

Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (2012 / 2013)

Final Event 1 (Individual)

香港数学竞赛 (2012 / 2013)

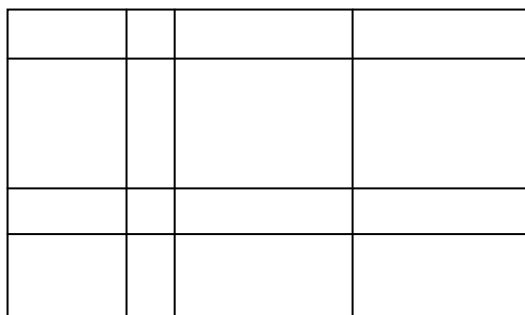
决赛项目 1 (个人)

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 forms.

1. 图 1 共有 a 个长方形。求 a 的数值。

Figure 1 has a rectangles. Find the value of a .



图一

Figure 1

$a =$

2. 已知 111111 能被 7 整除。若 b 为 $\underbrace{111111 \dots 111111}_{a \uparrow}$ 除以 7 的余数，求 b 的数值。

Given that 7 divides 111111. If b is the remainder of $\underbrace{111111 \dots 111111}_{a \text{ times}}$ divided by 7, find the value of b .

$b =$

3. 若 c 为 $[(b-2)^{4b^2} + (b-1)^{2b^2} + b^{b^2}]$ 除以 3 的余数，求 c 的数值。

If c is the remainder of $[(b-2)^{4b^2} + (b-1)^{2b^2} + b^{b^2}]$ divided by 3, find the value of c .

$c =$

4. 若 $|x+1|+|y-1|+|z|=c$, 求 $d=x^2+y^2+z^2$ 的最大可能数值。

If $|x+1|+|y-1|+|z|=c$, find the maximum possible value of $d=x^2+y^2+z^2$.

$d=$

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Final Event 2 (Individual)

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决赛项目 2 (个人)

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 forms.

1. 已知函数 $f(x) = x^2 + rx + s$ 和 $g(x) = x^2 - 9x + 6$ 有以下特性： $f(x)$ 的根之和是 $g(x)$ 的根之积，且 $f(x)$ 的根之积是 $g(x)$ 的根之和。若 $f(x)$ 的最小值取值于 $x = a$ ，求 a 的值。

Given that functions $f(x) = x^2 + rx + s$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 9x + 6$ have the properties that the sum of roots of $f(x)$ is the product of the roots of $g(x)$ and the product of roots of $f(x)$ is the sum of the roots of $g(x)$. If $f(x)$ attains its minimum at $x = a$, find the value of a .

$a =$

2. 一正方体的表面积是 $b \text{ cm}^2$ 。若它每一条边的长度增加 3 cm ，它的体积随之增加 $(2b - a) \text{ cm}^3$ ，求 b 的值。

The surface area of a cube is $b \text{ cm}^2$. If the length of each side is increased by 3 cm , its volume is increased by $(2b - a) \text{ cm}^3$, find the value of b .

$b =$

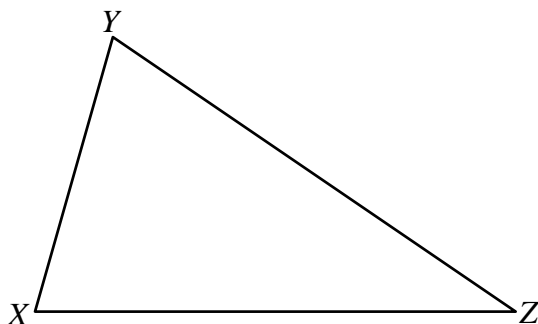
3. 设 $f(1) = 3$ ， $f(2) = 5$ 且对所有正整数 n ， $f(n+2) = f(n+1) + f(n)$ 。当 $f(b)$ 除以 3 的余数是 c ，求 c 的值。

Let $f(1) = 3$, $f(2) = 5$ and $f(n+2) = f(n+1) + f(n)$ for positive integers n . If c is the remainder of $f(b)$ divided by 3, find the value of c .

$c =$

4. 如图 2, 三角形 XYZ 的角度满足 $\angle Z \leq \angle Y \leq \angle X$ 且 $c \cdot \angle X = 6 \cdot \angle Z$ 。若 $\angle Z$ 的最大可能值是 d° , 求 d 的值。

In Figure 2, the angles of triangle XYZ satisfy $\angle Z \leq \angle Y \leq \angle X$ and $c \cdot \angle X = 6 \cdot \angle Z$. If the maximum possible value of $\angle Z$ is d° , find the value of d .



图二

Figure 2

$d =$

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Final Event 3 (Individual)

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决赛项目 3 (个人)

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 forms.

1. 若 $a = \frac{(7+4\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (7-4\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{3}}$ ，求 a 的整数值。

If $a = \frac{(7+4\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (7-4\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{3}}$, find the integer value of a .

$a =$

2. 设 $f(x) = x - a$ 及 $F(x, y) = y^2 + x$ 。如 $b = F(3, f(4))$ ，求 b 的值。

Suppose $f(x) = x - a$ and $F(x, y) = y^2 + x$. If $b = F(3, f(4))$, find the value of b .

$b =$

3. 已知 392 除以一个两位正整数的余数是 b ，符合这个条件的两位正整数共有 c 个，求 c 的值。

The remainder of 392 divided by a 2-digit positive integer is b . If c is the number of such 2-digit positive integers, find the value of c .

$c =$

4. 若 x 为实数及 d 为函数 $y = \frac{3x^2 + 3x + c}{x^2 + x + 1}$ 的最大值，求 d 的值。

If x is a real number and d is the maximum value of the function $y = \frac{3x^2 + 3x + c}{x^2 + x + 1}$, find the value of d .

$d =$

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Final Event 4 (Individual)

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决赛项目 4 (个人)

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

1. 设实函数 $f(x)$ 对于所有实数 x 及 y 满足 $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$ ，且 $f(0) \neq 0$ 。求 $a = f(1)$ 的值。

Let $f(x)$ be a real function that satisfies $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$ for all real numbers x and y , and $f(0) \neq 0$. Find the value of $a = f(1)$.

$a =$

2. 设函数 $F(n)$ 满足 $F(1) = F(2) = F(3) = a$ 及 $F(n+1) = \frac{F(n) \times F(n-1) + 1}{F(n-2)}$ ，其中 $n \geq 3$ 为正整数。求 $b = F(6)$ 的值。

Let $F(n)$ be a function with $F(1) = F(2) = F(3) = a$ and $F(n+1) = \frac{F(n) \times F(n-1) + 1}{F(n-2)}$ for positive integers $n \geq 3$. Find the value of $b = F(6)$.

$b =$

3. 若 $b-6$ 、 $b-5$ 、 $b-4$ 为方程 $x^4 + rx^2 + sx + t = 0$ 的根，求 $c = r+t$ 的值。

If $b-6$, $b-5$, $b-4$ are three roots of the equation $x^4 + rx^2 + sx + t = 0$, find the value of $c = r+t$.

$c =$

4. 设 (x_0, y_0) 是以下方程组的一个解：

$$\begin{cases} xy = 6 \\ x^2y + yx^2 + x + y + c = 2 \end{cases}$$

求 $d = x_0^2 + y_0^2$ 的值。

Suppose that (x_0, y_0) is a solution of the system:

$$\begin{cases} xy = 6 \\ x^2y + yx^2 + x + y + c = 2 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of $d = x_0^2 + y_0^2$.

$d =$