

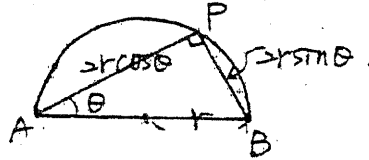
高雄市高級中學九十一學年度數學競賽複賽試題

競試(二)【參考解答】

一、【解】

如右圖，

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 3\overline{AP} + 4\overline{BP} &= 6r \cos \theta + 8r \sin \theta \\ &= 2r(3 \cos \theta + 4 \sin \theta) \\ &\leq 2r \cdot 5 = 10r \end{aligned}$$



$\therefore 3\overline{AP} + 4\overline{BP}$ 的最大值為 $10r$ 。

二、【解】

$\because \triangle ABP$ 與 $\triangle APE$ 同高，且 $\triangle BPD$ 與 $\triangle PDE$ 同高

$$\therefore a \triangle ABP : a \triangle APE = \overline{BP} : \overline{PE}$$

$$\text{且 } a \triangle BPD : a \triangle EPD = \overline{BP} : \overline{PE}$$

\therefore 令 $a \triangle EPD = x$

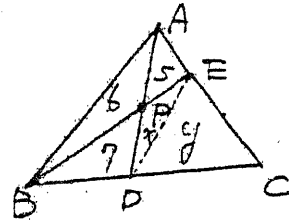
$$\text{則 } \frac{6}{5} = \frac{7}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{35}{6}$$

$$\text{同理可知： } \frac{a \triangle ABD}{a \triangle ADC} = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} = \frac{a \triangle BED}{a \triangle CED}$$

\therefore 令 $a \triangle CED = y$

$$\text{則 } \frac{13}{5+x+y} = \frac{7+x}{y} \Rightarrow y = \frac{5005}{6}$$

$$\therefore a \triangle ABC = 5 + 6 + 7 + x + y = 858.$$



三、【解】

$$(1) y = x^2 - (a+2)x + \frac{5}{4}(a+1)$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (a+2)^2 - 4 \times \frac{5}{4}(a+1)$$

$$= a^2 - a - 1.$$

\therefore 只有一個實根

$$\therefore \Delta = 0, \text{ 則 } a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$(2) \because a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\therefore a^2 = a + 1$$

$$a^3 = a^2 \cdot a = (a + 1)a = a^2 + a = 2a + 1$$

$$a^4 = a^3 \cdot a = (2a + 1) \cdot a = 2a^2 + a = 3a + 2$$

$$a^5 = a^4 \cdot a = (3a + 2) \cdot a = 3a^2 + 2a = 5a + 3$$

$$a^6 = a^5 \cdot a = (5a + 3) \cdot a = 5a^2 + 3a = 8a + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a^{18} &= (a^6)^3 = (8a + 5)^3 = (8a)^3 + 3(8a)^2 \cdot 5 + 3(8a) \cdot 5^2 + 5^3 \\ &= 8^3(2a + 1) + 15 \times 64(a + 1) + 75 \times 8a + 125 \\ &= 2584a + 1597 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because a^2 = a + 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} = a - 1$$

$$a^{-2} = (a - 1)^2 = a^2 - 2a + 1 = -a + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^{-6} &= (-a + 2)^3 = (-a)^3 + 3(-a)^2 \cdot 2 + 3(-a) \cdot 2^2 + 2^3 \\ &= -8a + 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a^{18} + 323a^{-6} = 2584a + 1597 + 323(-8a + 13) = 5796$$

四、【解】

$$(a) x = n + k + 1$$

$$y = k + 1$$

(b) $(k + 1)$ 個白球和 n 個黑球，由左到右，排成一列的排法可視為有：

$A_{k+1}, A_{k+2}, \dots, A_{k+n+1}$ 等 $n + 1$ 個互斥事件，其中

A_{k+1} ：左邊 $k + 1$ 個全部為白球，排法有 $\binom{k}{k}$

A_{k+2} ：左邊 $k + 2$ 個中，有 $k + 1$ 個白球，且第 $k + 2$ 個為白球，排法有 $\binom{k+1}{k}$ 。

⋮

$$2 \leq j \leq n + 1,$$

A_{k+j} : 左邊 $k+j$ 個中, 有 $k+1$ 個白球且第 $k+j$ 個為白球, 排法有

$$\binom{k+j-1}{k}$$

$$\therefore \binom{k}{k} + \binom{k+1}{k} + \dots + \binom{k+j-1}{k} + \dots + \binom{k+n}{k}$$

$$= \binom{k+n+1}{k}$$

五、【解】

設 S_0 之半徑為 r_0 ,

則 $5r_0 + 4r_0 = 24$

$\therefore r_0 = \frac{8}{3} \quad \therefore S_0 = \frac{64}{9}\pi$

$\overline{BO} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2 + 8^2} = \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{10} = a$

$\therefore \triangle BOD \sim \triangle BO_1D_1$, 令 r_1 為 S_1 之半徑

則 $\frac{r_0}{r_1} = \frac{a}{a - r_0 - r_1}$

$\Rightarrow r_1 = \left(\frac{a - r_0}{a + r_0}\right)r_0 = \left(\frac{11 - 2\sqrt{10}}{9}\right)r_0$

令 $w = \frac{11 - 2\sqrt{10}}{9}$

同理可得 $r_2 = \left(\frac{a - r_0}{a + r_0}\right)^2 r_0 = w^2 r_0$

$\therefore A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + \dots = r_0^2 \pi + (wr_0)^2 \pi + (w^2 r_0)^2 \pi + \dots$

$= r_0^2 \pi \left(\frac{1}{1 - w^2}\right)$

$= \frac{64}{9} \pi \cdot \frac{81}{44\sqrt{10} - 80} = \frac{144\pi}{11\sqrt{10} - 20} = \frac{8(11\sqrt{10} + 20)}{45}$

$\therefore A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + \dots = \frac{8(11\sqrt{10} + 20)}{45}$

