

## 九十七學年度台中區

### 高級中學數學及自然科能力競賽

#### 數學科筆試(二)【參考解答】

##### 一、【解】

設  $D, E$  為圓心，作  $\overline{EH}$  交  $\overline{BD}$  於  $H$ ，直角  $\triangle EFA \cong$  直角  $\triangle EHD$

$$\overline{HE} = \overline{BC}, \quad \overline{HD} = 35 - 1 = 34, \quad \overline{DE} = 35 + 1 = 36.$$

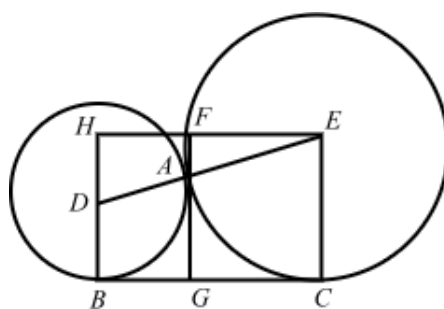
畢氏定理得  $\overline{DE}^2 = \overline{HD}^2 + \overline{HE}^2$

$$\overline{HE} = \sqrt{36^2 - 34^2} = 2\sqrt{35}$$

$$\frac{\overline{FA}}{\overline{HD}} = \frac{35}{36}, \quad \overline{FA} = \frac{35 \cdot 34}{36}, \quad \overline{AG} = 35 - \overline{FA} = \frac{35}{18}$$

$$\frac{\overline{FE}}{\overline{HE}} = \frac{35}{36}, \quad \overline{FE} = \frac{35}{36} \cdot 2\sqrt{35} = \overline{GC}$$

從畢氏定理得  $\overline{AC} = \sqrt{\overline{AG}^2 + \overline{GC}^2} = \frac{70}{6}$ .



##### 二、【解】

設三角形的面積為  $\Delta$ ，則三邊長為  $a = 6\Delta$ ， $b = 10\Delta$ ， $c = 14\Delta$ 。令

$$s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) = 15\Delta。因 \Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}，得 \Delta = 15\sqrt{3}\Delta^2 或 \Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{45}。$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{6}{45}\sqrt{3}, \quad b = \frac{10}{45}\sqrt{3}, \quad c = \frac{14}{45}\sqrt{3}。$$

##### 三、【解】

(a)  $C_3^4 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{27}{64} = P(Aa \times Aa) = P$  (父母皆為  $Aa$ )

(b) 令  $K_3^4$  表示 4 小孩中 3 個為顯性

只有  $Aa \times Aa$  及  $Aa \times aa$  這兩種組合會產生  $K_3^4$  的情形

	<i>Aa</i>	<i>Aa</i>	<i>AA</i>
<i>aa</i>	<i>Aa</i>	<i>Aa</i> <i>aa</i>	<i>Aa</i>
<i>Aa</i>		<i>AA</i> <i>Aa</i> <i>Aa</i>	<i>AA</i> <i>Aa</i>
<i>AA</i>			<i>AA</i>

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Aa \times Aa \mid K_3^4) &= \frac{P(K_3^4 \cap Aa \times Aa)}{P(K_3^4)} \\
&= \frac{P(K_3^4 \cap Aa \times Aa)P(Aa \times Aa)}{P(K_3^4 \mid Aa \times Aa)P(Aa \times Aa) + P(K_3^4 \mid Aa \times aa)P(Aa \times aa)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{27}{64} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{27}{64} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + C_3^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2} = \frac{\frac{27}{64 \cdot 4}}{\frac{27}{64 \cdot 4} + \frac{27}{64 \cdot 4}} = \frac{27}{43}.
\end{aligned}$$

#### 四、【解】

這四個人選擇某一道小菜的方式有  $2^4 - 2 = 14$  種(扣除掉各人都選及各人都不選這兩種情形), 故可能方式共  $14^2 = 2^{12}7^{12}$ 。

#### 五、【解】

$$\text{令 } f_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k 2^{2n-2k} \binom{2n-k+1}{k}$$

$$f_0 = 1, f_1 = 2, f_2 = 3, \dots$$

$$\therefore f_n = n + 1$$

$$\therefore f_{100} = 100 + 1 = 101$$

$$\text{事實上 } f_n = 2f_{n-1} - f_{n-2}. \text{ 令 } g_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k 2^{2n-2k} \binom{2n-k}{k}$$

$$\text{使用等式 } \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \binom{n}{k+1} + \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\text{得 } g_{n+1} = 4f_n - g_n \quad (1)$$

$$f_{n+1} = g_{n+1} - f_n \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 (2) 得 } g_{n+1} = f_{n+1} + f_n$$

代回 (1) 得

$$f_{n+1} + f_n = 4f_n - (f_n + f_{n-1}) \Rightarrow f_{n+1} = 2f_n - f_{n-1}.$$