

九十六學年度高雄市高級中學數學科能力競賽試題（二）

【參考解答】

1. 【參考解答】

$$\text{令 } |\overline{PD}| = |\overline{PE}| = |\overline{PF}| = d$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta BPC}{\Delta BAC} = \frac{d}{d+\alpha}, \quad \frac{\Delta CPA}{\Delta CBA} = \frac{d}{d+\beta}, \quad \frac{\Delta APB}{\Delta ACB} = \frac{d}{d+\gamma}$$

$$\text{又 } \Delta BPC + \Delta CPA + \Delta APB = \Delta ABC$$

$$\therefore \text{得 } \frac{d}{d+\alpha} + \frac{d}{d+\beta} + \frac{d}{d+\gamma} = 1$$

$$\text{通分母整理得 } 2d^3 + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)d^2 - \alpha\beta\gamma = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \alpha\beta\gamma = 441。$$

2. 【參考解答】

過 C 作平行 \overline{DA} 直線交 \overline{AB} 於 P ，

解得梯形 $ABCD$ 之高為 $\frac{60}{13}$ 。

$$\text{梯形面積} = \frac{1}{2}(39+52) \times \frac{60}{13} = 210。$$

3. 【參考解答】

$$1/99 = 1/3 * 3/6 * 6/9 * \dots * 93/96 * 96/99 < 1/3 * 4/6 * \dots * 97/99。$$

Let $A = 1/3 * 4/6 * 7/9 * \dots * 94/96 * 97/99$ and

$$B = 3/4 * 6/7 * 9/10 * \dots * 96/97 * 99/100.$$

We have that $A < B$.

Then $A * A < A * B = 1/100$. We can only get $A < 1/10$.

In order to get $A < 1/15$, we need to decrease the item $3/4$ in B to $1/3$.

Now, let $C = 1/3 * 6/7 * 9/10 * \dots * 96/97 * 99/100$.

We have that $A < C$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence } A * A < A * C &= 1/3 * 4/6 * 7/9 * \dots * 94/96 * 97/99 * \\ & 1/3 * 6/7 * 9/10 * \dots * 96/97 * 99/100 \\ &= 1/3 * 4 * 1/3 * 1/100 = 4/900 = 1/225 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $A * A < 1/225 = (1/15) * (1/15)$, i.e., $A < 1/15$.

4. 【參考解答—法 1】

$$\text{令 } x+y+z=0 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$3x+y+z=0 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$4x+dy+2z+e=0 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$\text{設所共之線的方向數為 } (a,b,c) \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$(1)(4) \Rightarrow 0 = (3,1,1) \cdot (a,b,c) = 3a+b+c \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$(2)(4) \Rightarrow 0 = (1,1,1) \cdot (a,b,c) = a+b+c \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$(3)(4) \Rightarrow (4,d,2) \cdot (a,b,c) = 4a+bd+2c \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

$$(5)(6) \Rightarrow 2a=0 \Rightarrow a=0 \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$(5)(6)(7)(8) \Rightarrow b+c=0 \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

$$bd+2c=0 \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

$$(9) \Rightarrow b=-c \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

$$(10)(11) \Rightarrow 0 = (-c)d+2c = c(2-d)$$

$$\Rightarrow c=0 \text{ 或 } 2=d \dots\dots\dots (12)$$

若 $c=0$ 則 $(11) \Rightarrow b=0$ 知 $(a,b,c) = (0,0,0)$ 無意義。

故 $c \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2=d$

$$(11)(8) \Rightarrow \text{方向數 } (a,b,c) = (0,-c,c)$$

$$\text{以 } (0,-1,1) \text{ 代之, 則 } (1)(2) \Rightarrow 2x=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \dots\dots\dots$$

$$(13)$$

$$(3)(12) \Rightarrow 4x-2x+e=0 \dots\dots\dots (14)$$

$$(13)(14) \Rightarrow e=0 \dots\dots\dots (15)$$

$$(14)(15) \Rightarrow d+e=2+0=2$$

【法 2】：令 $k(3x+y+z)+(x+y+z)=0$

$$\Rightarrow k(3k+1)x+(k+1)y+(k+1)z=0 \text{ 與 } 4x+dy+2z+e=0 \text{ 比較係數得 } d=0、$$

$$3k+1=4\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow k=1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$(1)(2) \Rightarrow d+e=2。$$

5. 【參考解答】

$$x^2+4y^2+9z^2-4xy+\alpha yz+\beta xz-28=0 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$1 \quad -2 \quad 3$$

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$$(1) \Rightarrow 0 = [(x-2y+3z)+d_1][(x-2y+3z)+d_2]$$

$$= (x-2y+3z)^2 + (d_1+d_2)(x-2y+3z) + d_1d_2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$(1) (2) \Rightarrow d_1+d_2=0 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$d_1d_2 = -28 \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$\alpha = -12, \beta = 6 \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow d_1 = -d_2 \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

$$(4) (6) \Rightarrow d_1^2 = 28 \Rightarrow d_1 = \pm 2\sqrt{7}$$

令 $d_1 = 2\sqrt{7}$, $d_2 = -2\sqrt{7}$ 則此二平面分別為 $x-2y+3z+2\sqrt{7}=0$ 、

$$x-2y+3z-2\sqrt{7}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{此二平行平面之距離} = \frac{|2\sqrt{7} - (-2\sqrt{7})|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -6$$