

$$\left(\frac{7}{16}\vec{OA} + \frac{6}{16}\vec{OB} + \frac{3}{16}\vec{OC}\right) \cdot \vec{BC} = \vec{OA} \cdot (\vec{BA} + \vec{AC})$$

$$= \frac{7}{16} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 36\right) + \frac{6}{16} \left(-\frac{49}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{49}{2} = \frac{7(-27) - 3 \cdot 49}{16 \cdot 2} = \frac{-336}{16 \cdot 2} = \frac{-21}{2}$$

國立鳳新高級中學 113 學年度第 1 次教師甄選  
【數學科】試題

2014.7.7(日) ~ 7.8(-) Ru

一、計算證明題 (第 1 題至第 10 題每題 8 分, 第 11 題至第 12 題每題 10 分)

1. 已知  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\overline{AB}=3$ ,  $\overline{AC}=6$ ,  $\overline{BC}=7$ ,  $O$  為外心,  $I$  為內心, 求  $\vec{OI} \cdot \vec{BC}$ .  $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

2. 已知  $0 < \theta < \pi$ , 求  $\sin 2\theta + 2\sin\theta$  的最大值並寫出此時之  $\theta$  值為何?

3. 將 6 個編號為 1 到 6 號的小球放入編號為 1 到 5 號的盒子中, 不允許有空盒, 且任意一個小球都不能放在有相同編號的盒子內 (球號與盒子編號不同), 則共有多少種不同的放法?

3. the piano

先選一盒放 2 球  $\rightarrow C_1^5$

再選一盒放 1 球  $\rightarrow C_4^4 = 4$

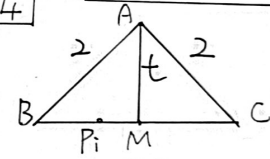
再選一盒放 1 球  $\rightarrow C_3^3 = 3$

再選一盒放 1 球  $\rightarrow C_2^2 = 2$

再選一盒放 1 球  $\rightarrow C_1^1 = 1$

總共  $5 \cdot (6 \cdot 14 + 4 \cdot 11) = 640$  種

4.  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\overline{AB}=\overline{AC}=2$ ,  $\overline{BC}$  邊上有 100 個相異點  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_{100}$ , 若  $m_i = \overline{AP_i}^2 + \overline{BP_i} \cdot \overline{CP_i}$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, 100$ ), 則  $m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots + m_{100}$  之值為何?



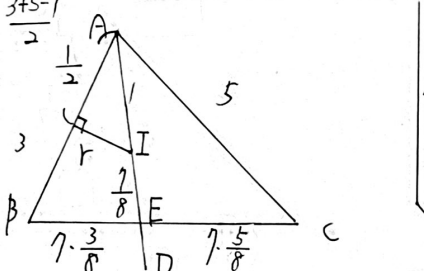
5.  $\triangle ABC$  中, 設  $\overline{AB}:\overline{AC}:\overline{BC}=3:5:7$ . 令  $I$  為  $\triangle ABC$  的內心, 直線  $AI$  交  $\triangle ABC$  外接圓於另一點  $D$ , 試求  $\frac{\overline{ID}}{\overline{AD}}$  的值

$$m_i = \overline{AP_i} \cdot \overline{AP_i} - (\overline{BA} + \overline{AP_i}) \cdot (\overline{CA} + \overline{AP_i})$$

$$= \overline{AP_i} \cdot (-2\overline{MA}) - \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = 2t^2 - \frac{1}{2}(4+4 - (2\sqrt{4-t^2})^2) = 4$$

$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot 100 = 400$

6. 設  $X$  為一隨機變數, 若  $X \sim B(10, 0.1)$ , 試求  $E(X^3)$  的值



$$\Delta = r \cdot \frac{15}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \overline{AI} = 1$$

$$\overline{AE} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 5 - 7 \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{5}{8}} = \frac{15}{8} \Rightarrow \overline{IE} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\overline{DE} \cdot \overline{AE} = \overline{AE} \cdot \overline{EC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{DE} = \frac{49}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{49+7}{49+15} = \frac{7}{8}$$

6.  $X(X-1)(X-2) = X^3 - 3X^2 + 2X = X^3 - 3X(X-1) - X$

法 1:  $X^3 = X(X-1)(X-2) + 3X(X-1) + X$

$$E(X(X-1)) = \sum_{k=1}^n C_k^n k(k-1) p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = n(n-1)p^2$$

$$E(X(X-1)(X-2)) = \sum_{k=2}^n C_k^n k(k-1)(k-2) p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = n(n-1)(n-2)p^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8}{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10} + 3 \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 9}{10 \cdot 10} + 10 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 0.72 + 2.7 + 1 = 4.42$$

法 2:  $M_x(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{k=0}^n e^{tk} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = (pe^t + 1-p)^n$

$$\frac{d}{dt} M_x(t) = n(pe^t + 1-p)^{n-1} \cdot pe^t$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} M_x(t) = [n(n-1)(pe^t + 1-p)^{n-2} \cdot pe^t \cdot pe^t + n(pe^t + 1-p)^{n-1} \cdot pe^t]$$

$$\frac{d^3}{dt^3} M_x(t) = [n(n-1)(n-2)(pe^t + 1-p)^{n-3} \cdot (pe^t)^3 + n(n-1)(pe^t + 1-p)^{n-2} \cdot 2(pe^t)^2 + [ \dots ]]$$

第 1 頁, 共 2 頁

$$t=0 \Rightarrow n(n-1)(n-2)p^3 + n(n-1)p^2 \cdot 3 + np$$

7. 令  $k = (x+\sqrt{y})(y+\sqrt{x}) = xy + \sqrt{xy} + x\sqrt{y} + y\sqrt{x} - 2024$   $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} : xy + \sqrt{x^2 - 2024} \sqrt{y^2 - 2024} = 2024$

$2024 = (x-\sqrt{y})(y-\sqrt{x}) = xy + \sqrt{xy} - x\sqrt{y} - y\sqrt{x} - 2024$   $\textcircled{2} : \text{当 } x=y : x^2 + x^2 - 2024 = 2024 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2024$

$\textcircled{1} \cdot \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow k = 2024$  國立鳳新高級中學 113 學年度第 1 次教師甄選  $\Rightarrow x^2 - 2024 = 1$

$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} : x\sqrt{y} = -y\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow (x^2/102)^2 = (y^2/102)^2$  【數學科】試題  $\text{当 } x=y : -x^2 + x^2 - 2024 = 2024$  不合

$\Rightarrow (x^2 + y^2 - 2024)(x+y)(x-y) = 0$   $\text{当 } x^2 + y^2 = 2024, \text{ 令 } x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta \Rightarrow r^2\cos^2\theta + r^2\sin^2\theta = r^2 = 2024$

7. 已知實數  $x, y$  滿足  $(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2024})(y - \sqrt{y^2 - 2024}) = 2024$ , 則

$3x^2 - 2y^2 + 3x - 3y - 2023 = ?$   $\textcircled{8}$   $f(x) = (x-1)(5x^2 - 5kx + 66k-1)$   $\textcircled{9}$   
 $= (x-1) \cdot 5(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)$   $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{4}$

8. 設三次方程式  $5x^3 - 5(k+1)x^2 + (71k-1)x + 1 - 66k = 0$  的三個根均為自然數, 求自然數  $k$

76 為多少?  $x = \frac{66}{5} \Rightarrow 435 = 66 \times 66 - 5 = (66-5\beta)(66-5\gamma) \Rightarrow \beta = 17, \gamma = 59$

(消去  $k$ ) 代入  $\square \Rightarrow 19 \times 229 = (5\beta - 66)(5\gamma - 66) \Rightarrow k = 17 + 59 = 76$

9. 已知 4 條拋物線  $\Gamma_1: y = x^2 + a, \Gamma_2: y = -x^2 - a, \Gamma_3: y^2 = x - a, \Gamma_4: y^2 = -x - a$ , 其中  $m = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{3}$   $a$  為正實數, 若任相鄰兩條拋物線均相切, 試求這 4 條拋物線所圍成之區域面積  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \in a$

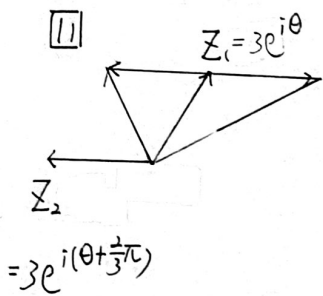
10. 空間中兩歪斜線  $L_1: \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z+2}{-2}, L_2: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$ ,  $P$  在  $L_1$  上, 且  $Q, R$  都

$\frac{49\sqrt{3}}{135}$  在  $L_2$  上, 若  $\triangle PQR$  為正三角形, 求  $\triangle PQR$  的最小面積為多少?  $\textcircled{10}$

11. 設  $z_1, z_2$  為複數,  $|z_1| = |z_1 + z_2| = 3, |z_2 - z_1| = 3\sqrt{3}$ , 求  $\log |(z_1 z_2)^{2000} + (\overline{z_1 z_2})^{2000}| = ?$

$4000 \log 3$

12. 試證明: 對於任意正整數  $n, \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  恒成立

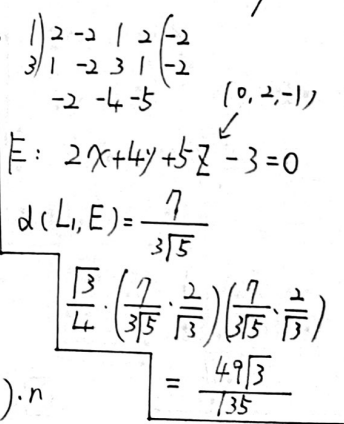


$\textcircled{12}$   $(\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n})^2 \leq (\frac{1}{n+1}^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}^2)(1^2 + \dots + 1^2)$

$< (\frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot n} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)(2n-1)}) \cdot n$

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

$= \frac{1}{2n} \cdot n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (\quad) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot (\frac{7}{3\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) (\frac{7}{3\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{135}$

$\log |(3^2 \cdot e^{i(-\frac{2}{3}\pi)})^{2000} + (3^2 \cdot e^{i(\frac{2}{3}\pi)})^{2000}|$   
 $= \log |3^{4000} \cdot \cos(\frac{4}{3}\pi) \cdot 2|$   
 $= 4000 \log 3$