{2020-k+1}(a_{k+1}) = a_{2022}$. 再由 $a_2 = f^2(a_0) = f^2(a_{2020}) = a_{2022}$

得 $a_0 = a_{2020} = a_{2022} = a_2$. 其餘證明同上.