

# 109 學年度高級中學數學學科能力競賽

## 中投區複賽試題（二）解答

### 一、【解】

$$\cos A : \cos B : \cos C = 1 : 1 : 2$$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \angle A = \angle B$$

$$\overline{CD} \text{ 垂直平分 } \overline{AB}, \overline{AC} = \overline{BC}$$

$$\text{令 } \overline{CD} = x$$

$$\left(\cos \frac{C}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1 + \cos C}{2} = \frac{1 + 2\cos A}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{1 + \frac{c}{b}}{2}$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \sin A = \frac{x}{b}, \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 + x^2 = b^2$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{c}{b}}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = -1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{b} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$

### 二、【解】

設  $a_n$  表示  $n$  格的停車方式，則  $a_1 = 0, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 1, a_4 = 4, a_5 = 3,$

可以證明  $a_n$  滿足以下遞迴式：

$$a_{n+5} = 2a_{n+3} + a_n, n \geq 1 \quad (*)$$

依(\*)分別計算  $a_6, a_7, \dots, a_{12},$

$$a_6 = 2 \cdot a_4 + a_1 = 2 \cdot 4 + 0 = 8$$

$$a_7 = 2 \cdot a_5 + a_2 = 2 \cdot 3 + 2 = 8$$

$$a_8 = 2 \cdot a_6 + a_3 = 2 \cdot 8 + 1 = 17$$

$$a_9 = 2 \cdot a_7 + a_4 = 2 \cdot 8 + 4 = 20$$

$$a_{10} = 2 \cdot a_8 + a_5 = 2 \cdot 17 + 3 = 37$$

### 三、【解】

令  $a^2$  為滿足  $s \leq t^2 \leq s + 2012$  最小完全平方數。

由題目可知， $(a-1)^2 < s$  且  $(a+22)^2 \leq s+2012, (a+23)^2 > s+2012$

(I)

$$s + 2012 \geq (a + 22)^2 = a^2 + 44a + 484 \geq s + 44a + 484$$

$$44a \leq 1528 \Rightarrow a \leq 34.73 \Rightarrow a \leq 34$$

(II)

$$s + 2012 < (a + 23)^2 = [(a - 1) + 24]^2 = (a - 1)^2 + 48(a - 1) + 576 < s + 48(a - 1) + 576$$

$$\Rightarrow 48(a - 1) + 576 > 2012 \Rightarrow 48(a - 1) > 1436$$

$$\Rightarrow a - 1 > 29.92 \Rightarrow a > 30.92 \Rightarrow a \geq 31$$

by(I)(II)

$a = 31, 32, 33, 34$ , 取最小的 31

$$\Rightarrow 30^2 < s \leq 31^2, 32^2, \dots, 53^2 \leq s + 2012 < 54^2$$

$$\Rightarrow s \text{ 的最小值為 } 30^2 + 1 = 901$$

#### 四、【解】

$$\text{設 } -\frac{2}{3} \leq x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{900} \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{因 } 9x^3 - 3x + \frac{2}{3}\left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right)(3x-1)^2 \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{900} \left(9x_i^3 - 3x_i + \frac{2}{3}\right) \geq 0,$$

$$\text{故 } -3 \sum_{i=1}^{900} x_i + 600 \geq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{i=1}^{900} x_i \leq 200 \quad \text{當 } x_i = \dots = x_{100} = -\frac{2}{3}, x_{101} = \dots = x_{900} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{則 } \sum_{i=1}^{900} x_i^3 \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \times 800 = 0 \quad \text{且 } \sum_{j=1}^{900} x_j = \frac{-200 + 800}{3} = 200 \text{ 可達最大值}$$

#### 五、【解】

$$x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x^4 y^2} = \sqrt[3]{x^4} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{y^2})$$

$$y^2 + \sqrt[3]{x^2 y^4} = \sqrt[3]{y^4} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{y^2})$$

$$\text{令 } a = \sqrt[3]{x^2}, b = \sqrt[3]{y^2} \quad \text{則}$$

$$\text{由 1. } \sqrt{a^2(a+b)} + \sqrt{b^2(a+b)} = 8$$

$$\text{所以 } 8^2 = (\sqrt{a^2(a+b)} + \sqrt{b^2(a+b)})^2 = (a+b)^3$$

$$\text{故 } a+b = \sqrt[3]{8^2} = 4$$

$$\text{由 2. } a^3 + b^3 = 40$$

$$\text{因為 } 4^3 = (a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b) = 40 + 12ab \quad \text{得 } ab = 2$$

$$x^4 + y^4 = a^6 + b^6$$

$$= (a^3 + b^3)^2 - 2a^3b^3 = 40^2 - 2 \cdot 2^3 = 1584$$

## 六、【解】

在原方程式兩邊同乘以  $y^2$

$$\text{得 } 1 + 2\frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}$$

令  $A = \frac{y}{x}$ ，上式可經整理得  $A^4 + 2A^3 + A^2 + 2A + 1 = 0$

即有  $(A^2 + A + 1)^2 - 2A^2 = 0$

$$\left[A^2 + (1 + \sqrt{2})A + 1\right] \left[A^2 + (1 - \sqrt{2})A + 1\right] = 0$$

若  $A^2 + (1 + \sqrt{2})A + 1 = 0$ ，此時

$$A = \frac{-(1 + \sqrt{2}) \pm \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 - 4}}{2} = \frac{-(1 + \sqrt{2}) \pm \sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - 1}}{2}$$

注意： $|x| > |y|$ ，所以  $\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| < 1$

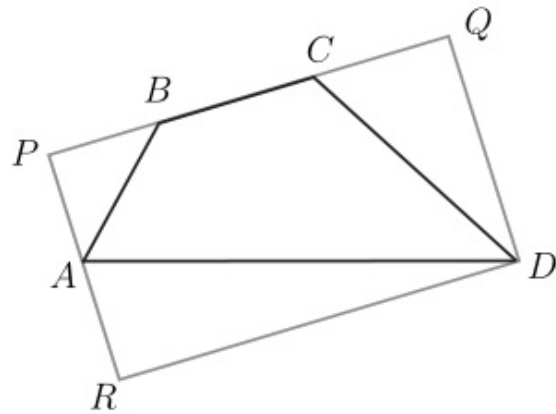
$$\text{因此 } A = \frac{-(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - 1}}{2}$$

若  $A^2 + (1 - \sqrt{2})A + 1 = 0$  此時，判別式  $(1 - \sqrt{2})^2 - 4 < 0$ ，

$A$  非實數，不符題意。

$$\text{故 } \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{2\sqrt{2} - 1}}{2}$$

七、【解】



如圖 7

則  $\overline{PA} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\overline{CQ} = 3$ ,  $\overline{QD} = 3\sqrt{3}$ , 所以  $\overline{AR} = \sqrt[3]{3}$  以及

$$\overline{RD} = \overline{PQ} = \sqrt{3} + (6 - \sqrt{3}) + 3 = 9$$

$$\text{因此 } \overline{AD} = \sqrt{2\sqrt{3}^2 + 9^2} = \sqrt{93}$$