

馬公高中 112 學年數學競試參考答案

1.

$$\sqrt{1+2x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + (1-x^2) + 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{(x+\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} = |x+\sqrt{1-x^2}|$$

$$\text{同理 } \sqrt{1-2x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = |x-\sqrt{1-x^2}|$$

$$\text{若 } x > \sqrt{1-x^2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < 1, \text{ 則原式} = x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + x - \sqrt{1-x^2} = 2x$$

$$\text{若 } x \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, \text{ 即 } 0 < x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 則原式} = x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} - x = 2\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

2.

$$(\log y)^2 + (2^{x+1} + 2^{-x+1}) \log y + (2^{2x+1} + 2^{-2x+1}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\log y)^2 + 2(2^x + 2^{-x}) \log y + (2^x + 2^{-x})^2 + (2^{2x} + 2^{-2x} - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\log y + (2^x + 2^{-x})]^2 + (2^x - 2^{-x})^2 = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} \log y + (2^x + 2^{-x}) = 0 \\ 2^x - 2^{-x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \log y = -2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{100} \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\text{令 } \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1-p^2}, \sin \alpha = p, \text{ 其中 } \frac{-\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1-p^2} \sin x + p \cos x = \sin(x+\alpha)$$

$$\text{由題意可知 } \frac{-\pi}{2} \leq \frac{-\pi}{4} + \alpha \text{ 且 } \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{-\pi}{4} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{-\pi}{4} \leq \sin \alpha \leq \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq p \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

4.

$$\text{因 } \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{12}{13} \text{ 且 } a = \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{1}{2004}} + \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2004}},$$

$$\text{則 } a^2 = \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{2}{2004}} + 2 + \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{-2}{2004}} \text{ 且}$$

$$a^2 - 4 = \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{2}{2004}} - 2 + \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{-2}{2004}} = \left[ \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{1}{2004}} - \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2004}} \right]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - 4} = \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2004}} - \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{1}{2004}}$$

$$\text{因此 } \left( \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} \right)^{2004} = \left( \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2004}} \right)^{2004} = \frac{13}{12}$$

5.

$$f(100) - f(99) = 100^2$$

$$f(99) - f(98) = 99^2$$

⋮

$$f(11) - f(10) = 11^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(100) - f(10) = 11^2 + 12^2 + \cdots + 100^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(100) = (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 100^2) - (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 10^2) + f(10)$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 101 \times 201}{6} - \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} + 10 = 337975, \text{ 故 } f(100) \text{ 除以 } 100 \text{ 之餘式為 } 75。$$

6.

$$a_{n+1} = a_n - a_{n-1} + \frac{a_n^2}{a_{n-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n-2}(a_{n+1} + a_{n-1}) = a_n(a_n + a_{n-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1} + a_{n-1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_n + a_{n-2}}{a_{n-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1} + a_{n-1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_n + a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}}$$

$$\text{令 } b_n = \frac{a_n + a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1}} \text{ 得 } b_3 = \frac{a_3 + a_1}{a_2} = 2$$

$$\text{又 } b_{n+1} = b_n \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{b_n}{a_{n-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{b_n}{a_{n-2}} = \frac{b_{n-1}}{a_{n-3}} = \cdots = \frac{b_3}{a_1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = 2a_{n-2} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n + a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1}} = 2a_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 2a_{n-1}a_{n-2} - a_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

7. 設  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ，若  $0 < f(1) < 3$ ， $1 < f(2) < 4$ ， $2 < f(3) < 5$ ，試求  $f(4)$  的範圍。

SOL：設  $f(4) = mf(1) + nf(2) + pf(3)$

$$\begin{aligned} 16a + 4b + c &= m(a + b + c) + n(4a + 2b + c) + p(9a + 3b + c) \\ \text{由} &= (m + 4n + 9p)a + (m + 2n + 3p)b + (m + n + p)c \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m + 4n + 9p = 16 \\ m + 2n + 3p = 4 \\ m + n + p = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = 1, n = -3, p = 3$$

$$0 < f(1) < 3$$

由  $f(4) = f(1) - 3f(2) + 3f(3)$  及  $-12 < -3f(2) < -3$  得  $-6 < f(4) < 15$

$$6 < 3f(3) < 15$$

8. 設  $x, y, z$  為正實數，且  $x + \frac{1}{y} = y + \frac{1}{z} = z + \frac{1}{x}$ ，(1) 試求  $x, y, z$  之值。(2) 試證明：滿足

$x + \frac{1}{y} = y + \frac{1}{z} = z + \frac{1}{x}$  的解只有  $(x, y, z) = (t, t, t)$ ， $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ 。

ANS：(1) 任意正實數 (2) 略。

SOL：

$$\because x + \frac{1}{y} = y + \frac{1}{z} \therefore x - y = \frac{y - z}{yz} \therefore yz(x - y) = y - z \quad \text{同理 } zx(y - z) = z - x \quad xy(z - x) = x - y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 y^2 z^2 (x - y)(y - z)(z - x) = (y - z)(z - x)(x - y)$$

$$(1) x = y = z \quad xyz = x^3 \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$(2) x \neq y, y \neq z, z \neq x : x^2 y^2 z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow xyz = \pm 1 \text{ (取正)}$$

欲求出  $x, y, z$ ：

$$\text{令 } x + \frac{1}{y} = y + \frac{1}{z} = z + \frac{1}{x} = k \quad \Rightarrow x = k - \frac{1}{y}, y = k - \frac{1}{z}, z = k - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{y} = x + \frac{1}{k - \frac{1}{z}} = x + \frac{z}{kz - 1} = x + \frac{z}{kz - 1} = x + \frac{k - \frac{1}{x}}{k(k - \frac{1}{x}) - 1}$$

$$= x + \frac{\frac{kx - 1}{x}}{k^2 - \frac{k}{x} - 1} = x + \frac{\frac{kx - 1}{x}}{\frac{k^2 x - k - x}{x}} = x + \frac{kx - 1}{k^2 x - k - x} = \frac{k^2 x^2 - x^2 - kx + kx - 1}{k^2 x - x - k} = \frac{k^2 x^2 - x^2 - 1}{k^2 x - x - k} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow (k^2 - 1)x^2 - 1 = k(k^2 - 1)x - k^2 \Rightarrow (k^2 - 1)x^2 - k(k^2 - 1)x + (k^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k^2 - 1)(x^2 - kx + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{同理 } y + \frac{1}{z} = y + \frac{1}{k - \frac{1}{x}} = y + \frac{x}{kx - 1} = y + \frac{(k - \frac{1}{y})}{k(k - \frac{1}{y}) - 1} = \frac{k^2 y^2 - y^2 - 1}{k^2 y - y - k} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow (k^2 - 1)(y^2 - ky + 1) = 0, (k^2 - 1)(z^2 - kz + 1) = 0$$

討論：(I)  $k = 1$ ：(i)  $0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > 1 \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{y} = y + \frac{1}{z} = z + \frac{1}{x} = 1$  不合。 $(\because z > 0 \therefore z + \frac{1}{x} > 1)$

$$(ii) x > 1 \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{y} = 1 \text{ 不合 } (\because y > 0 \therefore x + \frac{1}{y} > 1)$$

$$(iii) x = 1 \text{ 由 } x + \frac{1}{y} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = 0 \Rightarrow y \text{ 無解}$$

此時  $x, y, z$  均無解。

$$(II) k \neq 1, k > 0 : x^2 - kx + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2}, y^2 - ky + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2},$$

$$z^2 - kz + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2}$$

得  $x, y, z$  至少有兩個相同(矛盾不合)，此時  $x, y, z$  亦無解。

故  $x \neq y, y \neq z, z \neq x$  時，由  $x + \frac{1}{y} = y + \frac{1}{z} = z + \frac{1}{x} = k$ ，得  $x, y, z$  無解。

由(1)(2)：得  $x, y, z$  的解為  $x = y = z = t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ 。