

Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (2002 – 2003)

Heat Event (Group)

香港数学竞赛 (2002 – 2003)

初赛项目(团体)

除非特别声明，答案须用数字表达，并化至最简。

Unless otherwise stated, all answers should be expressed in numerals in their simplest form.

1. 若 $k = \frac{1}{4 \times 5 \times 6} + \frac{1}{5 \times 6 \times 7} + \frac{1}{6 \times 7 \times 8} + \cdots + \frac{1}{99 \times 100 \times 101}$ ，求 k 的值。

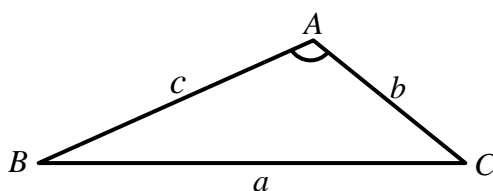
If $k = \frac{1}{4 \times 5 \times 6} + \frac{1}{5 \times 6 \times 7} + \frac{1}{6 \times 7 \times 8} + \cdots + \frac{1}{99 \times 100 \times 101}$, find the value of k .

2. 若 $x > 1$, $y > 0$, 且 $x^y + x^{-y} = 2\sqrt{2}$ 及 $x^y - x^{-y} = k$, 求 k 的值。

Suppose $x^y + x^{-y} = 2\sqrt{2}$ and $x^y - x^{-y} = k$, where $x > 1$ and $y > 0$, find the value of k .

3. 图一中, $\angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 3 : 2 : 1$, $a : b : c = 2 : k : 1$, 求 k 的值。

In Figure 1, $\angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 3 : 2 : 1$, $a : b : c = 2 : k : 1$, find the value of k .

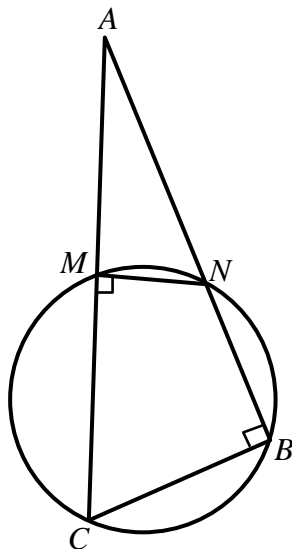


图一

Figure 1

4. 图二中, AMC 和 ANB 为直线, $\angle NMC = \angle NBC = 90^\circ$, $AB = 4$, $BC = 3$, $\triangle AMN$ 及 $\triangle ABC$ 面积之比为 $1:4$ 。求圆形 $BNMC$ 的半径。

In Figure 2, AMC and ANB are straight lines, $\angle NMC = \angle NBC = 90^\circ$, $AB = 4$, $BC = 3$, areas of $\triangle AMN$ and $\triangle ABC$ are in the ratio $1:4$. Find the radius of circle $BNMC$.



图二

Figure 2

5. 对任意实数 a , 方程 $x^2 + ax + 3b - a + 2 = 0$ 都有实数解, 求 b 的最大值。

If the equation $x^2 + ax + 3b - a + 2 = 0$ has real root(s) for any real number a , find the maximum value of b .

6. 设抛物线 $y = 4x^2 - 5x + c$ 与 x -轴相交于 $(\cos \theta, 0)$ 及 $(\cos \phi, 0)$ 。若 θ 和 ϕ 分别为一直角三角形中两锐角的角度, 求 c 的值。

Suppose the parabola $y = 4x^2 - 5x + c$ intersects the x -axis at $(\cos \theta, 0)$ and $(\cos \phi, 0)$ respectively. If θ and ϕ are two acute angles of a right-angled triangle, find the value of c .

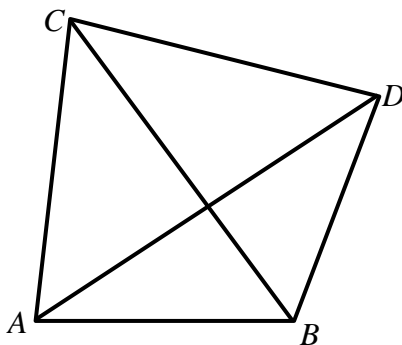
7. 设直线 $y+3x-4=0$ 与抛物线 $y=x^2$ 相交于 A 及 B 。若 O 为原点，求 $\triangle OAB$ 的面积。

Suppose the straight line $y+3x-4=0$ intersects the parabola $y=x^2$ at points A and B respectively.

If O is the origin, find the area of $\triangle OAB$.

8. 图三中， $AC=BC=CD$ ， $\angle ACB=80^\circ$ 。若 $\angle ADB=x^\circ$ ，求 x 的值。

In Figure 3, $AC=BC=CD$, $\angle ACB=80^\circ$. If $\angle ADB=x^\circ$, find the value of x .

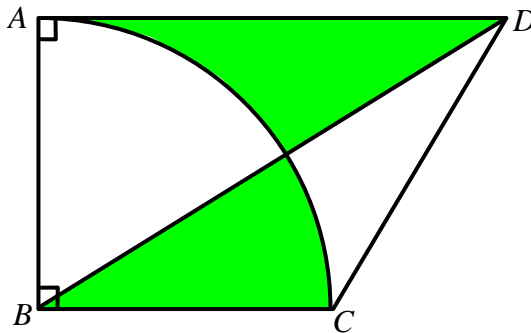


图三

Figure 3

9. 图四中，扇形 ABC 为半径是 4 cm 的圆的四分之一，且两个阴影部分的面积相等。设梯形 $ABCD$ 的面积为 $A\text{ cm}^2$ ，求 A 的值。(取 $\pi=3.14$)

In Figure 4, the sector ABC is one quarter of a circle with radius 4 cm . Suppose the areas of the two shaded parts are equal. Let the area of the trapezium $ABCD$ be $A\text{ cm}^2$, find the value of A . (Take $\pi=3.14$)

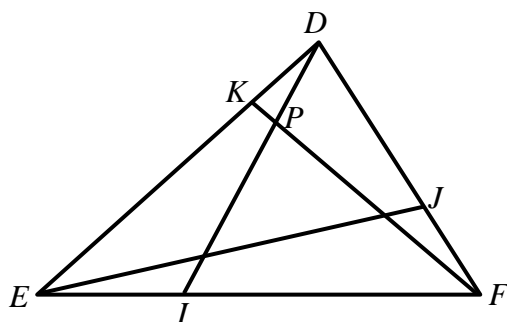


图四

Figure 4

10. 图五中, $\triangle DEF$ 的面积是 30 cm^2 。 EIF 、 DJF 及 DKE 皆为直线。 P 是 DI 和 FK 的相交点, $EI:IF=1:2$, $FJ:JD=3:4$, $DK:KE=2:3$ 。 设 $\triangle DFP$ 的面积为 $B \text{ cm}^2$, 求 B 的值。

In Figure 5, the area of $\triangle DEF$ is 30 cm^2 . EIF , DJF and DKE are straight lines. P is the intersection point of DI and FK . Let $EI:IF=1:2$, $FJ:JD=3:4$, $DK:KE=2:3$. Let the area of $\triangle DFP$ be $B \text{ cm}^2$, find the value of B .



图五

Figure 5