

1. 5元硬幣有3枚共有15元，超過10元要與10元硬幣合併  
故可視為1元4枚，5元5枚，50元1枚，100元1張  
付款法有 $(4+1)(5+1)(1+1)(1+1)-1=119$  (種)

2.  $\because x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^4 - x^2 + 1 = 0$

$\therefore (x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1) = x^6 - x^4 + x^2 + x^4 - x^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^6 = -1$

若(1)  $n = 12m, m \in \mathbf{N}$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{12m} + \frac{1}{x^{12m}} = (x^6)^{2m} + \frac{1}{(x^6)^{2m}} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(2)  $n = 12m + 1, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$\because \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 3$$

$$\therefore x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x + \frac{1}{x} = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

(3)  $n = 12m + 2, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 1$$

(4)  $n = 12m + 3, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$\because \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^2 = x^6 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^6} = 0$$

$$\therefore x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$$

(5)  $n = 12m + 4, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

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

(6)  $n = 12m + 5, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{x} - x = \mp\sqrt{3}$$

(7)  $n = 12m + 6, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} = -2$$

(8)  $n = 12m + 7, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^7 + \frac{1}{x^7} = -x + \frac{1}{-x} = \mp\sqrt{3}$$

(9)  $n = 12m + 8, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8} = -\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -1$$

$$(10) n=12m+9, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^9 + \frac{1}{x^9} = -(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}) = 0$$

$$(11) n=12m+10, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{10} + \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}) = 1$$

$$(12) n=12m+11, m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$$

$$x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{11} + \frac{1}{x^{11}} = -(x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5}) = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

共有 7 種，其值有  $0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm\sqrt{3}$

$$3. \quad \because \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^2(n+1)^2 + (n+1)^2 + n^2}{n^2(n+1)^2}} = \frac{n(n+1)+1}{n(n+1)} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \sum_{n=1}^{2010} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{2010} (1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = 2010 + 1 - \frac{1}{2011} \\ &= 2010 \frac{2010}{2011} \end{aligned}$$

4. 設三格子點為  $(x_1, x_2)$ 、 $(y_1, y_2)$  及  $(z_1, z_2)$

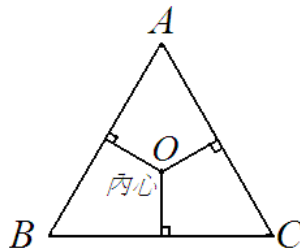
$$\text{則三點所形成的三角形面積為 } \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & x_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} \right| \in \mathbf{Z}$$

假設三點形成正三角形，則面積亦為  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (\sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2})^2 \notin \mathbf{Q}$

兩者矛盾！

5. 把正三角形等分成三個區域，則四點中至少有兩點同在一區，考慮此兩點最

大之距離。此三區域中最大距離為  $\overline{OA} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$



6. 令  $A = a_1a_2 + a_1a_3 + \cdots + a_{92}a_{93}$

假設  $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_{93}$  中有  $m$  個  $+1$ 、 $n$  個  $-1$

則  $a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{93} = m - n$

$$\because a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_{93}^2 + 2A = (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{93})^2$$

$$\therefore 93 + 2A = (m - n)^2$$

使上式成立的最小自然數為  $m - n = \pm 11$

$$93 + 2A = 121 \Rightarrow A = 14$$

7. 設乙城市派  $x$  位選手參賽，每人得  $y$  分

$\because$  甲城市選手共得 12 分

$\therefore$  從乙城市選手中得 10 分

因此， $2 \cdot 2x - 10 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x \geq 5$

由總積分得  $12 + xy = (x + 1)(x + 2) \cdots \textcircled{1}$

由乙城市選手總分 = 相互比賽積分 + 從甲城市選手比賽中得分

$\Rightarrow xy = (x - 1)x + 4x - 10 \cdots \textcircled{2}$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 12 + 2xy = 2x^2 + 6x - 8 \Rightarrow 2x(x + 3 - y) = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow x \mid 10$$

$$\because 2x \geq 5 \quad \therefore x = 5$$

8. 如下圖所示，令四邊形  $ABCD$  為等腰梯形， $\overline{DP}$  為其高

則  $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ ， $\overline{AB} = \overline{DC}$ ，且  $\overline{AC} = \overline{DB}$ ， $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{DB}$

過  $D$  點作  $\overline{DQ} \parallel \overline{AC}$  交  $\overline{BC}$  的延長線於  $Q$  點

則四邊形  $ACQD$  為平行四邊形  $\Rightarrow \overline{AD} = \overline{CQ}$ ， $\overline{AC} = \overline{DQ}$

故  $\overline{DB} = \overline{AC} = \overline{DQ}$

又  $\overline{DQ} \parallel \overline{AC}$ ，且  $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{DB} \Rightarrow \overline{DQ} \perp \overline{DB}$

$\Rightarrow \triangle DBQ$  為等腰直角三角形

$$\therefore \overline{DP} = \overline{BP} = \overline{PQ} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{BQ} = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{BC} + \overline{AD}) = 6$$

