

高雄市九十八學年度
高級中學數理及資訊學科能力競賽

(數學科筆試一參考解答)

[問題一]：

$$2^a + 2^b + 2^c + 2^d = 10.625$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{a+3} + 2^{b+3} + 2^{c+3} + 2^{d+3} = 85 \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow d+3=0 \text{ 即 } d=-3 \quad (2)$$

$$(1)(2) \Rightarrow 2^{a+3} + 2^{b+3} + 2^{c+3} = 84 \Rightarrow 2^{a+1} + 2^{b+1} + 2^{c+1} = 21 \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow c+1=0 \text{ 即 } c=-1 \quad (4)$$

$$(3)(4) \Rightarrow 2^{a+1} + 2^{b+1} = 20 \quad (5)$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow 2^{a-2} + 2^{b-2} = 5 \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \Rightarrow b-2=0 \text{ 即 } b=2 \quad (7)$$

$$(6)(7) \Rightarrow 2^{a-2} = 4 \Rightarrow a-2=2 \text{ 即 } a=4$$

故整數解 $(a, b, c, d) = (-3, -1, 2, 4)$ 。

[問題二]：

設 $\triangle ABC$ 的三邊長分別為 a, b, c ，由題意知 $a+b+c=9 \Rightarrow b+c=9-a$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos 60^\circ = b^2 + c^2 - bc = (b+c)^2 - 3bc$$

$$\Rightarrow bc = 27 - 6a$$

設 b, c 為二次方程式 $x^2 - (9-a)x + (27-6a) = 0$ 之兩根，

\therefore 兩根皆為正

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 9-a > 0 \\ 27-6a > 0 \\ (9-a)^2 - 4(27-6a) \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } a > 0 \Rightarrow 3 \leq a < \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow bc \leq 9$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 面積 } \Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} bc \leq \frac{9}{4} \sqrt{3}, \text{ 故 } \triangle ABC \text{ 面積的最大值為 } \frac{9}{4} \sqrt{3}。$$

[問題三]：

$$\begin{cases} \log_{10}(2000xy) = 4 + \log_{10} x \cdot \log_{10} y \dots\dots\dots(1) \\ \log_{10}(2yz) = 1 + \log_{10} y \cdot \log_{10} z \dots\dots\dots(2) \\ \log_{10}(zx) = \log_{10} z \cdot \log_{10} x \dots\dots\dots(3) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \log_{10}(2000xy) = 3 + \log_{10}(2xy)$$

分別代入(1)，(2)，得 $\log_{10} x - \log_{10} z - \log_{10} x \log_{10} y + \log_{10} y \log_{10} z = 0$

整理、分解因式 $\rightarrow (1 - \log_{10} y) \cdot (\log_{10} x - \log_{10} z) = 0$

解得 $y = 10$ (不合) 或 $x = z$

將 $x = z$ 代入(3)式，解得 $x = 1$ 或 $x = 100$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 5 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = 100 \\ y = 20 \\ z = 100 \end{cases} \quad \therefore x + y + z = 7 \text{ 或 } x + y + z = 220$$

[問題四]： $\sqrt{a_n a_{n-2}} - \sqrt{a_{n-1} a_{n-2}} = 2a_{n-1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a_{n-2}} (\sqrt{a_n} - \sqrt{a_{n-1}}) = 2a_{n-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a_n} - \sqrt{a_{n-1}} = \frac{2a_{n-1}}{\sqrt{a_{n-2}}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a_n} = \frac{2a_{n-1}}{\sqrt{a_{n-2}}} + \sqrt{a_{n-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a_n} = \sqrt{a_{n-1}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}{\sqrt{a_{n-2}}} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow a_n = a_{n-1} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}{\sqrt{a_{n-2}}} + 1 \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = a_2 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{a_2}}{\sqrt{a_1}} + 1 \right)^2 = 1 \times 3^2 = (1 \times 3)^2 = [(2-1)(2^2-1)]^2$$

$$a_4 = a_3 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{a_3}}{\sqrt{a_2}} + 1 \right)^2 = (1 \times 3)^2 \times \left(\frac{2 \times 3}{1} + 1 \right)^2 = (1 \times 3 \times 7)^2 = [(2-1)(2^2-1)(2^3-1)]^2$$

依此類推

$$\Rightarrow a_n = [1 \times 3 \times 7 \times \cdots \times (2^{n-1} - 1)]^2 = [(2-1)(2^2-1)(2^3-1) \cdots (2^{n-1}-1)]^2$$

$$\text{得知} \Rightarrow a_n = [(2-1)(2^2-1)(2^3-1) \cdots (2^{n-1}-1)]^2$$

[問題五]：

$$1 = ab + bc + ca + 2abc$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 = ab + bc + ca + 2abc + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 + ab + bc + ca + 2(a+b+c) = 2abc + 2(ab+bc+ca) + 2(a+b+c) + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (b+1)(c+1) + (c+1)(a+1) + (a+1)(b+1) = 2(a+1)(b+1)(c+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{c+1} = 2$$

設 x, y 皆為正實數，則由算幾不等式，得 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq \frac{4}{x+y}$ ，且當 $x = y$ 時等號成立。

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4a+1} \geq \frac{1}{a+1}, \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4b+1} \geq \frac{1}{b+1}, \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4c+1} \geq \frac{1}{c+1}$$

將三式相加，可得：

$$1 + \frac{1}{4a+1} + \frac{1}{4b+1} + \frac{1}{4c+1} \geq \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{c+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4a+1} + \frac{1}{4b+1} + \frac{1}{4c+1} \geq 1 \quad (\because \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{c+1} = 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4b+1)(4c+1) + (4c+1)(4a+1) + (4a+1)(4b+1) \geq (4a+1)(4b+1)(4c+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16(ab+bc+ca) + 8(a+b+c) + 3 \geq 64abc + 16(ab+bc+ca) + 4(a+b+c) + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(a+b+c) + 2 \geq 64abc$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(a+b+c) + 1 \geq 32abc$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ca} + \frac{1}{2abc} \geq 16$$

而當 $3 = 4a+1, 3 = 4b+1, 3 = 4c+1$ ，即 $a = b = c = \frac{1}{2}$ 時，

等號成立。