

1. 由 $f(-1) = a - b + c$, $f(1) = a + b + c$, $f(0) = c$,

可解得：

$$a = \frac{1}{2}(f(1) + f(-1)) - f(0) , \quad b = \frac{1}{2}(f(1) - f(-1)) , \quad c = f(0) ,$$

因此：

$$f(x) = f(1) \cdot \frac{x^2 + x}{2} + f(-1) \cdot \frac{x^2 - x}{2} + f(0) \cdot (1 - x^2)$$

- ① 當 $-1 \leq x \leq 0$ 時：

$$|f(x)| \leq |f(1)| \cdot \left| \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \right| + |f(-1)| \cdot \left| \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \right| + |f(0)| \cdot |1 - x^2|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \right| + \left| \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \right| + |1 - x^2|$$

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

$$= x^2 - x + 1 = -\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{4} \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

- ② 當 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 時：

$$|f(x)| \leq |f(1)| \cdot \left| \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \right| + |f(-1)| \cdot \left| \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \right| + |f(0)| \cdot |1 - x^2|$$

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

$$= x^2 - x + 1 = -\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{4} \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

2. 點數和 = 20 , 每顆至少一點： $20 - 6 = 14$

由排容原理：

$n(14 \text{ 點任意分給 } 6 \text{ 顆}) - n(\text{有 } 1 \text{ 顆超過 } 6 \text{ 點}) + n(\text{有 } 2 \text{ 顆超過 } 6 \text{ 點}) :$

$$= \frac{19!}{14! \times 5!} - C_1^6 \times \frac{13!}{8! \times 5!} + C_2^6 \times \frac{7!}{2! \times 5!}$$

$$= 11628 - 7922 + 315$$

$$= 4221$$

$$\text{所求} = \frac{4221}{6^6} = \frac{469}{5184}$$

$$3. (1) \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = -\tan(B+C) + \tan B + \tan C = \frac{\tan B + \tan C}{\tan B \tan C - 1} + \tan B + \tan C \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$(2) \tan B + \tan C = \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} + \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} = \frac{\sin(B+C)}{\cos B \cos C} = \frac{\sin A}{\cos B \cos C} \quad \dots\dots ②$$

$$(3) b^2 + c^2 = 4bc \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 2bc \cos A = 4bc \left(\sin A \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos A \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 2bc \cos A = 2\sqrt{3}bc \sin A + 2bc \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 2\sqrt{3}bc \sin A$$

$$\Rightarrow (2R \sin A)^2 = 2\sqrt{3}(2R \sin B)(2R \sin C) \sin A \Rightarrow \sin A = 2\sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C \quad \dots\dots ③$$

(4) 將③式代入②式，得

$$\tan B + \tan C = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C}{\cos B \cos C} = 2\sqrt{3} \tan B \tan C \quad \dots\dots ④$$

(5) 將④式代入①式，得

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \tan B \tan C}{\tan B \tan C - 1} + 2\sqrt{3} \tan B \tan C$$

令 $p = \tan B \tan C - 1$ ，則 $p > 0$

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(p+1)}{p} + 2\sqrt{3}(p+1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{p} + 2\sqrt{3}p + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} \left(p + \frac{1}{p} \right)$$

$$\geq 4\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} \times 2$$

$$= 8\sqrt{3}$$

故 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$ 的最小值為 $8\sqrt{3}$ 。

4. 設 n 為任意正整數，試證明 $C_0^{2n} + 3C_2^{2n} + 3^2C_4^{2n} + \dots + 3^nC_{2n}^{2n}$ 為 2^n 的倍數。

Pf：已知 $(1 + \sqrt{3})^{2n} = C_0^{2n} + \sqrt{3}C_1^{2n} + 3C_2^{2n} + 3\sqrt{3}C_3^{2n} + 3^2C_4^{2n} + \dots + 3^nC_{2n}^{2n}$

$$(1 - \sqrt{3})^{2n} = C_0^{2n} - \sqrt{3}C_1^{2n} + 3C_2^{2n} - 3\sqrt{3}C_3^{2n} + 3^2C_4^{2n} - \dots + 3^nC_{2n}^{2n}$$

上下兩式相加再除以 2，可得題目式子：

$$\frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^{2n} + (1 - \sqrt{3})^{2n}}{2} = C_0^{2n} + 3C_2^{2n} + 3^2C_4^{2n} + \dots + 3^nC_{2n}^{2n}$$

再整理一下：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^{2n} + (1 - \sqrt{3})^{2n}}{2} &= \frac{(4 + 2\sqrt{3})^n + (4 - 2\sqrt{3})^n}{2} = 2^n \frac{(2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 - \sqrt{3})^n}{2} \\ &= 2^{n-1} \left[(2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 - \sqrt{3})^n \right] \\ &= 2^{n-1} \left[(2^n C_0^n + 2^{n-1} \sqrt{3} C_1^n + 2^{n-2} C_2^n + \dots) + (2^n C_0^n - 2^{n-1} \sqrt{3} C_1^n + 2^{n-2} C_2^n - \dots) \right] \\ &= 2^{n-1} \times 2 \times (2^n C_0^n + 2^{n-2} C_2^n + 2^{n-4} C_4^n \dots) \text{ 為 } 2^n \text{ 倍，證明結束。} \end{aligned}$$

5. 設稜長=1，則底面正五邊形的對角線長度= $2\sin 54^\circ$ ，利用側面兩個相鄰三角形的中線及底面的對角

線可形成三角形，在使用餘弦定理可得 $\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$