

八十九學年度高級中學數學科能力競試  
高雄區試題 (一) 參考解答

1. 參考解答

明顯地

(i)  $\overline{PA} + \overline{PB} + \overline{PC} + \overline{PD} = \overline{AC} + \overline{BD} = 2\sqrt{2}$ . 且取  $p$  為  $\overline{AC}$  和  $\overline{BD}$  的交點時,

$$\overline{PA} + \overline{PB} + \overline{PC} + \overline{PD} = \overline{AC} + \overline{BD}$$

(ii) 延長  $\overline{CP}$  交於  $E$ ,  $\therefore \overline{ED} + \overline{EB} > \overline{PD} + \overline{PB}$ ,  $\overline{EA} + \overline{ED} > \overline{PA}$

$\therefore$  極小值為  $2\sqrt{2}$   $\therefore \overline{EA} + \overline{ED} + \overline{EB} + \overline{EC} > \overline{PA} + \overline{PB} + \overline{PC} + \overline{PD}$

(iii) 令  $E$  為邊上的一點

W.L.O.G, 假設  $\overline{AE} \leq \overline{ED}$  延長  $\overline{BA}$  取  $F$  使  $\overline{AF} = 1$

連接  $\overline{CF}$ ,  $\overline{EF}$  則  $\overline{AC} + \overline{AF} > \overline{EC} + \overline{EF} = \overline{EC} + \overline{EB}$

$$\therefore \overline{EC} + \overline{EB} + \overline{ED} + \overline{EA} \leq \overline{AC} + \overline{AF} + \overline{AD} = 2 + \sqrt{2}$$

取  $P = D$  則  $\overline{PA} + \overline{PB} + \overline{PC} + \overline{PD} = 2 + \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore$  極大值為  $2 + \sqrt{2}$

2. 參考解答

(pf)

(a)  $\therefore f$  為減函數  $\therefore f^{(2)}$  增函數

(i) 若  $x < f^{(2)}(x)$  則對所有的正偶數  $n$

$$x < f^{(2)}(x) < f^{(4)}(x) < \dots < f^{(n)}(x) \quad \therefore f^{(n)}(x) \neq x$$

(ii) 若  $x > f^{(2)}(x)$

$$\text{則 } x > f^{(2)}(x) > f^{(4)}(x) > \dots > f^{(n)}(x)$$

(b) 若  $x < f(x)$  則

$$f^{(i)} > f^{(i+1)} \quad i: \text{奇數}$$

$$f^{(i)} < f^{(i+1)} \quad i: \text{偶數}$$

故存在一正奇數  $n$  使得  $f^{(n)}(x) = x$  則  $f^{(n+1)} < f^{(n)} = x$

$$\therefore x = f[f^{(n-1)}] > f(x) \quad \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

### 3. 參考解答

$$(a) P(x=15) = \frac{f_{14}}{2^{15}} = \frac{377}{2^{15}}$$

$$(b) E(x) = 6$$

$$[f_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^x - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^x \right]]$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} xr^{x-1} = \frac{1}{(1-r)^2}$$

### 4. 參考解答

$$(1) \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}r(a+b+c) \quad (\text{內切圓})$$

$$\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{1}{2}bc \frac{a}{2k} \quad (\because \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{1}{2R})$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{2}r(a+b+c) = \frac{1}{4R}abc$$

以  $a=2R\sin A$ ,  $b=2R\sin B$ ,  $c=2R\sin C$  代入, 得

$$r(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C) = 4R\sin A \sin B \sin C$$

但  $(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C) = 4\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$  代入並化簡

$$\text{可得 } r = 4R\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$(2) a^2 - (b^2 + c^2)(1 - \cos A) = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A - (b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 + c^2)\cos A \\ = (b-c)^2\cos A \geq 0$$

$$\text{故 } a^2 \geq (b^2 + c^2)(1 - \cos A) = 2(b^2 + c^2)\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\text{同理 } b^2 \geq 2(c^2 + a^2)\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}, c^2 \geq 2(a^2 + b^2)\sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } a^2 b^2 c^2 \geq 8(a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2)(c^2 + a^2)\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{abc}{\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2)(c^2 + a^2)}} \geq 2\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{由 (1) } r = 4R\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \text{ 代入得 } \frac{abc}{\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2)(c^2 + a^2)}} \geq \frac{r}{2R}$$