

88年

## 台中區競試二解答

$$一、\because (x_1 + x_2)^2 \geq 4x_1x_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1x_2} \geq \frac{4}{x_1 + x_2}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} \geq \frac{4}{x_2 + x_3}$$

:

$$\frac{1}{x_n} + \frac{1}{x_1} \geq \frac{4}{x_n + x_1}$$

將以上的式子相加即可得證。

$$二、\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{BQ}^2 = (\overline{BP} + \overline{PQ})^2$$

$$= \overline{BP}^2 + \overline{PQ}^2 + 2\overline{BP} \cdot \overline{PQ}$$

$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{CP}^2 = (\overline{CQ} + \overline{PQ})^2$$

$$= \overline{CQ}^2 + \overline{PQ}^2 + 2\overline{CQ} \cdot \overline{PQ}$$

$$\therefore \overline{BC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 = \overline{BP}^2 + 2\overline{PQ}^2 + \overline{CQ}^2 + 2\overline{BP} \cdot \overline{PQ} + 2\overline{CQ} \cdot \overline{PQ}$$

另一方面，

$$\overline{BC}^2 = (\overline{BP} + \overline{PQ} + \overline{CQ})^2$$

$$= \overline{BP}^2 + \overline{PQ}^2 + \overline{CQ}^2 + 2\overline{BP} \cdot \overline{PQ} + 2\overline{PQ} \cdot \overline{CQ} + 2\overline{CQ} \cdot \overline{BP}$$

$$\therefore \overline{PQ}^2 = 2\overline{BP} \cdot \overline{CQ}$$

三、設夫收入  $a$  元，妻收入  $b$  元(i) 假設  $b \geq a$ ，令  $x = \frac{b}{a} \geq 1$ 

$$(1 + x^{1/p})^p = C_0^p + C_1^p x^{1/p} + C_2^p x^{2/p} + \dots + C_p^p x$$

$$= 1 + \square + x$$

其中  $\square$  為正數

$$\text{分母} = 2 \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \left| \frac{\cos k B \cos A - \cos k A \cos B}{\cos B - \cos A} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\sin(k-1)x}{\sin x} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{\sin(k+1)y}{\sin y} \right| \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\sin(k+1)x}{\sin x} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{\sin(k-1)y}{\sin y} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(k-1)(k+1) + \frac{1}{2}(k+1)(k-1) \text{ (由(i))} \\ &= k^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1+x^{1/p})^p &\geq 1+x \Rightarrow 1+x^{1/p} \geq (1+x)^{1/p} \\ &\Rightarrow a^{1/p} + b^{1/p} \geq (a+b)^{1/p} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 合併申報

四、列關係式：

$$\begin{cases} c^2 = a^2 + b^2 & \text{①} \\ a+b+c = 1000 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

以  $c = 1000 - a - b$  代入①

$$\text{可得 } (1000-a)(1000-b) = 2^5 \cdot 5^6$$

$$\text{恰只有 } \begin{cases} 1000-a = 5^4 \\ 1000-b = 5^2 \cdot 2^5 \end{cases} \text{ 適合 (或交換)}$$

$$\text{於是 } (a, b, c) = (200, 375, 425), (375, 200, 425)$$

五、設  $a = p+iq$ ,  $b = r+is$ , ( $p, q, r, s \in R$ )

$$\text{由假設知 } |p(1)| = |p(-1)| = |p(-i)| = |p(i)| = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{計算得知 } 4 &= |p(1)|^2 + |p(-1)|^2 + |p(i)|^2 + |p(-i)|^2 \\ &= 4 + 4(p^2 + q^2 + r^2 + s^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } p = q = r = s = 0, \text{ 即 } a = b = 0$$