

$$41. \because x^2 + 2nx + (n-1)^2 = 0 \text{ 的兩根爲整數, } \therefore x = \frac{-2n \pm \sqrt{4n^2 - 4(n-1)^2}}{2} = -n \pm \sqrt{2n-1}$$

即 $2n-1$ 爲完全平方數且爲奇數 ($2n-1 < 99$), $2n-1=1, 9, 25, 49, 81 \rightarrow n=1, 5, 13, 25, 41$

所求爲 $1+5+13+25+41=85$

$$42. 2012 = 2^2 \times 503 = 2^2 \times (2 \times 251 + 1) = \dots = 2^{10} + 2^9 + 2^8 + 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2$$

$$43. (A) 1^2 + 2^2 (C) 6^2 + 7^2 (D) 1^2 + 11^2$$

$$44. \text{設首項爲 } a, S = \frac{100(2a+99)}{2} = 50(2a+99), S \text{ 爲 } 50 \text{ 倍數但不爲 } 4 \text{ 的倍數} (\because 2a+99 \text{ 爲奇數})$$

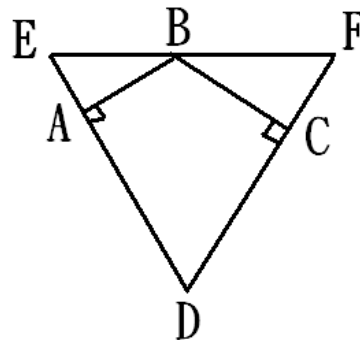
故選(C)

45. 將 ABCD 補成正三角形, $\because \angle ABC = 120^\circ$,

$\angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ \therefore \triangle ABE$ 與 $\triangle CBF$ 爲 $90^\circ-30^\circ-60^\circ$ 之三角形

$$\text{又 } \overline{AB} = 3, \overline{BC} = 4 \therefore \overline{BE} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}, \overline{BF} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}, \overline{CF} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{所求 } \overline{CD} = \overline{FD} - \overline{FC} = \overline{EF} - \overline{FC} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$$



46. 將點坐標化, 令 $A(0,0), B(a,0), G(0, \sqrt{ab}), H(\sqrt{ab}, b)$

$$\text{直線 GB 方程式: } \sqrt{ab}x + ay - a\sqrt{ab} = 0$$

A、H 在異側 $(\sqrt{ab} \cdot 0 + a \cdot 0 - a\sqrt{ab})(\sqrt{ab} \cdot \sqrt{ab} + a \cdot b - a\sqrt{ab}) < 0$ 且 $a > b > 0$

$$\rightarrow -a\sqrt{ab}(ab + ab - a\sqrt{ab}) < 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2ab - a\sqrt{ab} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2b - \sqrt{ab} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4b^2 > ab$$

$$\therefore 4b > a$$

47. 以 A 爲圓心, 逆時針旋轉 $\triangle ABE$,

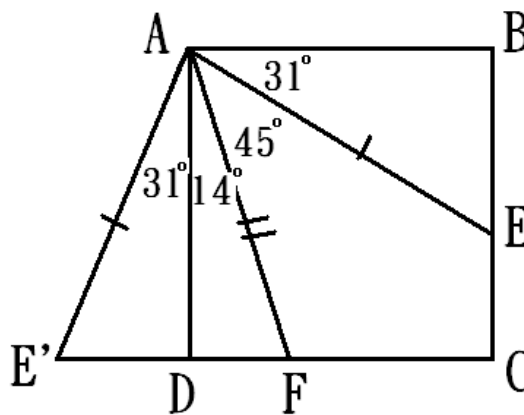
使 \overline{AB} 重疊 \overline{AD} , 則 $\triangle AE'F \cong \triangle AEF$ (SAS 全等)

所求 $\angle AFE = \angle AFE' = \angle AFD = 90^\circ - 14^\circ = 76^\circ$

$$48. P = \frac{C_4^9 - 8 \cdot C_1^6}{C_4^9} = \frac{13}{21} \text{ (三點共線[直、橫、列、斜] } \rightarrow 8; \text{ 與另一點形成三角形 } C_1^6)$$

49. α 是 $x^2 - 2012x + 1 = 0$ 之一實根, 則 $\alpha^2 - 2012\alpha + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \alpha^2 - 2011\alpha + \frac{2012}{\alpha^2 + 1} &= (\alpha^2 - 2012\alpha) + \alpha + \frac{2012}{2012\alpha} = -1 + \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{-\alpha + \alpha^2 + 1}{\alpha} \\ &= \frac{-\alpha + 2012\alpha}{\alpha} = 2011 \end{aligned}$$



$$50. \sqrt{2x^2 - 6x + 15} + \sqrt{2x^2 - 10x + 15} = 2x, \text{ 令 } a = 2x^2 - 6x + 15$$

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a + 4x} = 2x \Rightarrow \sqrt{a + 4x} = 2x - \sqrt{a} \text{ 平方 } \Rightarrow a + 4x = 4x^2 + a - 4x\sqrt{a}$$

$$\text{消掉 } a, \text{ 同除 } 4x \Rightarrow 1 = x - \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = x - 1 \text{ 平方 } \Rightarrow a = (x - 1)^2$$

$$\text{即 } 2x^2 - 6x + 15 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 14 = 0$$

$$\text{所求兩根之積 } \alpha\beta = 14$$

$$51. \frac{8(1+8)}{2} = 36, \left[\frac{403-36}{9} \right] = 40, 403 - 40 \times 9 = 43, 43 - 36 = 7$$

(0,1,2,3)(4,5,6,,7,8)當每位同學柳丁數差一

(0,0,1,1)(1,1,1,1,1)多出來七顆的分配

$$\text{所求 } 40 \times 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 168$$

$$52. a(b+c) + b(c+a) + c(a+b) = 518 + 468 + 650 = 2(ab+bc+ca) \Rightarrow ab+bc+ca = 818$$

$$\begin{cases} ab = 818 - 650 = 168 \\ bc = 818 - 518 = 300 \\ ca = 818 - 468 = 350 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (abc)^2 = 168 \times 300 \times 350$$

$$\text{所求 } abc = 4200$$

$$53. \text{利用正弦定理 } a \csc A = b \csc B = c \csc C = 2R \text{ 且 } \csc A = 2, \csc B = 3$$

$$\therefore 2a = 3b = 2R, a = R, b = \frac{2}{3}R$$

$$\sin C = \sin(180^\circ - (A+B)) = \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\therefore \sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{6} > \sin A = \frac{1}{2} > \sin B = \frac{1}{3} \therefore c > a > b$$

$$\text{所求 } b = \frac{2}{3}R = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{c}{2 \sin C} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{6\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{6}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 9 = 6$$

$$54. PQ \text{ 弧} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 9 = 9\pi, \text{ 小圓周長} = 2\pi \cdot 2 = 4\pi \rightarrow \text{共轉 } 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ 圈}$$

小圓箭頭對面的點與 Q 重疊，故箭頭指向西方

$$55. \text{設 } \overline{BC} = x, \overline{OC} = \sqrt{x^2 + 14x + 625}$$

$$\triangle OAB : \triangle OBC = \overline{AB} : \overline{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 24 : \frac{1}{2} \times 8 (\sqrt{x^2 + 14x + 625} + x + 25) = 7 : x$$

$$\therefore x = 38, r = \frac{24 \times 45}{51 + 24 + 45} = 9$$

$$56. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 9f(3)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 2x \cdot f(x) + x^2 f'(x) = 6 \cdot f(3) + 9f'(3) = 30 + 36 = 66$$

$$57. \frac{X}{Y} + \frac{4X+5Y}{4Y+5X} = \frac{X}{Y} + \frac{\frac{4X}{Y} + 5}{4 + \frac{5X}{Y}} = 2, \text{ 令 } \frac{X}{Y} = A \text{ 即求 } A + \frac{4A+5}{4+5A} = 2 \text{ 兩邊同乘 } 4+5A$$

$$4A + 5A^2 + 4A + 5 = 8 + 10A, \quad 5A^2 - 2A - 3 = 0, \quad (5A+3)(A-1) = 0, \quad A = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ or } 1$$

因爲 X、Y 爲相異實數，故 $A = -\frac{3}{5} = -0.6$

58. 坐標化 A(0, 0)、B(0, -2)、C(3, -2)、D(3, -6)、E(21, -6)

利用重心坐標公式

$$G_1 = \left(\frac{0+0+3}{3}, \frac{0-2-2}{3} \right) = \left(1, -\frac{4}{3} \right), \quad G_2 = \left(\frac{0+3+3}{3}, \frac{-2-2-6}{3} \right) = \left(2, -\frac{10}{3} \right),$$

$$G_3 = \left(\frac{3+3+21}{3}, \frac{-2-6-6}{3} \right) = \left(9, -\frac{14}{3} \right)$$

$$\Delta G_1 G_2 G_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 9 \\ -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & -\frac{14}{3} \\ -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & -\frac{14}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{19}{3}$$

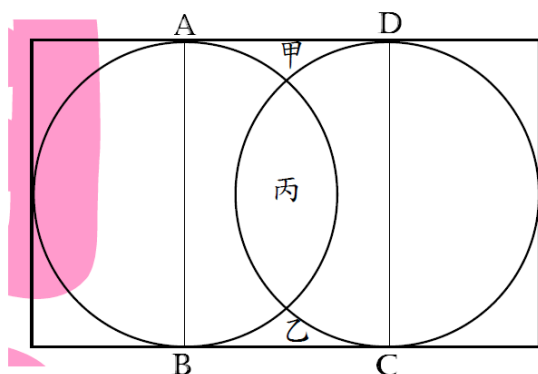
59. 坐標化設 A(-1, 2), B(-3, 1), C(-2, -1) 過 $x = ay^2 + by + c$

$$x = \frac{5}{6}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{10}{3} = \frac{5}{6}\left(y - \frac{3}{10}\right)^2 - \frac{409}{120}$$

$$60. \left| \left(6 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \right| = 180$$

61. 如下圖， \therefore 甲+乙=丙 \therefore 矩形 ABCD = 一個圓面積

$$2r \cdot \text{連心線長} = \pi \cdot r^2 \rightarrow \text{連心線長} = \pi \cdot \frac{r}{2} = \frac{5}{2}\pi$$



$$62. \text{第 } 99 \text{ 列第一個數字 } \frac{99(1+99)}{2} = 4950$$

$$\text{所求} = 4950 - 43 = 4907$$

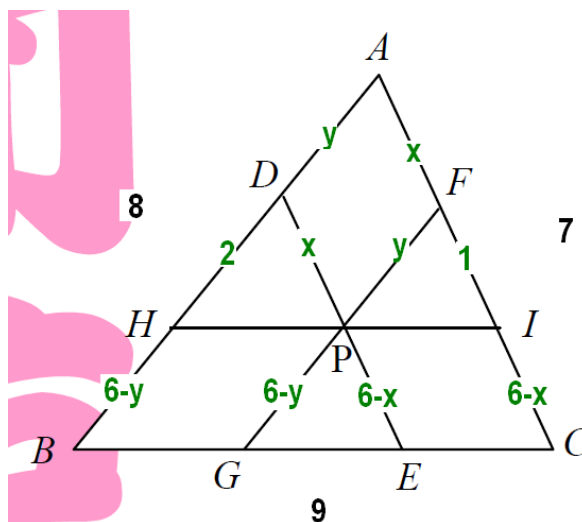
$$63. \because \overline{DE} \parallel \overline{AC}, \overline{GF} \parallel \overline{AB}, \overline{HI} \parallel \overline{BC}$$

$$\text{知 } \overline{FI} = 1, \overline{HD} = 2$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DHP \sim \triangle FPI \sim \triangle PGE$$

$$\text{所以 } \overline{HI} = \overline{HP} + \overline{PI} = \frac{9}{4} + \frac{9}{7} = \frac{99}{28}$$

$$(2 : \overline{HP} = 8 : 9 ; \overline{PI} : 1 = 9 : 7)$$



$$64. 689^{689} = (690 - 1)^{689} \equiv C_1^{689} \cdot 690 \cdot (-1)^{688} + C_0^{689} (-1)^{689} = 689 \times 690 - 1 = 675409$$

$$65. \text{四} \xrightarrow{3} \text{三}; \text{六} \xrightarrow{5} \text{五}; \text{八} \xrightarrow{4} \text{一}; \text{七} \xrightarrow{1} \text{六}; \text{八} \xrightarrow{2} \text{七}$$

$$3+5+4+1+2=15$$

$$66. O_1PBQ = AO_1O_2B - \triangle AO_1Q - \triangle BPO_2 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}(3+4)}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3} \cdot 3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7} = \frac{45}{7}\sqrt{3}$$

$$(\overline{AQ} = \overline{BQ} = \overline{PQ}, \overline{AB} = 4\sqrt{3}, \sin \angle BO_2P = \sin \angle BO_2O_1 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7})$$

$$67. \text{令 } \overline{AQ} = x, \because D \text{ 爲 } BC \text{ 弧中點 } \therefore \angle BAD = \angle DAC$$

$$\text{則 } \overline{AB} : \overline{AC} = \overline{BQ} : \overline{QC}, \overline{BQ} = 5, \overline{QC} = 4$$

$$\text{由餘弦定理 } \frac{10^2 + x^2 - 5^2}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot x} = \frac{8^2 + x^2 - 4^2}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot x}, x = \sqrt{60} = 2\sqrt{15}$$

$$68. C(0, 6), A(-12, 0), B(0, 12)$$

$$\because \triangle BCP : \triangle BOA = 1 : 6 \therefore \overline{BP} : \overline{AP} = \triangle OBP : \triangle OPA = (1+1) : 6 - 1 - 1 = 1 : 2$$

$$P = \left(\frac{-12 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2}{3}, \frac{0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 12}{3} \right) = (-4, 8)$$

$$m_{pc} = \frac{6-8}{0-(-4)} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 69. N &= 1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \cdots \times 49 = 5^3 (3 \times 7 \times 9 \times 11 \times 13 \times 15 \times 17 \times 19 \times 21 \times 23 \times 27 \times \cdots \times 49) \\ &= 5^3 [3 \times 7 \times 27 \times 29 \times 31 \times 49 \times (9 \times 11 \times 13 \times 15)(17 \times 19 \times 21 \times 23) \cdots] = 5^3 (8k + 5) \\ &= 1000k + 625 \end{aligned}$$

$$70. \text{邊長比} = 1 : 3 \therefore \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$