2019 第十五屆 [[]] 國際數學競賽複賽(台灣)

2019 Fifteenth International Mathematics Contest(Taiwan)

高

中

年

級

試

卷

考試時間:90分鐘 卷面總分:100分 《考試時間尚未開始前請勿翻閱》

2019 第十五屆 [[[]] 國際數學競賽複賽(台灣)

2019 Fifteenth International Mathematics Contest(Taiwan)

- ※ 請將答案寫在答案卷上
- 一、選擇題(每題4分,共28分)

則方程
$$\left[\frac{x}{1!}\right] + \left[\frac{x}{2!}\right] + \left[\frac{x}{3!}\right] + \dots + \left[\frac{x}{10!}\right] = 3466$$
 的整數解為 ()。

(A)2018 (B)2019 (C)2020 (D)2021

<解析>

$$\left[\frac{2018}{1}\right] + \left[\frac{2018}{1 \times 2}\right] + \left[\frac{2018}{1 \times 2 \times 3}\right] + \left[\frac{2018}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}\right] + \left[\frac{2018}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2018}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2018}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7}\right]$$

- =2018+1009+[336.33]+[84.08]+[16.81]+[2.80]+[0.40]
- =2018+1009+336+84+16+2+0=3464

$$\left[\frac{2019}{1}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right] + \left[\frac{2019}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}\right]$$

- =2019+[1009.5]+[336.5]+[84.125]+[16.825]+[2.80]+[0.40]
- =2019+1009+336+84+16+2+0=3466

選B。

(C)2. 若|x-5|+|x+6|=k有實數解,求實數 k 的範圍? (A) $k \ge 10$ (B) $k \le 10$ (C) $k \ge 11$ (D) $k \le 11$

<解析>

由三角不等式知:

$$|x-5| + |x+6| = |5-x| + |x+6| \ge |(5-x) + (x-6)| = 11$$

$$|x-5|+|x+6|=k$$
 有實數解,則 $k \ge 11$

(C)3.
$$\frac{\log_5 \sqrt{2} \cdot \log_7 9}{\log_5 \frac{1}{9} \cdot \log_7 \sqrt[3]{4}} = () \circ (A) -1 (B) -\frac{1}{2} (C) -\frac{3}{4} (D) -\frac{1}{3}$$

<解析>

$$\frac{\log_5 ^{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \log_7 ^9}{\log_5 ^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot \log_7 ^{\sqrt[3]{4}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} {\log_5}^2 \cdot 2 {\log_5}^3}{-2 {\log_5}^3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} {\log_7}^2} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

(A)4. 化簡 $\sqrt{17+12\sqrt{2}}-\sqrt{5-\sqrt{24}}=?$

(A)
$$3+3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}$$
 (B) $3+2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}$ (C) $3+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}$ (D) $3-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}$

$$\sqrt{17 + 12\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{17 + 2\sqrt{72}} = \sqrt{9} + \sqrt{8} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$
$$\sqrt{5 - \sqrt{24}} = \sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore 3 + 2\sqrt{2} - (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) = 3 + 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$$

(C)5. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的三個內角 A , B , C 所對的三邊分別為 a , b , c 。 若 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為 6 , c=5 , $\tan A=\frac{4}{3}$,則 a=()。

(A)
$$2\sqrt{13}$$
 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) $\sqrt{17}$

<解析>

$$\sin A = \frac{4}{5} , \cos A = \frac{3}{5} , S = \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \sin A = 6$$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 9 + 25 - 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times \frac{3}{5} = 16$$

$$\therefore a = 4$$

(C)6. 試求
$$5^6-4\times5^5-3\times5^4-8\times5^3-40\times5-35=$$
? (A)10 (B)-10 (C)15 (D)-15

<解析>

$$f(x) = x^6 - 4x^5 - 3x^4 - 8x^3 - 40x - 35$$

$$f(x) = (x-5)Q(x) + r$$

所求函數值 f(5) 即為

f(x) 除以(x-5),所得的餘式r

由綜合除法

(B) 7. In $\triangle ABC$, 3 sin A + 4 cos B = 6, 4 sin B + 3 cos A = 1. Find the measure of angle C in terms of π .

$$(A)\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (B)\frac{\pi}{6} \quad (C)\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (D)\frac{\pi}{3}$$

兩式平方相加得
$$\sin(A+B) = \frac{1}{2}$$
,所以 $A+B = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 或 $A+B = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

若
$$A+B=\frac{\pi}{6}$$
 ,則 $A,B\in(0,\frac{\pi}{6})$,所以 $\sin A\in(0,\frac{1}{2})$, $\sin B\in(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},1)$

所以
$$3\sin A + 4\cos B < \frac{3}{2} + 4 < 6$$
 ,與已知矛盾。 $C = \frac{\pi}{6}$

二、填充題(每題5分,共40分)

1. 二次多項式 f(x) 满足 f(2011)=3, f(2012)=1, f(2013)=5 ,則 f(2014)= ① 。

〈解析〉

由牛頓插值法

f(x) = a(x-2011)(x-2012) + b(x-2011) + c

$$f(2011) = c \cdot c = 3$$

$$f(2012) = b + c$$
, $b + 3 = 1$, $b = -2$

$$f(2013) = 2a + 2b + c$$
, $2a - 4 + 3 = 5$, $a = 3$

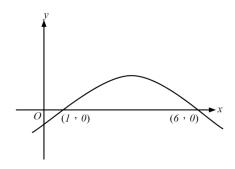
$$f(x) = 3(x-2011)(x-2012)-2(x-2011)+3$$

$$f(2014) = 18 - 6 + 3 = 15$$

2. 設y = f(x) 為二次函數,其圖形如右,試求f(2x) < 0的解為 ② 。

<解析>

- $\therefore y = f(x)$ 的圖形與 X 軸交於(1, 0)及(6, 0)且開口向下
- ∴ $\forall v = f(x) = a(x-1)(x-6)$, $\not = a < 0$
- $\rightarrow f(2x) = a(2x-1)(2x-6) < 0$
- \rightarrow (2x-1)(2x-6) > 0
- $\therefore x < \frac{1}{2} \le x > 3$



3. What is the value of $\sin 615^{\circ}$ in radical expression?

翻譯: sin 615°= ③

<解析>
$$\sin 615^{\circ} = -\sin 105^{\circ} = -\sin (45^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}) = -\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

4. 已知 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$,且 $0 \le \theta \le \pi$,則 $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = 4$

〈解析〉

$$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = -\frac{24}{25} \Rightarrow -2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{49}{25} \Rightarrow (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = \frac{49}{25}$$

 $\therefore \sin \theta \cos \theta < 0$ \perp $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, $\cot \theta > 0$, $\cos \theta < 0$

$$\sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{7}{5}$$

5. 已知 n 為正整數, $n^{\scriptscriptstyle 101}$ 是 92 位數,則 $n=\underline{\quad \ \ \, }$ \circ (log 2 = 0.3010, log 3 = 0.4771, log 7 = 0.8451)

〈解析〉

 $:: n^{101}$ 是 92 位數 $:: 91 \le \log n^{101} < 92$, $91 \le 101 \cdot \log n < 92$

$$\rightarrow \frac{91}{101} \le \log n < \frac{92}{101}$$
, $0.90099 \le \log n < 0.91089$

$$\sqrt{\log 8} = \log 2^3 = 3 \log 2 = 3 \times 0.3010 = 0.9030$$

$$\log 9 = \log 3^2 = 2\log 3 = 2 \times 0.4771 = 0.9542$$

n=8

6. 已知函數 $f(x) = \lg\left(5^x + \frac{4}{5^x} + m\right)$ 的值域為 R,則 m 的取值範圍是 ⑥ .

〈解析〉

設
$$t = 5^x + \frac{4}{5^x}$$
 ,則 $t \ge 2\sqrt{5^x \cdot \frac{4}{5^x}} = 4$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 的值域為 R

故t+m取所有正實數

$$m \le -4$$

7. 一等比級數,前n項之和為48,前2n項之和為60,求前3n項之和為 ⑦ 。

$$S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r} = 48 \dots (1)$$

$$S_{2n} = \frac{a_1(1-r^{2n})}{1-r} = 60 \dots (2)$$

由
$$\frac{(2)}{(1)}$$
 得 $\frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^n} = 1 + r^n = \frac{5}{4}$ $r^n = \frac{1}{4}$ 代入(1)

$$\frac{a_1}{1-r} = 64$$

$$\therefore S_{3n} = \frac{a_1(1-r^{3n})}{1-r} = 64 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3\right) = 63$$

8. What is the inverse function of $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x - \sqrt{1 + x^2}}$?

翻譯:
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x - \sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$
 的反函數為_____

設
$$u = x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$
 , $v = x - \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

$$[u + v = 2x , uv = -1]$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{u} + \sqrt[3]{v} \Rightarrow f^{3}(x) = u + v + 3\sqrt[3]{uv} \cdot (\sqrt[3]{u} + \sqrt[3]{v})$$
$$= 2x - 3 \cdot f(x)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{f^{3}(x) + 3f(x)}{2} \cdot f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x^{3} + 3x}{2}$$

三、計算題(共32分) ※未寫計算過程不予計分

1.甲、乙、丙、丁、戊、己、庚共7人排成一列,則甲不排第一位,乙不排第二位,丙不排第三位有多少種排法?(10分)

<解析>

所求=「全部的排列數」-「甲排第一位或乙排第二位或丙排第三位的排列數」

- =7!-(6!+6!+6!-5!-5!-5!+4!)
- =5040-(2160-360+24)
- =3216(種)

2. 設對所有的實數 x ,皆使 $\frac{2x^{2}+2kx+k}{4x^{2}+6x+3}$ <1成立,試求實數 k 之範圍。(10分)

∴
$$\forall x \in R$$
 皆使 $\frac{2x^2 + 2kx + k}{4x^2 + 6x + 3} < 1$

$$\therefore 2x^2 + 2kx + k < 4x^2 + 6x + 3$$
 (: $4x^2 + 6x + 3$ (E.E.)

$$\therefore 2x^2 + (6-2k)x + 3 - k > 0$$

$$(6-2k)^2-4\cdot 2\cdot (3-k)<0$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 36 - 24 k + 4 k^2 - 24 + 8 k < 0

$$\rightarrow 4k^2 - 16k + 12 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow k^2 - 4k + 3 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow (k-3)(k-1) < 0$$

3. Show that 2018 can be expressed as the sum of the squares of 4 distinct positive integers. (12 %)

翻譯:求證:2018 可以寫成四個兩兩不等正整數的平方和的形式。

〈解析〉

$$2018 - 43^2 = 2018 - 1849 = 169 = 13^2 = 12^2 + 5^2 = 12^2 + 4^2 + 3^2$$

$$\therefore 2018 = 12^2 + 4^2 + 3^2 + 43^2$$