

九十七學年度台南區

高級中學數學及自然科能力競賽

數學科筆試(二)【參考解答】

1. 【解】 $3\ell + 4m + 5n = 12$ ，利用柯西不等式得 $\frac{144}{50} \leq \ell^2 + m^2 + n^2$ 。

$$\ell = \frac{36}{50} \quad m = \frac{48}{50} \quad n = \frac{60}{50}$$

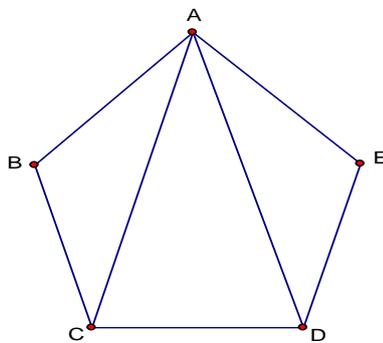
2. 【解】設 $x^2 + 18x + 30 = t$ 代入原方程式，解得 $t = 10$ 或 $t = -4$ (不合)
再解得原方程式所有實根乘積為 20

3. 【解】由右圖可知

$$\left(\frac{\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE}}{\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE} \cdot \cos 36^\circ}{\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \cos 36^\circ} \right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{AC^2}$$

利用餘弦定理得

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AC}^2 &= \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2\overline{AB} \times \overline{BC} \times \cos 108^\circ \\ &= 2a^2 + 2a^2 \sin 18^\circ \\ &= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} a^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AE}}{\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}} \right)^2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



4. 【解】設另一根為 α ，

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + (2 - \sqrt{3}) = \tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ \alpha(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{又 } (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\because 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore \sin \theta < \cos \theta)$$

5. 【解】

$$f(x-1) = x^n + x^{n-1} + \cdots + x^2 + x + 1$$

x 用 $x+1$ 代

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x+1)^n + (x+1)^{n-1} + (x+1)^{n-2} + \cdots + (x+1)^2 + (x+1) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^{n+1} - 1}{(x+1) - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^{n+1} - 1}{x}$$

$$\because (x+1)^{n+1} = \binom{n+1}{0}x^{n+1} + \binom{n+1}{1}x^n + \binom{n+1}{2}x^{n-1} + \binom{n+1}{3}x^{n-2} + \cdots + \binom{n+1}{n-1}x^2 + \binom{n+1}{n}x + \binom{n+1}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \binom{n+1}{0}x^n + \binom{n+1}{1}x^{n-1} + \binom{n+1}{2}x^{n-2} + \binom{n+1}{3}x^{n-3} + \cdots + \binom{n+1}{n-2}x^2 + \binom{n+1}{n-1}x + \binom{n+1}{n}$$

又已知 $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \binom{n+1}{n-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = \binom{23+1}{23-3} = \binom{24}{20} = 10626$$