

二、計算證明題：每題 10 分，共 5 題，合計 50 分

7/6 A. 設 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2-x)(x+x^{2n})}{1+x^{2n}}$ ，求 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{當 } 0 \leq x < 1: f(x) &= (2-x)x & \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_1^2 (-x+2) dx \\ &= -x^2 + 2x \\ \text{當 } 1 \leq x \leq 2: f(x) &= 2-x & = -\frac{1}{3} + \left| -\frac{3}{2} + 2 \right| = 3 - \frac{11}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \end{aligned}$$

12/6 B. 設 A, B, C 是橢圓 $\Gamma: \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{32} = 1$ 上三點，且 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心恰為此橢圓的中心，已知 $A(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3} - 2)$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面積為何?} \quad \Gamma: \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{32} &= 1 & \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{y}{4\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \Rightarrow y' = \sqrt{2}y \\ \Gamma': \frac{x'^2}{16} + \frac{y'^2}{32} &= 1 & \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{圓內接正 } \triangle & \Rightarrow A' = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 3 = 12\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

-2/2 C. 坐標平面上，若四邊形的四個頂點都在函數 $f(x)$ 上，則稱此四邊形為 $f(x)$ 的內接四邊形。已知函數

$$\begin{aligned} \text{peterson} \quad f(x) &= x^3 + ax \text{ 的圖形有唯一一個內接正方形，求 } a \text{ 之值為何?} & \Rightarrow a = \frac{m^3 + m + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m^3}}{m^2 - \frac{1}{m^2}} & \text{由圖形知 } a < 0 \\ \begin{cases} y = x^3 + ax \\ y = mx \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(\sqrt{m-a}, \sqrt{m-a}) & \overline{OA}^2 = \overline{OB}^2 \Rightarrow (m-a)(m^2+1) = \left(-\frac{1}{m}-a\right)\left(\frac{1}{m^2}+1\right) & \Rightarrow |a| \geq 2\sqrt{2} \\ \begin{cases} y = x^3 + ax \\ y = -\frac{1}{m}x \end{cases} \Rightarrow B\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}-a}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}-a}\right) & = \frac{(m+\frac{1}{m})^3 - 2(m+\frac{1}{m})}{(m+\frac{1}{m})(m-\frac{1}{m})} & \Rightarrow a \geq 2\sqrt{2} \text{ (不符)} \\ & = \frac{(m-\frac{1}{m})^3 + 2}{m-\frac{1}{m}} = m - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{2}{m-\frac{1}{m}} & \Rightarrow a = -2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

D. 已知一銳角三角形 $\triangle ABC$ 之邊長分別為 a, b, c 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } r \text{ 為 } \triangle ABC \text{ 內切圓之半徑，} R \text{ 為 } \triangle ABC \text{ 外接圓之半徑，} & r = \frac{abc}{4RS} = \frac{2R \cdot 2R \cdot 2R \sin A \sin B \sin C}{4R \cdot 2R \cdot \frac{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C}{2}} \\ \text{試證：(1) } r &= 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \quad (5 \text{ 分}) & = 2R \cdot \frac{8 \sin(\frac{A}{2}) \sin(\frac{B}{2}) \sin(\frac{C}{2}) \cos(\frac{A}{2}) \cos(\frac{B}{2}) \cos(\frac{C}{2})}{2 \sin(\frac{A+B}{2}) \cos(\frac{A-B}{2}) + 2 \sin(\frac{C}{2}) \cos(\frac{C}{2})} \\ & = 4R \sin(\frac{A}{2}) \sin(\frac{B}{2}) \sin(\frac{C}{2}) & \text{分母} = 2 \cos(\frac{C}{2}) \cdot 2 \cos(\frac{A}{2}) \cos(\frac{B}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{提供} \quad (2) \quad \frac{abc}{\sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)(b^2+c^2)(c^2+a^2)}} & \geq \frac{r}{2R} \quad (5 \text{ 分}) \\ \text{即証明} \quad \frac{a^2}{b^2+c^2} \cdot \frac{b^2}{c^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{c^2}{a^2+b^2} & \geq (2 \sin \frac{A}{2})(2 \sin \frac{B}{2})(2 \sin \frac{C}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } 1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2+c^2} = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{b^2+c^2} \leq \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} = \cos A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b^2+c^2} \geq 2 \sin \frac{A}{2}, \text{其他同理，故得証}$$

E. 用 $|S|$ 表示集合 S 中元素的個數。已知集合 $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{113} \right\}$ ， $T = \{A \subseteq S \mid |A| = 2n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ ，試回答下列問題：

2/11-1

$$(1) |T| = ? \quad C_2^{112} + C_4^{112} + C_6^{112} + \dots + C_{112}^{112} = 2^{111} - 1 \quad \text{the piano}$$

3/08/113

(2) $\forall A_i \in T$ ，將 A_i 中所有的元素相乘的乘積記為 m_i ，再將所有的 m_i 相加，其和為 M ，求 M 之值？

$$\text{令 } f(x) = (x + \frac{1}{2})(x + \frac{1}{3}) \cdots (x + \frac{1}{113})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{peterson} \quad &= x^{112} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots\right)x^{111} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right)x^{110} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right)x^{109} \\ &+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \dots\right)x^{108} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdots \frac{1}{113} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(1) + f(-1)}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdots \frac{114}{113} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdots \frac{112}{113} \right) - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(57 + \frac{1}{113} \right) - 1 = \frac{3/08}{113}$$