

九十八學年度台灣省第五區(台中區)
高級中學數理及資訊學科能力競賽
(數學科筆試二參考解答)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{一、} & (1.1)^2 + (1.2)^2 + (1.3)^2 + \cdots + (3.1)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{100} \times (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 30^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{100} \times \left(\frac{3 \times 1 \times 31}{6} + \frac{6 \times 3 \times 31}{6} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{2}{6} (3 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + \cdots + 3 \times 30) \\
 &= 100.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{二、由 } (x+y+z)^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy+yz+zx) \\
 &= 1 + 2(xy+yz+zx)
 \end{aligned}$$

知 $xy+yz+zx$ 有最小值時， $(x+y+z)^2$ 亦得最小值；反之亦然。

因為 $(x+y+z)^2$ 的最小值發生在 $x+y+z=0$ ，此時 $xy+yz+zx = -\frac{1}{2}$ ，故

$xy+yz+zx$ 的最小值為 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 。

三、設 $M(3,3,0)$ 為 \overline{BD} 中點，此題即在 \overline{BC} 上取一點 M_1 ，使得 $\triangle BMM_1 = \frac{1}{3} \triangle BDC$ 。

設 $M_2 \in \overline{BD}$ 且 $\overline{BM_2} : \overline{M_2D} = 1:2$ ，即由分點公式可知

$$M_2 \left(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0 \right),$$

過 M_2 作一平行 \overline{MC} 的直線，交 \overline{BC} 於一點 M_1 ，此 M_1 為所求

$\therefore M_1 \in \overline{BC}$ ，設 $M_1 (t, 2t, 0)$

$$\therefore \overline{M_1M_2} // \overline{MC} \Rightarrow \frac{t-\frac{8}{3}}{1} = \frac{2t-\frac{10}{3}}{1} \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore M_1\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$\therefore \overline{AM}: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z-1}{-1}, \quad \text{i.e. } \overline{AM}: \begin{cases} x-y=0 \\ x+3z-3=0 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 過 \overline{AM} 的平面 E 可設為

$$x - y + \alpha(x - 3z - 3) = 0$$

平面 E 包含直線 \overline{AM} 且過 $M_1\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, 0\right)$, 代入上式可得 $\alpha = -\frac{2}{7}$

$$\therefore E: 5x - 7y - 6z + 6 = 0.$$

四、 $\therefore \frac{1}{2^{\lfloor \sqrt{a^2} \rfloor}}, \frac{1}{2^{\lfloor \sqrt{a^2+1} \rfloor}}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^{\lfloor \sqrt{a^2+2a} \rfloor}}$ 的值均為 $\frac{1}{2^a}$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor}} = \frac{3}{2^1} + \frac{5}{2^2} + \frac{7}{2^3} + \dots$$

$$\text{令 } s = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2^2} + \frac{7}{2^3} + \frac{9}{2^4} + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s}{2} = \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \frac{7}{2^4} + \dots \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{2}{2^4} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\therefore s = 5.$$

五、將 $x^2(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) + y^2(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta) + iz = 0$

除以 i 得到

$$x^2(-i \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) + y^2(-i \cos \beta + \sin \beta) + z = 0$$

$$\text{又 } x^2 + y^2 + z = 0$$

將兩式相減得

$$\begin{aligned} & [(1 - \sin \alpha) + i \cos \alpha]x^2 + [(1 - \sin \beta) + i \cos \beta]y^2 \\ &= [(1 - \sin \alpha)x^2 - (1 - \sin \beta)y^2] + i[\cos \alpha x^2 - \cos \beta y^2] \end{aligned}$$

$\because x^2 > 0, y^2 > 0$ 且 $1 - \sin \alpha \leq 0, 1 - \sin \beta \leq 0$ ，所以

$1 - \sin \alpha$ 及 $1 - \sin \beta$ 皆需為 0

$$\text{此時 } \alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \pi \circ$$

六、所求的事件的機率為

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^3 P(k \text{ 隻停在漏電的電線桿且 } 5-k \text{ 隻停在另 2 根不漏電的電線桿}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^3 C_k^5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^k \cdot C_2^3 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{5-k} - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{5-k}\right] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^3 C_k^5 \cdot C_2^3 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5 - \sum_{k=0}^3 C_k^5 \cdot C_2^3 \frac{2^{k+1}}{5^5} \\ &= 78 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5 - 786 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^5 \\ &= \frac{342}{625} \circ \end{aligned}$$