

北一女中九十學年度第一學期高一數學競試答案

第一部份：填充題(每格 5 分)

1		2	3	
$a = 2167$	$b = -1597$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\overline{EF} = 1$	$\overline{FA} = 8$
4	5	6	7	
$a^2 - b^2$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a$	$2m+4$	$r = x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha$	$s = -x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha$

(一)

$$1. x^2 - x - 1 \mid ax^{17} + bx^{16} + 1 \quad \mathbf{P} \begin{cases} a\alpha + b = -\frac{1}{\alpha^{16}} \dots (1) \\ a\beta + b = -\frac{1}{\beta^{16}} \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

其中 α, β 為 $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ 的二根，故 $\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = -1$

$$\text{由(1) - (2)} \quad a(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{\beta^{16}} - \frac{1}{\alpha^{16}} = \frac{\alpha^{16} - \beta^{16}}{(\alpha\beta)^{16}} = \alpha^{16} - \beta^{16}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \quad a = \frac{\alpha^{16} - \beta^{16}}{\alpha - \beta} = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(\alpha^4 + \beta^4)(\alpha^8 + \beta^8)$$

$$\text{由(1) + (2)} \quad a(\alpha + \beta) + 2b = -\frac{\alpha^{16} + \beta^{16}}{(\alpha\beta)^{16}} = -(\alpha^{16} + \beta^{16})$$

$$\mathbf{P} \quad a + 2b = -(\alpha^{16} + \beta^{16}), \text{ 即 } b = -\frac{1}{2}[(\alpha^{16} + \beta^{16}) + a]$$

令 $T(n) = \alpha^n + \beta^n$ ，且 $\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = -1$

$$T(1) = 1, T(2) = T^2(1) - 2\alpha\beta = 3, T(4) = T^2(2) - 2\alpha^2\beta^2 = 7$$

$$T(8) = T^2(4) - 2\alpha^4\beta^4 = 47, T(16) = T^2(8) - 2\alpha^8\beta^8 = 2207$$

$$\text{故} \begin{cases} a = T(1)T(2)T(4)T(8) = 1 \times 3 \times 7 \times 47 = 987 \\ b = -\frac{1}{2}[2207 + 987] = -1597 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \because f(x, x) = x, f(x, y) = f(y, x), f(x, y) = \frac{y}{x+y}f(x, x+y), x, y \in N$$

$$f(45, 12) = f(12, 45) = \frac{33}{45}f(12, 12+33) = \frac{33}{45}f(12, 33)$$

$$= \frac{33}{45} \cdot \frac{21}{33} \cdot f(12, 21) = \frac{33}{45} \cdot \frac{21}{33} \cdot \frac{9}{21} \cdot f(12, 9) = \frac{9}{45}f(9, 12)$$

$$= \frac{9}{45} \cdot \frac{3}{12} \cdot f(9, 3) = \frac{9}{45} \cdot \frac{3}{12} \cdot f(3, 9) = \frac{9}{45} \cdot \frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \cdot f(3, 3) = \frac{9}{45} \cdot \frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{20}$$

3. 不失其一般性可令其為

請留意每一內角 = 120°

$$3\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] + 6\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] + 7[-1, 0] + x\left[-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] + y\left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = 9 \\ x - y = -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 1, y = 8$$

$$4. \overline{CB} \cdot \overline{OD} = (\overline{OE} - x)(\overline{OE} + x)$$

$$= \overline{OE}^2 - x^2 = (\overline{OA}^2 - y^2) - x^2$$

$$= (\overline{OA}^2) - (x^2 + y^2) = a^2 - b^2$$

5. $d(DE, AB) = d(E_1, E_2)$ 其中 E_1 : DEF 平面, E_2 : ABC 平面

$$= \frac{1}{2} \overline{OG}, G \text{ 為 } ABC \text{ 的重心}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\overline{OC}^2 - \overline{CG}^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2a)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 2a\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} a$$

6. $2m + 4$

(法一) $(2^m)^2 + 2(2^m)(2^{m+2}) + (2^{m+2})^2 = (2^m + 2^{m+2})^2$, 故 $n = 2m + 4$

(法二) 令 $2^{2m} + 2^{2m+3} + 2^n = \alpha^2$ \mathbf{P} $2^n = \alpha^2 - 9 \cdot 2^{2m} = (\alpha + 3 \cdot 2^m)(\alpha - 3 \cdot 2^m) > 0$

\mathbf{P} $\alpha = 5 \cdot 2^m$ \mathbf{P} $2^n = 2^{2m+4}$, 即 $n = 2m + 4$

\therefore 令 $\alpha + 3 \cdot 2^m = 2^p$, $p > q$, $p, q \in \mathbf{Z}$

$\alpha - 3 \cdot 2^m = 2^q$, 所以 $2^p - 2^q = 3 \cdot 2^{m+1} = 2^q(2^{p-q} - 1)$ \mathbf{P} $q = m + 1, p - q = 2$

7. $r = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha$, $s = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha$

$$r = \overline{OA} + \overline{H_1B} = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha$$

$$s = \overline{PH_3} = \overline{PB} - \overline{H_1A} = y \cos \alpha - x \sin \alpha = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha$$

第二部分：計算證明題(每題 10 分)

(一)

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n, \forall a_i \geq 0$$

$$f(1) = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = 8$$

$$f(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 + 2^2 a_2 + \dots + 2^n a_n = 11$$

$$f(3) = a_0 + 3a_1 + 3^2 a_2 + \dots + 3^n a_n = 14$$

$$f(2) - f(1) = 3 = a_1 + (2^2 - 1)a_2 + (2^3 - 1)a_3 + \dots + (2^n - 1)a_n \quad \dots(1)$$

$$f(3) - f(2) = 3 = a_1 + (3^2 - 2^2)a_2 + (3^3 - 2^3)a_3 + \dots + (3^n - 2^n)a_n \quad \dots(2)$$

$$(2) - (1): 0 = (3^2 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 1)a_2 + (3^3 - 2 \cdot 2^3 + 1)a_3 + \dots + (3^n - 2 \cdot 2^n + 1)a_n$$

但 $3^k - 2 \cdot 2^k + 1 > 0 \quad \forall k \geq 2, k \in \mathbf{N}$

故 $a_2 = a_3 = \dots = a_n = 0$, 且 $a_1 = 3, a_0 = 5$

即 $f(x) = 3x + 5$, 故 $f(4) = 17$

(二)

$$a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbf{N}$$

$$a_2 = a_1 x, a_3 = a_2 y, 20 = a_3 z$$

$$\text{即 } a_1 x y z = 20 = 2^2 \cdot 5$$

$\therefore a_1, x, y, z$ 皆整除 20

P 每一數皆型如 $2^a 5^b$ 且 $a = 0, 1, 2, b = 0, 1, a, b \in \mathbf{N}$

即將兩個 2 分給 a, x, y, z 四數, 方法 10 種

同理將一個 5 分給 a, x, y, z 四數, 方法 4 種

故共有方法 $10 \times 4 = 40$ 種

(三)(1) 令 $[\frac{x}{4}] = [\frac{x}{3}] = k, k$ 為整數

$$\mathbf{P} \quad k \leq \frac{x}{4} < k+1, \text{ 且 } k \leq \frac{x}{3} < k+1$$

(a) 若 $k \geq 0, 4k \leq x < 3k+3, k < 3$

k	0	1	2
x	0, 1, 2	4, 5	8

(b) $k < 0, 3k \leq x < 4k+4, \mathbf{P} \quad k \geq -3$

k	-1	-2	-3
x	-3, -2, -1	-6, -5	-9

故共有 12 組解(如(a)(b))

(2) $\therefore m > 2$ 且 $x \in \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{P} \quad [\frac{x}{m}] \geq 0$

$$\text{令 } [\frac{x}{m}] = [\frac{x}{m-1}] = k, k \geq 0$$

$$\mathbf{P} \quad mk \leq x < (m-1)(k+1) \text{ 且 } 0 \leq k < m-1$$

對 $0 \leq k \leq m-2$ 的任意 k 而言, 總有解 $m - (k+1)$ 個

但 $x = 0$, 不為正整數, 故共有解

$$[\sum_{k=0}^{m-2} m - (k+1)] - 1 = \frac{(m+1)(m-2)}{2} \text{ 個}$$

(四) 只須證得 $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}$, 皆可表為 $\pm 1^2 \pm 2^2 \pm 3^2 \pm \dots \pm (k-1)^2 \pm k^2 \dots$ (*) 之型式即可

$$\text{由 } 1 = 1^2 \quad 2 = -1^2 - 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$3 = -1^2 + 2^2 \quad 4 = 1^2 - 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$\therefore [(k+1)^2 - k^2] - [(k-1)^2 - (k-2)^2] = 4$$

表連續 4 個正整數之平方和差

$$\text{按: } 5 = 1 + 4 = 1 + (2^2 - 3^2 - 4^2 + 5^2)$$

$$6 = 2 + 4 = [-1^2 - 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2] + [5^2 - 6^2 + 7^2 - 8^2]$$

$$7 = 3 + 4 = -1^2 + 2^2 + (3^2 - 4^2 - 5^2 + 6^2)$$

$$8 = (1^2 - 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2) + (5^2 - 6^2 - 7^2 + 8^2)$$

由以上討論每一個正整數皆可表為 $a + 4k$

其中 a 表已經能表出的(*)式, 且 $4k = \underbrace{4+4+\dots+4}_{k \text{ 個}}$ 皆可仿上例表出

故每一個正整數皆可成功以(*)型式表出

(五)設 $n=3$, 以 $\{a, b, c\} = \{1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\}$ 觀察之 , 今任取兩數(任意順序下)

先取 a, b $\{ \underline{a}, \underline{b}, c \} \textcircled{R} \{ a+b+ab, c \} \textcircled{R} \{ a+b+c+ab+bc+ca+abc \}$

先取 a, c $\{ \underline{a}, b, \underline{c} \} \textcircled{R} \{ b, a+c+ac \} \textcircled{R} \{ a+b+c+ab+bc+ca+abc \}$

先取 b, c $\{ a, \underline{b}, \underline{c} \} \textcircled{R} \{ a, b+c+bc \} \textcircled{R} \{ a+b+c+ab+bc+ca+abc \}$ 其結果不因順序而改變

此即 $\{1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\} \textcircled{R} \{3\} (\because (1+a)(1+b)(1+c) - 1 = a+b+c+ab+bc+ca+abc)$

將它推廣至 $\{1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\}$ 其結果必剩下一數 P

$$P = (1+1)(1+\frac{1}{2})(1+\frac{1}{3}) \dots (1+\frac{1}{n}) - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \dots \frac{n+1}{n} - 1 = (n+1) - 1 = n$$