

$$1. \begin{cases} X_0 + X_1 + X_2 = 1 \\ X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 1 \\ \vdots \\ X_9 + X_{10} + X_{11} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{觀察} \\ \text{和} \end{array} \quad \begin{cases} X_0 + X_1 + X_2 = 4 \\ X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 4 \\ \vdots \\ X_3 + X_4 + X_5 = 1 \\ X_4 + X_5 + X_6 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X_0 = X_3 = X_6 = X_9 \\ X_1 = X_4 = X_7 = X_{10} \\ X_2 = X_5 = X_8 = X_{11} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{同理} \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} X_0 = X_3 = X_6 \\ X_1 = X_4 = X_7 = X_{10} \\ X_2 = X_5 = X_8 = X_{11} \end{array}$$

所以由 $X_0 + X_1 + X_2 = 1$

可知 $X_0 + X_1 + X_{11} = 1$

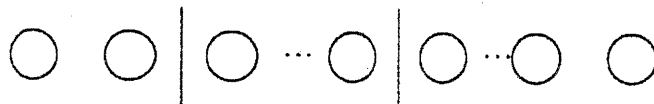
可得 $X_1 = 1 - X_0 - X_{11}$

$$X_3 = X_6 = X_9 = X_0$$

故 $X_1 = X_4 = X_7 = X_{10} = 1 - X_0 - X_{11}$

$$X_2 = X_5 = X_8 = X_{11}$$

2.



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \text{ 個 } 0 \text{ 和 } 2 \text{ 個 } | \quad | \text{ 先排列} \\ \text{可得每一個出口人數的所有可能} \end{array} \right.$

再考慮 15 人的排列法

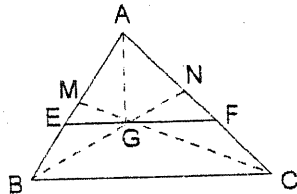
$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \frac{(15+2)!}{15!2!} \text{ 相乘 } \frac{(15+2)!}{2!} = \frac{17!}{2} \\ \rightarrow 15! \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ 觀察到 } & \frac{1}{1+f^2(x)} + \frac{1}{1+f^2(1-x)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1+f^2(x)} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{f^2(x)}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1+f^2(x)} + \frac{f^2(x)}{1+f^2(x)} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=0}^{99} \frac{1}{1+f^2\left(\frac{n}{99}\right)} &= \frac{1}{1+f^2(0)} + \frac{1}{1+f^2(1)} + \frac{1}{1+f^2\left(\frac{1}{99}\right)} + \frac{1}{1+f^2\left(\frac{98}{99}\right)} + \dots \\
 &= 1 \times 50 \\
 &= 50
 \end{aligned}$$

4.



令 M, N 分別為 AB, AC 中點，利用
 $\triangle AEG \leq \triangle AEF = \triangle AGC = 2\triangle AGN \leq 2\triangle AGF$
 而 $\triangle AEG$ 和 $\triangle AGF$ 等高，
 所以 $\overline{EG} \leq 2\overline{GF}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad (1) \cos x \sin y \cos z &= \frac{\cos z}{2} \cdot (\sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y)) \\
 &\leq \frac{\cos z}{2} \cdot \sin(x+y)
 \end{aligned}$$

“=” 成立於 $x = y$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{又 } \frac{\cos z}{2} \sin(x+y) &= \frac{\cos z}{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - z\right) \\
&= \frac{\cos^2 z}{2} \leq \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} \\
&= \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2 \cdot 2} \\
&= \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

“=” 成立於 $z = \frac{\pi}{12}$

因此 $\cos x \sin y \cos z$ 的最大值為 $\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{8}$ ，僅當 $x = y = \frac{5\pi}{24}$ ， $z = \frac{\pi}{12}$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \cos x \sin y \cos z &= \frac{\cos x}{2} (\sin(y+z) + \sin(y-z)) \\
&\geq \frac{\cos x}{2} \cdot \sin(y+z)
\end{aligned}$$

“=” 成立於 $y = z$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{又 } \frac{\cos x}{2} \cdot \sin(y+z) &= \frac{\cos x}{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \\
&= \frac{\cos^2 x}{2} \\
&\geq \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

“=” 成立於 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

因此 $\cos x \sin y \cos z$ 的最大值為 $\frac{1}{8}$ ，僅當 $y = z = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 而 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

6. 因為 $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3$ ，所以 $6x_3 \geq x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3$
 $= x_1 x_2 x_3$

可得 $x_1 x_2 \leq 6$

又 $x_1 + 2x_2 = (x_1 x_2 - 3)x_3$

所以 $x_1 x_2 - 3 \geq 1$

因此 $4 \leq x_1 x_2 \leq 6$

$(x_1, x_2) = (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 2), (2, 2)$

分析可知 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1, 4, 9)$ 或 $(2, 2, 6)$