

臺灣省北部第四區高級中學九十一學年度

數學科能力競賽試題(一) 【參考解答】(新竹高中)

1. 【參考解答】:

$$(a) \sin \theta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}.$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{2(t^2-1)^2 + 12t(t^2-1) + 16t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} \\ &= 2\cos^2 \theta - 6\sin \theta \cos \theta + 4\sin^2 \theta \\ &= 2 \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} - 3\sin 2\theta + 4 \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \\ &= \cos 2\theta - 3\sin 2\theta + 3 \\ &= \sqrt{10} \cos(2\theta + \alpha) + 3 \end{aligned}$$

所以最大值為 $\sqrt{10} + 3$, 最小值為 $-\sqrt{10} + 3$.

2. 【參考解答】:

(a) 設 $\overline{AE} = x$, $\overline{BE} = y$, $\overline{BE} : \overline{EP} = 1 : \mu$, 則 $\overline{CE} = \lambda x$, $\overline{PE} = \mu y$.

因為 $|\Delta PBD| = |\Delta PCE| = |\Delta PAF|$, 且 $|\Delta PAF| = \frac{\overline{FP}}{\overline{CP}} \cdot |\Delta PAC| = \frac{\overline{FP}}{\overline{CP}} \cdot \frac{x + \lambda x}{\lambda x} \cdot |\Delta PCE|$,
所以

$$\frac{\overline{FP}}{\overline{CP}} = \frac{\lambda}{1 + \lambda}. \quad (1)$$

同理, 亦可由 $|\Delta PBD| = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{BC}} \cdot |\Delta PCB| = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{BC}} \cdot \frac{y + \mu y}{\mu y} \cdot |\Delta PEC|$ 得

$$\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\mu}{1 + \mu}. \quad (2)$$

由孟氏定理可知(考慮 ΔFBC), $\frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{BD}} \cdot \frac{\overline{BA}}{\overline{AF}} \cdot \frac{\overline{FP}}{\overline{PC}} = 1$, 因而由(1), (2)可得

$$\frac{2\mu + 1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{1 + \lambda} \cdot \frac{\overline{BA}}{\overline{AF}} = 1. \quad (3)$$

又由孟氏定理(考慮 ΔEAB)可得 $\frac{\overline{BF}}{\overline{AF}} \cdot \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{EC}} \cdot \frac{\overline{EP}}{\overline{BP}} = 1$, 因而可得

$$\left(1 + \frac{\overline{BA}}{\overline{AF}}\right) \cdot \frac{\lambda + 1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\mu}{\mu + 1} = 1. \quad (4)$$

由(3), (4)可得 $\frac{\lambda(\mu + 1)}{\mu(\lambda + 1)} - 1 = \frac{\mu(\lambda + 1)}{\lambda(2\mu + 1)}$, 即 $\frac{\lambda - \mu}{\mu(\lambda + 1)} = \frac{\mu(\lambda + 1)}{\lambda(2\mu + 1)}$, 所以

$$\mu^2(\lambda+1)^2 = (\lambda-\mu)\lambda(2\mu+1). \quad (5)$$

再由孟氏定理(考慮 $\triangle EBC$)可得 $\frac{CD}{BD} \cdot \frac{BP}{EP} \cdot \frac{EA}{CA} = 1$; 因此由(2)可得

$$\frac{2\mu+1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\mu+1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\lambda} = 1,$$

$$\mu^2(\lambda+1) = (2\mu+1)(\mu+1). \quad (6)$$

將(6)代入(5)可得

$$(\lambda+1)(2\mu+1)(\mu+1) = (\lambda-\mu)\lambda(2\mu+1);$$

$$\lambda^2 - \mu\lambda = \lambda\mu + \lambda + \mu + 1;$$

$$\mu(2\lambda+1) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1.$$

所以

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1}{2\lambda + 1}, \quad \mu + 1 = \frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda}{2\lambda + 1}, \quad 2\mu + 1 = \frac{2\lambda^2 - 1}{2\lambda - 1}, \quad \lambda - \mu = \frac{(\lambda - 1)^2}{2\lambda + 1}. \quad (7)$$

將這些代入(5), 再化簡可得

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1) = 0.$$

所以 $\lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1 = 0$. 若 $\lambda = 1$, 則 $\mu = \frac{\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1}{2\lambda + 1} = -\frac{1}{3} < 0$, 此為不可能;

所以, $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1 = 0$.

(b) 我們現在證明: $|\triangle CEP| = |\triangle ABC|$.

$$|\triangle CEP| = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1} |\triangle APC| = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1} \mu |\triangle ABC| = |\triangle ABC|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu = \frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda\mu = \lambda+1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1)}{2\lambda + 1} = \lambda + 1 \quad (\text{由(7)})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1 = 0.$$

由(b)知此成立, 所以 $|\triangle CEP| = |\triangle ABC|$.

3. 【參考解答】:

(a) 對一般的 n , 我們可取 $a_k = -k, \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, a_n = C_2^n + 1$, 則此例子中恰有 $n-1$ 組的 $a_i + a_j$ 是正整數($a_k + a_n \geq 1, \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$). 由此可得 $f(n) \leq n-1, \forall n = 2, 3, \dots$.

(b) 由(a)知 $f(4) \leq 3$. $f(4) \leq 2$, 若則存在四個相異數 $a_1 < a_2 < a_3 < a_4$, 使得 $a_1 + \dots + a_4 \geq 1$ 且

$$a_1 + a_4 \leq 0 \quad (\text{因為 } a_1 + a_4 < a_2 + a_4 < a_3 + a_4)$$

$$a_2 + a_3 \leq 0 \quad (\text{因為 } a_2 + a_3 < a_2 + a_4 < a_3 + a_4)$$

由此可得 $1 \leq a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = (a_1 + a_4) + (a_2 + a_3) \leq 0$, 矛盾! 故, $f(4) = 3$.

(c) 我們利用數學歸納法證明: 對任一偶數 $n, f(n) \geq n-1 \Rightarrow f(n+2) \geq n+1$. 對於任意整數 $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_{n+2}$, 使得 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n+2} \geq 1$. 若 $a_1 + a_{n+2} \geq 1$, 則 $a_k + a_{n+2} \geq 1$,

$\forall k=2,3,\dots,n+1$; 於是至少有 $n+1$ 組的和 a_i+a_j 是正整數. 若 $a_1+a_{n+2}\leq 0$, 則 $a_2+a_3+\dots+a_{n+1}\geq 1$; 由數學歸納法之假設可得至少有 $n-1$ 組的和 a_i+a_j 是正整數, 其中 $2\leq i<j\leq n+1$. 此時, $a_{n+2}+a_{n+1}>a_{n+2}+a_n\geq 1$, 所以共至少可得 $n+1$ 組的和 a_i+a_j 是正整數. 故 $f(n+2)\geq n+1$. 由 $f(4)\geq 3$, 可推得 $f(6)\geq 5$, $f(8)\geq 7$, \dots , $f(2002)\geq 2001$. 因此由(a)知 $f(2002)=2001$.