

~~ 说明 ~~

~~ Notes ~~

在这份试卷中, $\lfloor x \rfloor$ 表示小于或等于 x 的最大整数。

例如: $\lfloor 2 \rfloor = 2$, $\lfloor -2 \rfloor = -2$, $\lfloor 2.6 \rfloor = 2$, $\lfloor -2.6 \rfloor = -3$ 。

In this paper, $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x .

For example, $\lfloor 2 \rfloor = 2$, $\lfloor -2 \rfloor = -2$, $\lfloor 2.6 \rfloor = 2$, $\lfloor -2.6 \rfloor = -3$.

第 1 至第 10 题, 选择题, 每题 4 分。

Question 1 to Question 10, multiple choice questions, each question carries 4 marks.

1. 若现在是星期六下午 3 时正, 2018 小时后是星期几?

If it is Saturday and 3:00 p.m. now, what day is it 2018 hours later?

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| A. 星期天 | B. 星期二 | C. 星期四 | D. 星期五 | E. 星期六 |
| Sunday | Tuesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |

一天有 24 小时。

$$\frac{2018}{24} = 84 + \frac{2}{24}$$

84 可以被 7 整除。因此, 2018 小时后是星期六的下午 5 时正。

答: 【E】

2. 求 $\frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}}$ 。

Find $\frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}}$.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| A. $\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2}$ | B. $5\sqrt{5}$ | C. $\frac{11}{2}$ | D. 11 | E. 22 |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|

$$\frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(2-\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5}) + (2+\sqrt{5})(3+\sqrt{5})}{(3+\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5})} = \frac{2(6+5)}{4} = \frac{11}{2}$$

答: 【C】

3. 介于 990 与 1000 的整数中, 有多少个是质数?

Among the integers between 990 and 1000, how many of them are prime numbers?

- A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 E. 4

$$\sqrt{1000} \leq 32$$

小于 32 的质数有 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31

偶数不是质数

993, 999 能被 3 整除, 不是质数

995 能被 5 整除, 不是质数

991 及 997 不能被任何小于 32 的质数整除, 所以是质数

答: 【C】

4. 循环小数 $2.2\dot{4}\dot{5} = 2.245454545\dots$ 等于以下哪一个分数?

The repeating decimal $2.2\dot{4}\dot{5} = 2.245454545\dots$ is equal to which of the following fractions?

- A. $\frac{2243}{999}$ B. $\frac{2243}{990}$ C. $\frac{2245}{990}$ D. $\frac{2223}{990}$ E. $\frac{2223}{999}$

$$2.2\dot{4}\dot{5} = 2.245454545\dots$$

$$= \frac{22}{10} + \frac{45}{10^3} + \frac{45}{10^5} + \frac{45}{10^7} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{22}{10} + \frac{\frac{45}{1000}}{1 - \frac{1}{100}}$$

$$= \frac{22}{10} + \frac{45}{990}$$

$$= \frac{2223}{990}$$

答: 【D】

5. 一班里有 47 位学生。一次考试后，老师将他们的分数按由小到大的顺序排列为 $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{47}$ 。结果老师发现一个规律：对于所有的 $1 \leq n \leq 47$,

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = n(n+3)$$

最高分是几分？

There are 47 students in a class. After an examination, the teacher arranged the marks in ascending order as $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{47}$. Then, the teacher discovered a pattern: for all $1 \leq n \leq 47$,

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = n(n+3)$$

What is the highest mark scored?

- A. 96 B. 97 C. 98 D. 99 E. 100

最高分是 a_{47} 。

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{46} + a_{47} = 47 \times (47 + 3)$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{46} = 46 \times (46 + 3)$$

$$\therefore a_{47} = 47 \times (47 + 3) - 46 \times (46 + 3) = (47 + 46)(47 - 46) + 3 \times (47 - 46) = 96$$

答：【A】

6. 一个箱子里有 5 粒红球，6 粒黄球及 7 粒白球。若晓兰任意从箱子里拿出若干粒球，则她至少需拿出多少粒球，才能保证至少有两粒球是同样颜色的？

In a box, there are 5 red, 6 yellow and 7 white balls. If Xiao Lan randomly takes out a number of balls from the box, at least how many balls she should take in order to guarantee herself two balls of the same colour?

- A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7 E. 8

若晓兰拿出 4 粒球，则至少有两粒必须是同样颜色的，因为球的颜色只有三种。

若她只拿出 3 粒球，则有可能刚好三粒的颜色都不一样。因此，答案是 4 粒。

答：【A】

7. 已知 $4 \leq x \leq 6$, 化简 $\sqrt{4x^2 - 28x + 49} + \sqrt{4x^2 - 52x + 169}$ 。

Given that $4 \leq x \leq 6$, simplify $\sqrt{4x^2 - 28x + 49} + \sqrt{4x^2 - 52x + 169}$.

- A. $4x - 20$ B. 20 C. $4x + 20$ D. $8x - 20$ E. 6

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{4x^2 - 28x + 49} + \sqrt{4x^2 - 52x + 169} &= \sqrt{(2x-7)^2} + \sqrt{(2x-13)^2} \\ &= |2x-7| + |2x-13| \\ &= 2x-7 + (13-2x) \\ &= 6\end{aligned}$$

答: 【E】

8. 有多少对正整数 (a, b) 使得 a 与 b 的最大公因数是 $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$, a 与 b 的最小公倍数是 $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 7$?

How many pairs of positive integers (a, b) are such that the greatest common divisor of a and b is $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$, and the least common multiple of a and b is $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 7$?

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 8 E. 16

a 与 b 的因数只有 2, 3, 5 及 7。

设 $a = 2^{m_1} \times 3^{m_2} \times 5^{m_3} \times 7^{m_4}$, $b = 2^{n_1} \times 3^{n_2} \times 5^{n_3} \times 7^{n_4}$ 。

则 $\{m_1, n_1\} = \{1, 2\}$, $\{m_2, n_2\} = \{1, 2\}$, $\{m_3, n_3\} = \{1, 2\}$, $m_4 = n_4 = 1$ 。

这表示 (a, b) 共有 $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ 种可能。

答: 【D】

9. 有 3 位学生，每人将一份礼物交给老师后，老师又任意的将这 3 份礼物发给这 3 位学生，每人一份。求没有学生拿回自己的礼物的概率。

3 students, each gives a gift to their teacher. The teacher then randomly distributes the three gifts to these three students, each student one. Find the probability that no student gets back his own gift.

- A. $\frac{1}{6}$ B. $\frac{1}{3}$ C. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\frac{2}{3}$ E. $\frac{5}{6}$

将三份礼物分给 3 位学生，有 $3! = 6$ 种方法。

设 A_i 是第 i 位学生拿回自己的礼物的事件。 $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$ 是至少有一位学生拿回自己的礼物的事件。

$$\begin{aligned} n(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) &= n(A_1) + n(A_2) + n(A_3) - n(A_1 \cap A_2) - n(A_1 \cap A_3) - n(A_2 \cap A_3) + n(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) \\ &= 3 \times 2! - 3 \times 1 + 1 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

因此没有学生拿回自己的礼物的概率是 $1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 1 - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 。

[注：更简单的方法是直接列出将三份礼物分给三位学生的所有 6 种方法，再从中观察其中有几种情况是没人拿回自己的礼物。但是以上所用的方法可以推广到有更多人的情况。]

答：【B】

10. 今年学校来了 6 位高中一的插班生，教务主任要将他们安插在 3 班高中一的班级中，每班两位。有多少种方法？

This year there are 6 new students joining the senior one classes. The head of academics would like to put them into 3 senior one classes, 2 students each. How many ways are there?

- A. 15 B. 21 C. 90 D. 120 E. 720

第一班可以从 6 位学生中选 2 位，有 ${}_6C_2 = 15$ 种方法。

第二班可从剩下的 4 位学生中选 2 位，有 ${}_4C_2 = 6$ 种方法。

第三班只能拿剩下的 2 位学生，只有一种方法。

因此，有 $15 \times 6 = 90$ 种方法可安插这 6 位插班生。

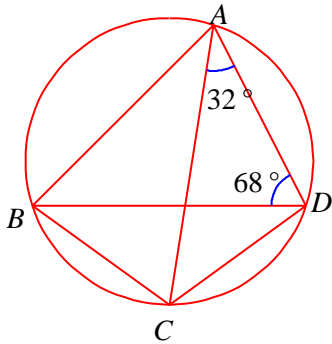
答：【C】

第 11 至第 20 题，问答题，每题 5 分。

Question 11 to Question 20, short questions, each question carries 5 marks.

11. 下图中， $ABCD$ 是圆内接四边形， $CB = CD$ ， $\angle CAD = 32^\circ$ ， $\angle ADB = 68^\circ$ 。若 $\angle ABD = x^\circ$ ，求 x 。

In the figure below, $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral, $CB = CD$, $\angle CAD = 32^\circ$, $\angle ADB = 68^\circ$. If $\angle ABD = x^\circ$, find x .



$$\angle BAC = \angle BDC = \angle CBD = \angle CAD = 32^\circ$$

$$x = 180 - 68 - 32 - 32 = 48$$

答：【48】

12. 17 位学生，编号 1 至 17，按编号顺序围成一个圆圈。他们开始喊号码，编号 1 的学生喊 1，编号 2 的喊 2，依此类推。编号 17 的学生喊 17 后，编号 1 的学生接下去喊 18，编号 2 的喊 19，如此不断继续下去。喊 2018 的学生编号是多少？

17 students, numbered 1 to 17, formed a circle according to their numerical order. They began to count out loud. Student no. 1 called out 1, student no. 2 called out 2, and so on. After student no. 17 called out 17, student no. 1 continued to call out 18, student no. 2 called out 19, and so on. This process continues. What is the number of the student who called out 2018?

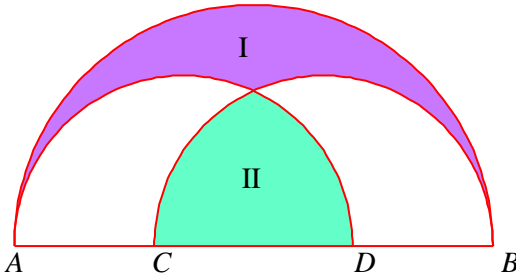
$$2018 = 17 \times 118 + 12$$

因此，喊 2018 的学生的编号是 12。

答：【12】

13. 下图所示为分别以 AB , AD 及 BC 为直径的半圆, 其中 $AB = d_1$, $AD = BC = d_2$ 。若阴影部分 I 的面积与阴影部分 II 的面积相等, 求 $\frac{12d_1^2}{d_2^2}$ 。

The figure below shows three semicircles with diameters AB , AD and BC respectively, with $AB = d_1$, $AD = BC = d_2$. If the area of the shaded region I is the same as the area of the shaded region II, find $\frac{12d_1^2}{d_2^2}$.



阴影区域 I 的面积 = 以 AB 为直径的半圆的面积 - 以 AD 为直径的半圆的面积
- 以 BC 为直径的半圆的面积 + 阴影区域 II 的面积

$$\text{因此, } \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times \left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{12d_1^2}{d_2^2} = 24$$

答: 【24】

14. 求 $\left\lfloor \frac{3^2}{1} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{4^2}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{5^2}{3} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{6^2}{4} \right\rfloor + \dots + \left\lfloor \frac{42^2}{40} \right\rfloor$ 。

Find $\left\lfloor \frac{3^2}{1} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{4^2}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{5^2}{3} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{6^2}{4} \right\rfloor + \dots + \left\lfloor \frac{42^2}{40} \right\rfloor$.

$$\left\lfloor \frac{(n+2)^2}{n} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n^2 + 4n + 4}{n} \right\rfloor = n + 4 + \left\lfloor \frac{4}{n} \right\rfloor$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\lfloor \frac{3^2}{1} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{4^2}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{5^2}{3} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{6^2}{4} \right\rfloor + \dots + \left\lfloor \frac{42^2}{40} \right\rfloor \\ &= (1+2+\dots+40) + 4 \times 40 + \left(\left\lfloor \frac{4}{1} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{4}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{4}{3} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{4}{4} \right\rfloor \right) \\ &= \frac{40 \times 41}{2} + 160 + 4 + 2 + 1 + 1 \\ &= 988 \end{aligned}$$

答: 【988】

15. 已知 $2x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$, 求 $41x - 4x^3$ 的值。

Given that $2x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$. Find the value of $41x - 4x^3$.

$$2x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{7}{2}x - 2$$

$$x^3 = \frac{7}{2}x^2 - 2x$$

$$= \frac{49}{4}x - 7 - 2x$$

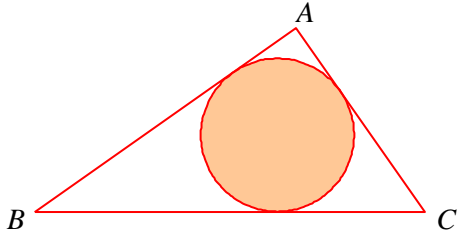
$$= \frac{41}{4}x - 7$$

$$\therefore 41x - 4x^3 = 28$$

答: 【28】

16. 下图所示为直角 $\triangle ABC$ 及其内切圆。已知 $\angle A$ 是直角， $AB = 15$ ， $AC = 8$ ，阴影部分 (内切圆) 的面积为 $S\pi$ ，求 $42S$ 的值。

The figure below shows a right-angled triangle $\triangle ABC$ and its inscribed circle. Given that $\angle A$ is a right angle, $AB = 15$, $AC = 8$, and the area of the shaded region (the inscribed circle) is $S\pi$, find the value of $42S$.



$$BC = 17, \quad s = \frac{15+8+17}{2} = 20$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 的面积 } \Delta = \frac{15 \times 8}{2} = 60$$

$$\text{内接圆的半径} = \frac{\Delta}{s} = 3$$

$$S\pi = \pi \times 3^2$$

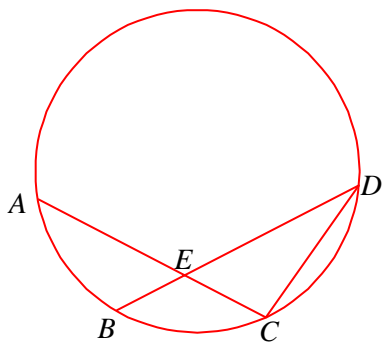
$$S = 9$$

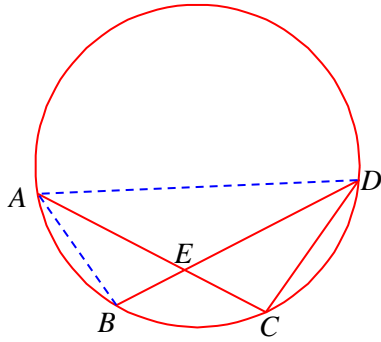
$$42S = 378$$

答：【378】

17. 下图中， $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}$ 。若 $\angle AED = 124^\circ$ ， $\angle ACD = x^\circ$ ，求 x 。

In the figure below, $\widehat{AB} = \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}$. If $\angle AED = 124^\circ$, $\angle ACD = x^\circ$, find x .





连接 AB 及 AD 。

$$\because \widehat{AB} = \widehat{BC} = \widehat{CD}$$

$$\angle ADB = \angle BDC = \angle CAD$$

$$\therefore \text{这三个角的度数都等于 } \frac{180^\circ - 124^\circ}{2} = 28^\circ$$

$$\angle ACD = 124^\circ - 28^\circ = 96^\circ$$

$$x = 96$$

答：【96】

18. 若 x, y, z 是正数使得

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{6}$$

求 a 的值。

If x, y, z are positive numbers such that

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{6}$$

Find the value of a .

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1$$

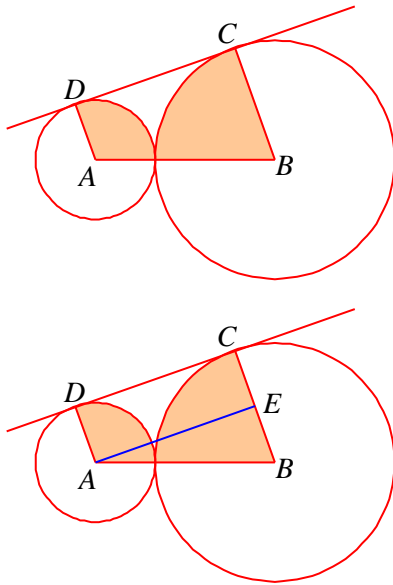
$$\frac{a}{36} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{36 - 9 - 16}{36} = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\therefore a = 11$$

答：【11】

19. 下图中，两圆相切，它们的圆心分别为点 A 及点 B 。直线 CD 是两圆的公切线，点 C 及点 D 是切点。若两圆的半径分别为 12 及 36，阴影部分的面积为 $a\pi$ ，求 $\lfloor a \rfloor$ 。

In the figure below, the two circles are tangent to each other. The centers of the circles are A and B respectively. The line CD is a common tangent to the two circles. C and D are points of tangency. If the radii of the two circles are 12 and 36 respectively, and the area of the shaded region is $a\pi$, find $\lfloor a \rfloor$.



AD 与 BC 分别垂直于 CD 。

$$AB = 12 + 36 = 48。$$

由点 A 作直线 AE 垂直于直线 BC ，则 $BE = 36 - 12 = 24$ 。

$$\frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \angle EAB = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\angle DAB = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\angle CBA = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$a\pi = \frac{1}{2} \times 12^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times 36^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = 264\pi$$

$$\therefore \lfloor a \rfloor = 264.$$

答：【264】

20. 在一次周会，老师要学生们排队。参与的学生人数少于 1000 人。无论是 15 人排一行，或 18 人排一行，或 20 人排一行，都会多出一位学生。问参与周会的学生最多有多少人？

In a weekly assembly, the teacher asks the students to line up in rows. The number of students at the assembly is less than 1000. If 15 students line up in a row, or 18 students line up in a row, or 20 students line up in a row, there will always be one student extra. At most how many students are there at the assembly?

设参加周会的学生人数是 n 。则 $n-1$ 是 15, 18 及 20 的倍数。

15, 18, 20 的最小公倍数是 180。

由于 $n-1 \leq 999$, $n-1$ 的最大值是 $180 \times 5 = 900$ 。

因此, n 的最大值是 901。

答: 【901】

第 21 至第 25 题, 问答题, 每题 6 分。

Question 21 to Question 25, short questions, each question carries 6 marks.

21. 一函数 f 满足 $f(x) + f(3x+1) = x^2$ 。若 $f(3) + f(31) = 63$, 求 $f(10)$ 的值。

A function f satisfies $f(x) + f(3x+1) = x^2$. If $f(3) + f(31) = 63$, find the value of $f(10)$.

将 $x=3$ 及 $x=10$ 分别代入 $f(x) + f(3x+1) = x^2$ 得

$$f(3) + f(10) = 9$$

$$f(10) + f(31) = 100$$

两式相加得: $f(3) + 2f(10) + f(31) = 109$

$$2f(10) = 109 - 63$$

$$f(10) = \frac{46}{2}$$

$$= 23$$

答: 【23】

22. 若 x, y 是实数且满足 $2x^2 + 5y^2 = 7x$, 求 $18x + 10y^2$ 的最大可能值。

If x and y are real numbers such that $2x^2 + 5y^2 = 7x$, find the largest possible value of $18x + 10y^2$.

$$5y^2 = 7x - 2x^2 = x(7 - 2x)$$

$$\text{由于 } y^2 \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18x + 10y^2 &= 18x + 14x - 4x^2 \\ &= 64 - 4(x^2 - 8x + 16) \\ &= 64 - 4(x - 4)^2 \end{aligned}$$

因此, $18x + 10y^2$ 的最大可能值发生在 $x = \frac{7}{2}$ 时

$$\text{最大值是 } 64 - 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 63$$

答: 【63】

23. 已知 $a + b + c = 6$, 求 $2 \times 3^a + 16 \times 3^{b-1} + 16 \times 3^{c-2}$ 的最小可能值。

Given that $a + b + c = 6$, find the smallest possible value of $2 \times 3^a + 16 \times 3^{b-1} + 16 \times 3^{c-2}$.

由算术-几何平均值不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 3^a + 16 \times 3^{b-1} + 16 \times 3^{c-2} &\geq 3 \sqrt[3]{2 \times 3^a \times 16 \times 3^{b-1} \times 16 \times 3^{c-2}} \\ &= 3 \sqrt[3]{2^9 \times 3^{a+b+c-3}} \\ &= 3 \times 2^3 \times \sqrt[3]{3^3} \\ &= 9 \times 8 \\ &= 72 \end{aligned}$$

当 $2 \times 3^a = 16 \times 3^{b-1} = 16 \times 3^{c-2}$, $2 \times 3^a + 16 \times 3^{b-1} + 16 \times 3^{c-2}$ 有最小值 72。

答: 【72】

24. 已知多项式 $f(x)$, 它除以 (x^2+1) 得余式 $(2x+3)$, 除以 (x^2-1) 得余式 $(-4x+13)$, 除以 (x^4-1) 得余式 $r(x)$, 求 $r(-3)$ 的值。

Given the polynomial $f(x)$, it leaves a remainder of $(2x+3)$ when divided by (x^2+1) , it leaves a remainder of $(-4x+13)$ when divided by (x^2-1) , and it leaves a remainder of $r(x)$ when divided by (x^4-1) . Find the value of $r(-3)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x^2+1)g(x) + 2x+3 \\ &= (x^2+1)[(x^2-1)h(x) + ax+b] + 2x+3 \\ &= (x^4-1)h(x) + (ax+b)(x^2+1) + 2x+3 \end{aligned}$$

$$r(x) = (ax+b)(x^2+1) + 2x+3$$

$f(x)$ 除以 x^2-1 的余式等于 $r(x) = (ax+b)(x^2+1) + 2x+3$ 除以 x^2-1 的余式。

$$\begin{aligned} (ax+b)(x^2+1) + 2x+3 &= (ax+b)(x^2-1) + 2(ax+b) + 2x+3 \\ &= (ax+b)(x^2-1) + (2a+2)x + (2b+3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此, } -4x+13 = (2a+2)x + (2b+3)$$

$$\text{因此, } a = -3, b = 5$$

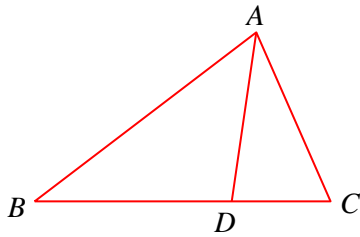
$$r(x) = (-3x+5)(x^2+1) + 2x+3$$

$$r(-3) = 14 \times 10 - 3 = 137$$

答: 【137】

25. 下图中, $BD:CD=2:1$, $AB=20$, $AC=13$, $BC=18$, $AD=x$ 。求 x^2 。

In the figure below, $BD:CD=2:1$, $AB=20$, $AC=13$, $BC=18$, $AD=x$. Find x^2 .



$$BD = 12, \quad CD = 6$$

$$\cos \angle ADC = \frac{AD^2 + CD^2 - AC^2}{2 \times AD \times CD} = \frac{x^2 + CD^2 - AC^2}{2 \times x \times CD}$$

$$\cos \angle ADB = \frac{AD^2 + BD^2 - AB^2}{2 \times AD \times BD} = \frac{x^2 + BD^2 - AB^2}{2 \times x \times BD}$$

$$\angle ADB = 180^\circ - \angle ADC$$

$$\cos \angle ADB = -\cos \angle ADC$$

$$\frac{x^2 + BD^2 - AB^2}{2 \times x \times BD} = -\frac{x^2 + CD^2 - AC^2}{2 \times x \times CD}$$

$$x^2 + BD^2 - AB^2 = -2(x^2 + CD^2 - AC^2)$$

$$3x^2 = AB^2 + 2 \times AC^2 - 2 \times CD^2 - BD^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{20^2 + 2 \times 13^2 - 2 \times 6^2 - 12^2}{3}$$

$$= 174$$

答: 【174】

第 26 至第 30 题，问答题，每题 8 分。

Question 26 to Question 30, short questions, each question carries 8 marks.

26. 若 $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\cdots(x+20)$ 的展开式中 x^{18} 的系数是 a ，求 a 的最后三位数。

If the coefficient of x^{18} in the expansion of $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\cdots(x+20)$ is a , find the last three digits of a .

要得到含 x^{18} 的项，必须从 20 个括号中的 18 个取出 x ，剩余两个括号取出常数项相乘。

因此， x^{18} 的系数是

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sum_{1 \leq m < n \leq 20} mn = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{20} n \sum_{m=1}^{20} m - \sum_{n=1}^{20} n^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{20 \times 21}{2} \right]^2 - \frac{20 \times 21 \times 41}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (210^2 - 2870) \\ &= 20615 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore a$ 的最后三位数是 615。

答：【615】

27. 已知一数列 a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots 的定义为

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 4, \text{ 且对于所有 } n \geq 3, a_n = 2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} + n$$

设 $x = \frac{a_{96} - a_{94}}{12}$ 。求 x 的值。

Given that a sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots is defined as

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 4, \text{ and } a_n = 2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} + n \text{ for all } n \geq 3$$

Let $x = \frac{a_{96} - a_{94}}{12}$. Find the value of x .

由 $a_n = 2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} + n$ 可得

$$a_n - a_{n-1} - (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) = n$$

$$a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} - (a_{n-2} - a_{n-3}) = n-1$$

$$a_{n-2} - a_{n-3} - (a_{n-3} - a_{n-4}) = n-2$$

⋮

$$a_4 - a_3 - (a_3 - a_2) = 4$$

$$a_3 - a_2 - (a_2 - a_1) = 3$$

将以上 $(n-2)$ 个式子相加可得

$$(a_n - a_{n-1}) - (a_2 - a_1) = 3 + 4 + \cdots + n$$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$a_{96} - a_{94} = a_{96} - a_{95} + a_{95} - a_{94}$$

$$= \frac{96 \times 97}{2} + \frac{95 \times 96}{2}$$

$$= 96 \times 96$$

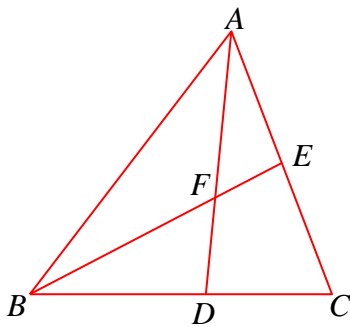
$$\frac{a_{96} - a_{94}}{12} = 96 \times 8 = 768$$

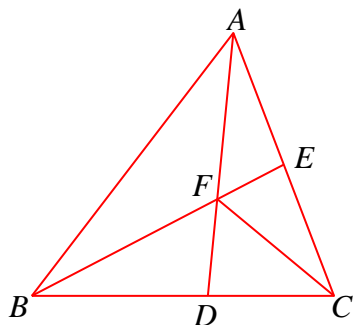
答：【768】

28. 下图中, D , E 分别是直线 BC 及 AC 上的点, $BD:DC=9:7$, $AE:EC=4:5$ 。直线 AD 与 BE 相交于点 F 。若 $\frac{AF}{FD} = x$, 求 $360x$ 的值。

In the figure shown below, D , E are respectively points on the line BC and AC such that $BD:DC=9:7$ and $AE:EC=4:5$. The lines AD and BE intersect at the point F . If

$\frac{AF}{FD} = x$, find the value of $360x$.





我们用 $S_{\Delta XYZ}$ 表示 ΔXYZ 的面积。

设 $S_{\Delta CDF} = a$, $S_{\Delta CEF} = b$, 则

$$\frac{S_{\Delta BDF}}{S_{\Delta CDF}} = \frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{9}{7}$$

$$\therefore S_{\Delta BDF} = \frac{9}{7}a$$

$$\frac{S_{\Delta AEF}}{S_{\Delta CEF}} = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore S_{\Delta AEF} = \frac{4}{5}b$$

$$\frac{S_{\Delta BAE}}{S_{\Delta BCE}} = \frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{S_{\Delta ABF} + \frac{4}{5}b}{\frac{9}{7}a + a + b} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$S_{\Delta ABF} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{16}{7}a = \frac{64}{35}a$$

$$\begin{aligned} 360x &= 360 \times \frac{AF}{FD} \\ &= 360 \times \frac{S_{\Delta ABF}}{S_{\Delta BDF}} \\ &= 360 \times \frac{\frac{64}{35}a}{\frac{9}{7}a} \\ &= 512 \end{aligned}$$

答：【512】

29. 求 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5}$ 。

Find $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5}$.

设 $S_1 = \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5}$, $S_2 = \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \text{ even}}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5}$, 则

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5} = S_1 - S_2$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \text{ even}}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times 2k + 5} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^{n+1} \times k + 5} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{300}{2^n \times k + 5} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \times \frac{300}{k+5} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (S_1 + S_2) - 30 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} (S_1 - S_2) &= 30 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right) \\ S &= 60 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right) \\ &= 60 + 30 + 20 + 15 + 12 \\ &= 137 \end{aligned}$$

答: 【137】

30. 有多少组正整数 (a, b, c, d) 满足 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = 1$?

How many quadruples of positive integers (a, b, c, d) satisfy $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = 1$?

显然的, $a \geq 2, b \geq 2, c \geq 2, d \geq 2$ 。

我们先设 $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$ 。

则 $1 = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} \leq \frac{4}{a}$, 即 $a \leq 4$ 。

因此, $a = 2, 3$ 或 4 。

当 $a = 2$, 则 $\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

$$\frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } \frac{3}{b} \geq \frac{1}{2},$$

即 $2 < b \leq 6$

$b = 3, 4, 5$ 或 6

当 $b = 3$, $\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$6 < c \leq 12$$

$(c, d) = (7, 42), (8, 24), (9, 18), (10, 15), (12, 12)$

当 $b = 4$, $\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$4 < c \leq 8$$

$(c, d) = (5, 20), (6, 12), (8, 8)$

当 $b = 5$, $\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{3}{10}$

$$5 \leq c \leq 6$$

$(c, d) = (5, 10)$

当 $b = 6$, $\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{3}$

$(c, d) = (6, 6)$

当 $a = 3$, 则 $\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{2}{3}$ 。

$$3 \leq b \leq 4$$

$b = 3$ 或 4

当 $b = 3$, $\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$3 < c \leq 6$$

$$(c, d) = (4, 12), (6, 6)$$

$$\text{当 } b=4, \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$4 \leq c \leq 4$$

$$(c, d) = (4, 6)$$

$$\text{当 } a=4, b=c=d=4$$

因此，满足 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = 1$ 及 $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$ 的正整数解有

- $(2, 3, 7, 42), (2, 3, 8, 24), (2, 3, 9, 18), (2, 3, 10, 15), (2, 4, 5, 20), (2, 4, 6, 12),$
- $(2, 3, 12, 12), (2, 4, 8, 8), (2, 5, 5, 10), (3, 3, 4, 12), (3, 4, 4, 6)$
- $(3, 3, 6, 6)$
- $(2, 6, 6, 6)$
- $(4, 4, 4, 4)$

满足 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = 1$ 的正整数解有 $6 \times 4! + 5 \times \frac{4!}{2!} + 1 \times \frac{4!}{2! \times 2!} + 1 \times \frac{4!}{3!} + 1 \times 1 = 215$ 组。

答：【215】