

台灣省立台中一中 合作盃數學金頭腦

第七次有獎徵答參考答案

1. 設 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(x)$ 是以 2 為周期之偶函數 (即 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x+2) = f(x), f(-x) = f(x)$)

當 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 時, $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{1998}}$, 試比較 $f(\frac{98}{19}), f(\frac{101}{17}), f(\frac{104}{15})$ 之大小.

「解」根據已知條件可得

$$f\left(\frac{98}{19}\right) = f\left(-\frac{16}{19} + 6\right) = f\left(-\frac{16}{19}\right) = f\left(\frac{16}{19}\right) = \left(\frac{16}{19}\right)^{\frac{1}{1998}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{101}{17}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{17} + 6\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{17}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{17}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{17}\right)^{\frac{1}{1998}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{104}{15}\right) = f\left(\frac{14}{15} + 6\right) = f\left(\frac{14}{15}\right) = \left(\frac{14}{15}\right)^{\frac{1}{1998}}$$

$$\because \frac{1}{17} < \frac{16}{19} < \frac{14}{15} \quad \therefore \left(\frac{1}{17}\right)^{\frac{1}{1998}} < \left(\frac{16}{19}\right)^{\frac{1}{1998}} < \left(\frac{14}{15}\right)^{\frac{1}{1998}}$$

$$\text{即 } f\left(\frac{101}{17}\right) < f\left(\frac{98}{19}\right) < f\left(\frac{104}{15}\right)$$

2. 數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 滿足 $0 < a_1 < 1$ 且 $a_n^3 - 7a_{n+1} + 6 = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$, 試證: $\langle a_n \rangle$ 收斂.

「證明」想法: 證明 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 有界且單調(遞增或遞減)

(1) 1°. $0 < a_1 < 1$

2°. 設 $0 < a_n < 1$ 則

$$\because a_n^3 - 7a_{n+1} + 6 = 0 \quad \therefore 7a_{n+1} = a_n^3 + 6$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{7}(a_n^3 + 6) < \frac{1}{7}(1^3 + 6) = 1$$

$$\therefore 0 < a_{n+1} < 1$$

由數學歸納法知, $\langle a_n \rangle$ 有上界 1, 且 $0 < a_n < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(2) a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{7}(a_n^3 + 6) - a_n = \frac{1}{7}(a_n^3 - a_n + 6) = \frac{1}{7}(a_n - 1)(a_n - 2)(a_n + 3) > 0$$

$\therefore a_{n+1} > a_n$ 即 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 是遞增數列

由 (1), (2) 知數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 收斂.

3. 如圖, 圓內接四邊形 $ABCD$ 中 $\overline{BA}, \overline{CD}$ 之延長線交於 E ,

$\overline{BC}, \overline{AD}$ 之延長線交於 F , 且 $\overline{AB} = a, \overline{BC} = b, \overline{CD} = c, \overline{DA} = d$,

求證: $\sin \angle E : \sin \angle F = (b^2 - d^2) : (a^2 - c^2)$

「證明一」 令 $\angle BCD = \alpha$, $\angle BAD = \beta$, 則 $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sin \beta$

$\therefore \angle B = \angle ADE$, $\alpha = \angle DAE$

$$\therefore \triangle ADE \text{ 中 } \frac{d}{\sin \angle E} = \frac{\overline{DE}}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\overline{AE}}{\sin \angle B}$$

$$\therefore \overline{DE} = \frac{d \sin \alpha}{\sin \angle E}, \quad \overline{AE} = \frac{d \sin \angle B}{\sin \angle E}$$

$$\text{又 } \triangle BCE \text{ 中, } \frac{b}{\sin \angle E} = \frac{\overline{DE} + c}{\sin \angle B} = \frac{\overline{AE} + a}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\therefore b \sin \angle B = \overline{DE} \sin \angle E + c \sin \angle E = d \sin \alpha + c \sin \angle E \dots\dots(1)$$

$$b \sin \alpha = \overline{AE} \sin \angle E + a \sin \angle E = d \sin \angle B + a \sin \angle E \dots\dots(2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \text{ 得 } (b - d)(\sin \angle B + \sin \alpha) = (a + c) \sin \angle E$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle E = \frac{b - d}{a + c} (\sin \angle B + \sin \alpha)$$

同理, 在 $\triangle DCF$ 與 $\triangle ABF$ 中, 可得

$$a \sin \angle B = d \sin \angle F + c \sin \beta \dots\dots(3)$$

$$a \sin \beta = c \sin \angle B + b \sin \angle F \dots\dots(4)$$

$$(3) + (4) \text{ 得 } (a - c)(\sin \angle B + \sin \beta) = (b + d) \sin \angle F$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle F = \frac{a - c}{b + d} (\sin \angle B + \sin \beta)$$

$$\text{故 } \sin \angle E : \sin \angle F = \frac{b - d}{a + c} (\sin \angle B + \sin \alpha) : \frac{a - c}{b + d} (\sin \angle B + \sin \beta)$$

$$= \frac{b - d}{a + c} : \frac{a - c}{b + d} \quad (\because \sin \alpha = \sin \beta)$$

$$= (b^2 - d^2) : (a^2 - c^2)$$

3. 「證明二」 設圓的直徑為 R

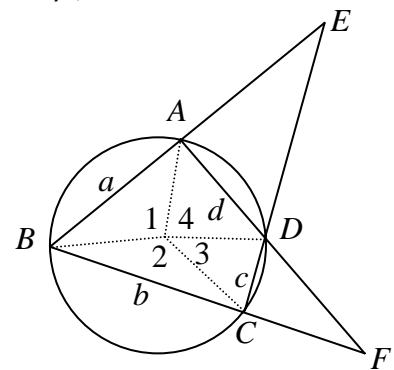
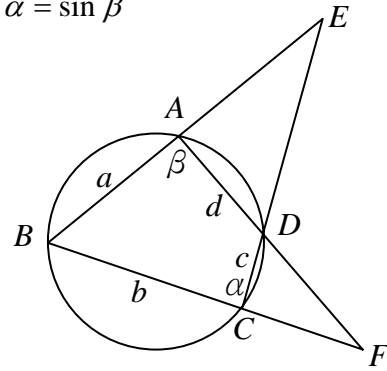
$$b^2 - d^2 = (R \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle 2)^2 - (R \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle 4)^2$$

$$= R^2 (\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle 2 - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle 4) = R^2 \sin \frac{\angle 2 + \angle 4}{2} \sin \frac{\angle 2 - \angle 4}{2}$$

$$\text{同理 } a^2 - c^2 = R^2 \sin \frac{\angle 1 + \angle 3}{2} \sin \frac{\angle 1 - \angle 3}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{2}(\angle 1 + \angle 3) + \frac{1}{2}(\angle 2 + \angle 4) = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\angle 1 + \angle 3}{2} = \sin \frac{\angle 2 + \angle 4}{2}$$

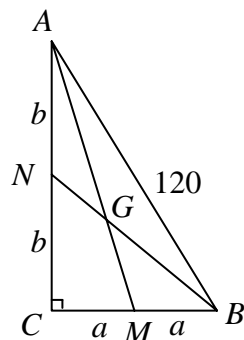
$$\therefore (b^2 - d^2) : (a^2 - c^2) = \sin \frac{\angle 2 - \angle 4}{2} : \sin \frac{\angle 1 - \angle 3}{2} = \sin \angle E : \sin \angle F$$



4. 坐標平面上， $\triangle ABC$ 為直角三角形，且 $\angle C = 90^\circ$ ， $\overline{AB} = 120$

\overline{AC} 上的中線方程式為 $y = 3x$ ， \overline{BC} 上的中線方程式為 $y + 2x = 0$ ，

求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積。



「解一」設直線 $y = 3x$ 與 $y = -2x$ 的交點 G ，交角 θ ，

法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (3, -1)$ ， $\vec{n}_2 = (2, 1)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{|6 - 1|}{\sqrt{10} \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \therefore \angle AGB = 135^\circ$$

如圖， $(2a)^2 + (2b)^2 = 120^2 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 3600 \dots\dots(1)$

$$\overline{AG} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2b)^2 + a^2}, \quad \overline{BG} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2a)^2 + b^2}$$

$\triangle AGB$ 中

$$\left(\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2b)^2 + a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2a)^2 + b^2}\right)^2 - 2 \cos 135^\circ \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{4b^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{4a^2 + b^2} = 120^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{5a^2 + 5b^2}{9} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} \sqrt{4a^4 + 4b^4 + 17a^2b^2} = 3600 \dots\dots(2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \quad \frac{4}{9} (a^2 + b^2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} \sqrt{4a^4 + 4b^4 + 17a^2b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a^4 - 2a^2b^2 + 8b^4 = 0 \Rightarrow a, b \text{ 無實數解}$$

\therefore 此題無解

4. 「解二」設直線 $y = 3x$ 與 $y = -2x$ 的交角 θ ，交點 G (重心)

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\pm(3 - (-2))}{1 + 3(-2)} = \pm \frac{5}{-5} = \mp 1 \quad \therefore \angle AGB = 135^\circ \dots\dots(1)$$

設 O 為 $\triangle ABC$ 的內心

$$\text{則 } \angle AOB = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle CAB + \angle CBA) = 135^\circ$$

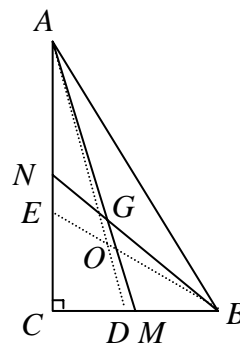
$$\text{又 } \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{DB}} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AB}} < 1 \quad \therefore \overline{CD} < \overline{DB}$$

知 \overline{BC} 之中點 M ，必 $C - D - M - B$

同理 $A - N - E - C$

$$\therefore \angle AGB > \angle AOB = 135^\circ \dots\dots(2)$$

由 (1)(2) 知 $\triangle ABC$ 不存在



『註：若二中線的銳夾角 θ 滿足 $\tan \theta \leq \frac{1}{3}$ 則本題有解』

5. 實數 x, y 滿足 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3(x + y + 3)$ ，求 $x^2 + y^2$ 之最大值與最小值。

「解」令 $x + y = u, xy = v$ 則

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3(x + y + 3) &\Rightarrow (x + y)^2 - xy = 3(x + y + 3) \\ &\Rightarrow u^2 - v = 3(u + 3) \Rightarrow v = u^2 - 3u - 9 \dots\dots\dots(1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore x^2 + y^2 = (x + y)^2 - 2xy &= u^2 - 2v = u^2 - 2(u^2 - 3u - 9) \\ &= -u^2 + 6u + 18 = -(u - 3)^2 + 27 \dots\dots\dots(2)\end{aligned}$$

又 x, y 為二次方程式 $t^2 - ut + v = 0$ 的兩個實根

$$\text{判別式 } D = u^2 - 4v \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$(1) \text{ 代入 } (3) \quad u^2 - 4(u^2 - 3u - 9) \geq 0 \Rightarrow u^2 - 4u - 12 \leq 0$$

$$\therefore (u + 2)(u - 6) \leq 0 \Rightarrow -2 \leq u \leq 6 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

由(2), (4) 知

當 $u = 3$ 時， $x^2 + y^2$ 有最大值 27

當 $u = -2$ 時， $x^2 + y^2$ 有最小值 2