

八十八學年度高級中學數學能力競賽試題(二)參考題答(台南一中)

1. 參考解答

若  $x > 0$ ，則  $y = x + \frac{1}{x} > x = z + \frac{1}{z} > z = y + \frac{1}{y} > y$  此為一矛盾

同理  $x < 0$  則矛盾

故無解

2. 參考解答

令此公比為  $r$ ，則  $a_k = a_1 r^{k-1}$ ， $k=1, 2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{前 } n \text{ 項幾何平均值為 } \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} &= \left[ a_1 \cdot a_1 r \cdots (a_1 r^{n-1}) \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \\ &= \left[ a_1 r^{1+2+\cdots+(n-1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = a_1 r^{\frac{(n-1)n}{2n}} = a_1 r^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{前 } 13 \text{ 項幾何平均值為 } a_1 r^6 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{64} r^6 = 64 \Rightarrow r^6 = 64^2 = 4^6$$

$\therefore r = 4$ ，設  $x$  表示剩下 12 項中  $r$  的指數之和

$$\therefore a_1 r^{\frac{x}{12}} = 32 \quad 4^{\frac{x}{12}} = 4^{\frac{11}{2}} \quad \text{故 } x = 66$$

$$\text{因 } 1+2+\cdots+13 = \frac{13 \cdot 14}{2} = 78 \quad \therefore \text{去掉的項是第 } (78 - 66) \text{ 項，}$$

即第 12 項，公比為 4

3. 參考解答

若  $1999 = a^2 + b^2$  則  $a^2 + b^2$  被 5 除的餘數是 4  $\Rightarrow a^2$  或  $b^2$  中必有一個是 5 的倍數，故  $a = 5k$ ， $k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$  ( $\because 45^2 > 1999$ )

$$\therefore a^2 = 25, 100, 225, 400, 625, 900, 1225, 1600$$

$$b^2 = 1999 - a^2 = 1974, 1899, 1774, 1599, 1374, 1099, 774, 399$$

以上 8 個數字皆不是某一個整數的平方，故 1999 不可能表成

$$a^2 + b^2 \quad \#$$

#### 4. 參考解答

(b)  $n = k+1$  時

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_k + a_{k+1}) \left( \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_k} + \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} \right) \\ &= \left( \sum_{n=1}^k a_n + a_{k+1} \right) \left( \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} \right) \\ &= \left( \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \right) \left( \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{1}{a_n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^k \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{k+1}} + \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_n} \right) + 1 \geq k^2 + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) [(s-a) + (s-b) + (s-c)] \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{s-a} + \frac{1}{s-b} + \frac{1}{s-c} \right] \geq 9$$

$$s \left( \frac{1}{s-a} + \frac{1}{s-b} + \frac{1}{s-c} \right) \geq 9$$

$$1 + \frac{a}{s-a} + 1 + \frac{b}{s-b} + 1 + \frac{c}{s-c} \geq 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{s-a} + \frac{b}{s-b} + \frac{c}{s-c} \geq 6$$

#### 5. 參考解答

設三邊長分別為  $x-1, x, x+1$ , 且  $\angle C = 2\angle A$

$$\therefore \overline{BC} = x-1 < x = \overline{AC} < \overline{AB} = x+1$$

作  $\angle C$  的平分線  $\overline{AD}$  交  $\overline{AB}$  於  $D$  點  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle A$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBD \quad \therefore \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AB}} \Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \frac{\overline{BC}^2}{\overline{AB}}$$

$$\text{由內角平分線性質知, } \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\overline{AD}}{\overline{BD}} \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{AC} + \overline{BC}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\overline{AD} + \overline{BD}}{\overline{BD}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BD}},$$

$$\therefore \overline{BD} = \frac{\overline{BC}^2}{\overline{AB}} \quad \therefore \frac{\overline{AC} + \overline{BC}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\overline{AB}^2}{\overline{BC}^2} \quad \therefore (\overline{AC} + \overline{BC})\overline{BC} = \overline{AB}^2$$

#### 6. 參考解答

$$\because (x-1)^2 \geq 0 \therefore x^2 + 1 \geq 2|x| \Rightarrow \frac{|x|}{1+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \frac{|x+y|}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} &\leq \frac{|x|}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} + \frac{|y|}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{|x|}{1+x^2} + \frac{|y|}{1+y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$