

1. 3 年 4 班 27 號 施佑宜

$$\begin{cases} 2^y = 11x^2 + 2004 & \cdots\cdots\textcircled{1} \\ y = 3^{x^2+a} - 16 & \cdots\cdots\textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

\therefore 由 $\textcircled{1}$ 知 y 必 >1

\therefore 可知 y 必為固定之一正數，而所對應的 x 為等值異號的兩解
(y 若有二解，則所對應的 x 有 4 解 \Rightarrow 不合)

\therefore 所得解形式為 $(+M, N), (-M, N)$

故設 A, B 為 $(\alpha, \beta), (\alpha + u, \beta)$ 代入 $\textcircled{1}$

$$\begin{cases} 2^\beta = 11\alpha^2 + 2004 \\ 2^\beta = 11(\alpha + u)^2 + 2004 = 11\alpha^2 + 88\alpha + 176 + 2004 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } 88\alpha + 176 = 0, \alpha = -2$$

故設 A, B 為 $(-2, 11), (2, 11)$ 代回 $\textcircled{2}$

$$\text{得 } 11 = 3^{u+a} - 16 \Rightarrow 3^{u+a} = 27 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

2. 1 年 26 班 28 號 蕭金佑

$$x^2(y-1) + y^2(x-1) = 1, \text{ 令 } x+y=a, xy=b$$

$$\text{原方程式} \Rightarrow ab - (a^2 - 2b) = 1 \Rightarrow ab - a^2 + (1 - 2b) = 0$$

$$\therefore a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore \Delta = b^2 - 4(1 - 2b) = t^2, t \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow (b-4)^2 - t^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} b+t-4 & 10 & -2 \\ \hline b-t-4 & 2 & -10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} b & 2 & -10 \\ \hline t & 4 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\text{當 } b=2 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a=3, -1$$

$$\text{若 } a=3, b=2 \text{ 則 } \begin{cases} x+y=3 \\ xy=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$$

若 $a=-1, b=2$ 則無解

$$\text{當 } b=-10 \Rightarrow a^2 + 10a + 21 = 0 \Rightarrow a=-3, -7$$

$$\text{若 } a=-3, b=-10 \text{ 則 } \begin{cases} x+y=-3 \\ xy=-10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-5 \\ y=2 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-5 \end{cases}$$

若 $a=-7, b=-10$ 則無整數解

3. 依題意， $f(n) \in \mathbb{N}$ 之嚴格增函數 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ，且 $f(f(n))=3n$

$$(1) f(f(1))=3 \text{ 且 } f(1) \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \text{ 若 } f(1)=1 \Rightarrow f(f(1))=f(1)=1 \neq 3 \quad \therefore \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 若 } f(1)=3 \Rightarrow f(f(1))=f(3)=3 \quad \therefore \rightarrow \leftarrow (\because f \text{ 為嚴格增函數})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1)=2 \Rightarrow f(f(1))=f(2)=3$$

$$(2) \therefore f(f(n))=3n \Rightarrow f(f(f(n)))=f(3n)=3f(n)$$

$$\therefore f(3^k)=3f(3^{k-1})=\cdots=3^k \cdot f(1)=2 \cdot 3^k, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(2 \cdot 3^k)=3 \cdot f(2 \cdot 3^{k-1})=\cdots=3^k \cdot f(2)=3^{k+1}, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\therefore f(2 \cdot 3^k) - f(3^k) = 3^k \text{ 且 } 2 \cdot 3^k - 3^k = 3^k, f(n+1) \geq f(1)+1$$

$$\therefore f(3^k+l) = 2 \cdot 3^k + l, l=1, 2, 3, \cdots, 3^k$$

(3)由(2)之結果： $f(3^k+l)=2 \cdot 3^k+l$

$\Rightarrow f(2 \cdot 3^k+l)=f(f(3^k+l))=3(3^k+l)=3^{k+1}+3l, l=1,2,\dots,3^k$

$\Rightarrow f(2004)=f(2 \cdot 3^6+446)=3^7+3 \cdot 446=3825$

4. ① $b_n=b_1+(n-1) \cdot d=1+(n-1) \cdot 3=3n-2$

$\{b_n\} \Rightarrow 1,4,7,10,\dots,3n-2$

$$S_n = \log_a(1+1) + \log_a\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right) + \log_a\left(1+\frac{1}{7}\right) + \dots + \log_a\left(1+\frac{1}{3n-2}\right)$$

$$= \log_a\left[\left(1+1\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{7}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{1}{3n-2}\right)\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \log_a b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \log_a [3(n+1) - 2] = \frac{1}{3} \log_a (3n+1) = \log_a \sqrt[3]{3n+1}$$

②故比 $(1+1)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{7}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{1}{3n-2}\right)$ 與 $\sqrt[3]{3n+1}$ 大小

$n=1 \quad (1+1) > \sqrt[3]{3n+1}$

$n=2 \quad (1+1)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right) > \sqrt[3]{3 \times 2 + 1} = \sqrt[3]{7}$

設 $n=k$ 時成立 $(1+1)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{7}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{1}{3k-2}\right) > \sqrt[3]{3k+1}$

$n=k+1$ 時

$$(1+1)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{7}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{1}{3k-2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{3k+1}\right) > \sqrt[3]{3k+1}\left(1+\frac{1}{3k+1}\right) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3k+1}(3k+2)}{3k+1}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{3k+1}(3k+2)}{3k+1}\right]^3 - (\sqrt[3]{3k+1})^3 = \frac{(3k+2)^3 - (3k+4)(3k+1)^2}{(3k+1)^2} = \frac{9k+4}{(3k+1)^2} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[3]{3k+1}(3k+2)}{(3k+1)^2} > \sqrt[3]{3k+1} = \sqrt[3]{3(k+1)+1} \quad \text{故得證}$$

$n=k+1$ 時 成立

由對數函數的單調性得之

故 $a>1$ 時 $S_n > \frac{1}{3} \log_a b_{n+1}$

$0 < a < 1$ 時 $S_n < \frac{1}{3} \log_a b_{n+1}$

5. $\therefore \begin{cases} b_n + b_{n+1} = a_n & \dots\dots ① \\ b_n \cdot b_{n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n & \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$

由②知 $b_{n+1} \cdot b_{n+2} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1}$

$$\frac{③}{②}$$

$$\frac{b_{n+2}}{b_n} = \frac{1}{3} \quad r = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \{b_n\} \text{等比數列}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n + b_{n+1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n+1} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_{2i+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_{2i} \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_{2i} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_{2i+1} \right) \\ &= 2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_{2i+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_{2i} \right) - b_1 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{k}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}k}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \right) - k \\ &= 3k + \frac{1}{k} - k = \frac{2k^2 + 1}{k} \end{aligned}$$