# 2016/17 The 12<sup>th</sup> Hong Kong Mathematics Creative Problem Solving Competition for Primary School (Heat – Written)

School-ID:	Session:	S	Seat No.:	
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# Time allowed : 50 minutes

Instructions :

- 1. The time allowed is 50 minutes.
- 2. The question paper consists of 13 pages. There are 15 questions in this paper.
- A set of question paper will be given to each student in a team. Only <u>ONE</u> answer sheet (green) will be given to each team. All the questions should be discussed among team members. The agreed answers should be written onto the answer sheet. <u>\*\*Only the answers on the answer sheet will be marked</u>.
- 4. Participating teams should bring their own stationery and calculators. For the purpose of fairness, please use only scientific calculators on the "List of Approved Calculators" by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority. Electronic dictionaries, computers, mobile phones and other communication devices are prohibited.
- 5. The blank space on each page of this question paper can be used for rough work. One rough work sheet will be distributed to each participant. Extra rough work paper will also be provided upon request.
- 6. The answer sheet, all question papers and rough work papers will be collected after the competition. Participants are not allowed to take away any of these papers or the team might risk disqualification.

# 2016/17 第十二屆香港小學數學創意解難比賽 (初賽-筆試)

學校編號:	比賽場次:	座位编號:	
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# 比賽時間:50分鐘

參加者須知:

- 1. 比賽時間共 50 分鐘。
- 2. 本問題卷共13頁,全卷共有15題。
- 每位參賽同學獲派一份問題卷,每一隊參賽隊伍只會獲派一張(綠色)答題紙。
   題目須由各成員經過討論,然後將議定的答案寫於答題紙上。
   \*\*只有寫於答題紙上的答案方可得到評分。
- 參賽學生需自備文具及計算機。為公平考慮,比賽中只可使用香港考試及評 核局「准用計算機型號名單」中的科學計算機(Scientific Calculator)。本比賽 中嚴禁使用電話、電子字典、電腦或其他有上網或通訊功能的工具。
- 本試卷每頁空白位置可作為算草之用。每位參賽學生亦會獲派一張算草紙, 如有需要,可要求額外算草用紙。
- 在筆試完結後,各同學必須交回所有問題卷、答題紙及草稿紙。參賽學生不 得取走任何於比賽中所派發之紙張文具,違規者全隊可被取消資格。

題1 (2分)

寫出算式 
$$\underbrace{1111\cdots1}_{2017 \ @1} \times (\underbrace{1+1+1+\cdots+1}_{2017 \ @1})$$
的結果的最後 5 個位。

答:

#### Question 1 (2 marks)

Write down the last 5 digits of the result of  $\underbrace{1111\cdots 1}_{2017 \ 1's} \times (\underbrace{1+1+1+\cdots +1}_{2017 \ 1's})$ .

Answer: 
$$\underbrace{1111\cdots 1}_{2017 \ 1's} \times (\underbrace{1+1+1+\cdots +1}_{2017 \ 1's}) = 2\dots$$

# 題2 (2分)

將2017 寫成兩個部分的和:第一個部分是某數的四次方;第二個部分是另一數的平方。

答: 2017 = \_\_\_\_4 + \_\_\_\_2

[註:  $A^4 = A \times A \times A \times A$ ]

#### Question 2 (2 marks)

Express 2017 as the sum of two parts. The first part is the fourth power of a number and the second part is the square of another number.

Answer:  $2017 = 4 + 2^2$ [Note:  $A^4 = A \times A \times A \times A$ ]

# 題3 (2分)

已知 N 是一個 7 位數,它由 7 個不同的數字組成,且 N 可被 7 整除。 求 N 的最大可能值。

答: N的最大可能值是\_\_\_\_\_。

#### Question 3 (2 marks)

It is given that *N* is a 7-digit number made up of 7 different numerals. *N* is also divisible by 7. Find the greatest possible value of *N*.



# 題4 (2分)

圖 4a 中有一正方形 ABCD,正方形中有一圓形觸及其四邊。圖 4b 中有一菱形 PQRS,菱形中有一圓 形觸及其四邊。兩圖的高度相等。AD = 12 cm, PS = 13 cm。求圖 4a 及圖 4b 中的陰影部分面積的 差。

答: 兩圖陰影部分面積相差 \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>。

#### Question 4 (2 marks)

Figure 4a shows a square *ABCD* with a circle touching the four sides. Figure 4b shows a rhombus *PQRS* with a circle touching the four sides. The two figures have the same height. AD = 12 cm and PS = 13 cm.

Find the difference in area of the two shaded parts in figure 4a and figure 4b.

Answer: The difference in area of the shaded parts in the two figures is \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>.



# 題5 (2分)

圖 5 的格網圖由面積 1 cm<sup>2</sup> 的直角等腰三角形構成。求圖中陰影部分的面積。

答: 陰影部分面積是\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>。

#### Question 5 (2 marks)

The grid diagram in figure 5 is made up of right-angled isosceles triangles of area 1 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the area of the shaded part in the figure.

Answer : Area of the shaded region is \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>.

	Figure 6
	圖 6

# 題6 (2分)

圖 6 格線圖中有一長方形 ABCD,它的長和闊分別為 25 和 16。這長方形可分割成兩塊,而這兩塊可再拼合成一個正方形。

在答題紙的圖 6 上,準確地繪畫出分割的方法。

#### Question 6 (2 marks)

Figure 6a shows a rectangle *ABCD* drawn on a grid diagram. The length and width of the rectangle are 25 and 16 respectively. This rectangle can be cut into two pieces such that the pieces can be fitted together to form a square.

In figure 6 in your answer sheet, draw precisely how *ABCD* should be cut.

# 題7 (3分)

 $A \frac{C}{R}$  是一個最簡帶分數。A + B + C = 2017。

若要選取 $A \cdot B$  及C 的數值使得 $A \frac{c}{B}$  最接近 18.02, B 的數值是甚麼?

答: *B*是\_\_\_\_\_。

#### Question 7 (3 marks)

 $A \frac{C}{R}$  is a mixed fraction in its simplest form. A + B + C = 2017.

If the values of *A*, *B* and *C* are chosen such that the value of  $A\frac{C}{B}$  is the closest to 18.02, what is the value of *B*?

Answer: *B* is \_\_\_\_\_.

# 題8 (3分)

某公司向一組員工分配一筆獎金,各人根據表現分配不同的金額。分得獎金最小的 10 位員工合共分 得全筆獎金的 8%,而分得獎金最多的5位員工合共分得全筆獎金的45%,其餘的 N 人則分配餘下的 獎金。從以上資料,求 N的最大可能值和最小可能數值。

答: N的最小可能值是 \_\_\_\_\_、最大可能值是 \_\_\_\_\_。

#### Question 8 (3 marks)

A sum of bonus prize was divided among a group of employees according to their performance. The 10 employees who got the smallest portions got a total of 8% of the total amount. The 5 employees who got the top 5 portions got a total of 45% of the total amount. The remaining bonus was distributed to the remaining *N* employees.

From the above information, find the greatest and the smallest possible values of *N*.

#### Answer:

The smallest possible value of *N* is \_\_\_\_\_. The greatest possible value of *N* is \_\_\_\_\_.



# 題9 (3分)

圖 9 中的兩個格線圖,由水平及鉛垂格線所形成,相鄰的格線之間距離均為 1 cm。在每個格線圖中,均有兩個格線交點標示成 A 和 P。

請於答題紙的圖9兩個格線圖各畫出一個多邊形以符合以下要求:

- (1) 多邊形以格線交點為頂點, A和 P 為多邊形其中兩個頂點;
- (2) 多邊形的內角中要包括至少一個銳角、一個直角、一個鈍角和一個反角(優角)(\*註);
- (3) 其中一個多邊形的面積須為最小可能面積;另一個多邊形的面積須為最大可能面積。

[註:反角(優角)是比兩個直角還要大的角。]

# Question 9 (3 marks)

Figure 9 shows two grid diagrams formed by horizontal and vertical grid lines. Any two neighboring grid lines are 1 cm apart. In each grid diagram, two of the grid intersections are labelled as *A* and *P*.

In each of the grid diagrams in figure 9 in the answer sheet, draw a polygon that satisfies the following:

- (1) The polygon is formed with grid intersections as their vertices. *A* and *P* are two of the vertices of the polygon.
- (2) The interior angles of the polygon include at least one acute angle, one right angle, one obtuse angle and one reflex angle (\*note).
- (3) One of the polygons has minimum possible area. The other polygon has maximum possible area.

[Note: A reflex angle is an angle that is larger than two right angles.]

# 題10 (3分)

三個探險家在一個土著嚮導的幫忙下在沙漠中尋得一箱金幣。當晚,他們在綠州中找地方休息。深夜間,其中一個探險家醒來時,發現箱內的金幣分成三等份後剩了一個,他把剩下的一個金幣給了嚮導,取去三等份的其中一份便悄悄離開。其後,另一探險家醒來,他又發現箱內的金幣分成三等份後剩了 一個,他又把剩下的一個金幣給了嚮導,取去三等份的其中一份又悄悄離開。第三個探險家也半夜起 來,同樣發現箱內的金幣分成三等份後剩了一個,他又把剩下的一個金幣給了嚮導,取去三等份的其 中一份便也離開了。

當嚮導早上起來,三個探險家都離開了,他便取去留下的金幣。

嚮導至少共得到多少個金幣?

答: 嚮導至少共得到\_\_\_\_\_個金幣。

#### Question 10 (3 marks)

Three adventurers, guided by a local guide, found a box of gold coins in a desert. That night, they settled near an oasis. At a certain time at night one adventurer woke up. He found that the gold coins in the box could be divided into three equal shares with one extra coin. He gave the extra coin to the guide and left quietly with one of the three shares. Then, another adventurer woke up and found that the gold coins in the box could be divided into three equal shares with one extra. Again, he gave the extra coin to the guide and left quietly with one of the three shares. The third adventurer woke up and found that the gold coins in the box could be divided into three equal shares with one extra. He gave the extra coin to the guide and left quietly with one of the three shares. The third adventurer woke up and found that the gold coins in the box could be divided into three equal shares with one extra. He gave the extra coin to the guide, took one of the three shares and left.

When the local guide woke up, he found that all three adventurers had gone. He took all the coins left behind. Find the least number of gold coins that the guide got in total.

Answer: The guide got at least \_\_\_\_\_ gold coins in total.





Figure 11a: Charles' jogging route 圖 11a: 小超的跑步路綫

Figure 11b: Ben's walking route 圖 11b: 成叔的步行路綫

# 題11 (4分)

一個公園中有三條小徑連接 P 和 Q,這三條小徑分別經過 A、B 及 C。在星期日的早上,小超以 P 作 起點跑步,經 C、Q、A,再回到 P。(如圖 11a)。小超這跑步路綫全長 15 km。相同的早上,成叔從 P 出發步行,經A、Q、B,再回到 P。(如圖 11b)。成叔這步行路綫全長 10 km。

小超和成叔通常是同時在P起步,他們會在Q相遇後,又在回到P時再相遇。

a. 求 PAQ、PBQ 及 PCQ 這三條路徑中最短一條的長度。

- b. 某天,小超仍以常用的路綫跑步,而成叔改為由Q起步以完成他平日的步行迴路(即Q-B-P-A-Q)。 若兩人同時開步,亦用各自平日的速度完成完成路程,兩人會相遇嗎?若會,請說出他們相遇地點 與P的距離。
- 答: a. 最短路徑是 \_\_\_\_\_ (PAQ/PBQ/PCQ)。這路徑長 \_\_\_\_\_ km。
  - b. □ 兩人不會相遇。

□ 兩人會相遇,相遇地點距離 P \_\_\_\_\_ km。

#### Question 11 (4 marks)

In a park, there are three paths connecting *P* and *Q*. The three paths pass through the points *A*, *B* and *C* respectively. Every Sunday morning, Charles will jog along the paths starting from *P*, through *C*, *Q* and *A* and back to *P*, as shown in figure 11a. Charles jogs a distance of 15 km. On that morning, Uncle Ben will walk along the paths starting from *P*, through *A*, *Q*, *B* and back to *P*, as shown in figure 11b. Uncle Ben walks a distance of 10 km.

Charles and Uncle Ben usually start at the same time, at *P*. They will meet at *Q* and again at their destination *P*.

- a. Find the length of the shortest of the three paths *PAQ*, *PBQ* and *PCQ*.
- b. One day, Uncle Ben walks his loop starting at *Q* (i.e. *Q-B-P-A-Q*) while Charles jogs his usual route. If they both start at the same time with their usual speed. Do you think they will meet? If yes, state the distance of their meeting point from *P*.

#### Answer:

- a. The shortest path is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (*PAQ/ PBQ/ PCQ*). The length of this path is \_\_\_\_\_\_ km.
- b. 🗌 They will not meet.
  - They will meet at a point \_\_\_\_\_ km from *P*.



# 題12 (4分)

- a. 去年的生日,小俊收到一盒朱古力。這盒子共分了排成一行的8格(如圖12a),每格各放了一塊 不同的朱古力。小俊要從這盒朱古力中選取兩塊送給弟弟,但他不要在相鄰的格中取走朱古力。 小俊有多少個不同的方法選取這兩塊朱古力?
- b. 今年的生日,小俊收到一盒更大盒的朱古力。這盒子共分了排成一行的12格(如圖12b),每格各放了一塊不同的朱古力。小俊要從這盒朱古力中選取三塊送給弟弟,但他不要在相鄰的格中取走朱古力。小俊有多少個不同的方法選取這三塊朱古力?

答:

- a. 小俊有\_\_\_\_\_\_種不同的方法選取這兩塊朱古力。
- b. 小俊有\_\_\_\_\_\_種不同的方法選取這三塊朱古力。

# Question 12 (4 marks)

a. Last year, Johnny was given a box of chocolates for his birthday. The box was divided into 8 compartments in a row as shown in figure 12a. Each compartment contained a piece of chocolate of a different flavor.

Johnny wanted to take out two pieces of chocolate for his brother. The chocolates were not to be taken out from two neighboring compartments. In how many ways could the two chocolates be picked?

b. On this year's birthday, Johnny was given a bigger box of chocolates. The box was divided into 12 compartments in a row as shown in figure 12b, each with a piece of chocolate of distinct flavor. Johnny wanted to take out three pieces of chocolates for his brother. The chocolates were not to be taken out from neighboring compartments. In how many ways could the chocolates be picked?

#### Answers:

- a. Johnny could pick the two pieces in \_\_\_\_\_ different ways.
- b. Johnny could pick the three pieces in \_\_\_\_\_ different ways.



#### 題13 (3分)

圖 13a 中有一邊長 10 cm 的立方體。如圖所示,有一繩子從立方體前面下方頂點 A,經過前方的面, 再經過上方的面,再過後方的面連到下方頂點 B。而這繩亦被盡量拉緊。

請估量這條繩子的長度。

將你的估量盡量做得準確。你可以用圖 13b 的格線圖輔助你的估量。

答: 繩子的長度≈\_\_\_\_\_cm

你須簡單解釋你用作估量時所用的方法及算式。

#### Question 13 (3 marks)

Figure 13a shows a cube of side 10 cm. A piece of string is to be tied on the cube from vertex A in front bottom, passing over the front face, the top face, and then to the back face to vertex B at the bottom, as shown in the figure. This string is pulled as tight as possible.

Estimate the length of this piece of string.

Give your estimation as accurate as possible. You might use the grid in figure 13b for your estimation.

Answer: Length of string  $\approx$  \_\_\_\_\_ cm

Explain your method and steps briefly.

# 題 14 (3分)

小聰和小茵玩一個"猜密碼"遊戲。小茵以字母A、B、C、D、E或F排成一個四個字母的密碼, 其中字母可以重覆使用。小聰則需要猜這個密碼,需要四個正確的字母各排於正確的位置方為測中。

小聰每次作出一個猜測,小茵會為這猜測打出兩個評分作提示(図:全匹配 及 ⊙:半匹配)

- (1): 猜測中任何一個位置若放了與密碼於該位置相同的字母,可得1☑;而
- (2): 在那些「全匹配」以外的位置,若密碼中和猜測中有一個相同的字母,但卻放於不同的位置, 可得1⊙。

例如:

若小茵所設密碼為 "AADB" 而小聰的猜測為"ABDD", 小茵所給評分應是 2☑ 及 1⊙。

2回 給予 A#D#; 而 1⊙ 給予"B" 因為這字母錯放於第 2位。注意:猜測中的第 2 個 D 得不到分數。

若小茵所設密碼為"CCDE"而小聰的猜測為"CECD",小茵所給評分應是 1☑ 及 3⊙。

\_\_\_\_\_

下表為某一輪遊戲中小聰的5次猜測,並列子小茵對每個猜測的評分。

	小脑的猜测			小聰的猜測		下下的。他们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们		小茵的	的評分
1,1	403H J	的月份	(J		$\checkmark$	$   \bullet $			
А	А	В	В		2	0			
С	С	D	D		1	0			
Е	Е	F	F		0	1			
С	С	С	С		1	0			
А	А	D	D		1	0			

經過這五次的猜測和評分後,小聰推斷出小茵的密碼只剩下幾種可能性。請寫出所有可能答案。

答:

\_\_\_\_\_。(不必填上所有答案線。)

### Question 14 (3 marks)

Mary and John play a "guess my code" game. Mary makes up a 4-letter code with alphabets "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" or "F". The letters can be used more than once. John makes guesses of the code. A correct guess is to get all four correct alphabets in their correct places.

After each time John makes a guess, Mary will give feedback to each guess with two types of score

 $(\square: full match or \bigcirc: partial match):$ 

- (1) In the guess, if an alphabet in any one position matches the alphabet in the same position in the code, 1 ☑ will be given;
- (2) Apart from those positions with "full match", if an alphabet appears both in the guess and the code but not in a matching position, 1 ⊙ will be given.

For example:

If Mary's code is "AADB" and John's guess is "ABDD", Mary's feedback will be  $2\square$  and 1.

The  $2 \square$  are for the A#D#. The  $1 \odot$  is for the "B" that should be placed in the 4<sup>th</sup> place. Note that the second 'D' in the guess does not score any point.

If Mary's code is "CCDE" and John's guess is "CECD", Mary's feedback will be  $1 \square$  and  $3 \odot$ .

\_\_\_\_\_

The table below shows a series of five guesses that John makes in one round and the respective feedbacks from Mary.

Joł	John's guess			Mary's Feedback		
				$\checkmark$	$\odot$	
Α	А	В	В	2	0	
С	С	D	D	1	0	
Е	Е	F	F	0	1	
С	С	С	С	1	0	
Α	А	D	D	1	0	

After getting the feedbacks for these five guesses, John knows that there are only a few possible answers. Write down all these possible answers.

Answers:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. (It is not necessary to fill all the answer blanks.)



# 題15 (5分)

附件 1 上印了一個"七巧板"圖案,據說這"七巧板"中的七塊圖形可以拼合成 13 個不同形狀的凸多邊形(\*註),圖 15a 顯示了其中五個多邊形。

試將七巧板的7塊圖形拼合,拼造出3個不同的凸多邊形,其中包括一個形狀有別於圖15a(2)-(5)的四邊形、一個五邊形和一個六邊形,並將拼合的方法畫於答題紙的圖15b。

你可以剪下附件1的圖形塊作試驗,答案以畫於答題紙上圖15b的拼合圖形為準。

#### Question 15 (5 marks)

Appendix 1 shows a Tangram. It is said that the 7 pieces of the Tangram can be fitted to form 13 different convex polygons (\*note). Figure 15a shows 5 of these polygons.

Try to fit these 7 pieces together to form 3 more convex polygons: one quadrilateral different from those in figure 15a, (2)–(5), one pentagon and one hexagon. Draw how the pieces can be fitted in figure 15b in the answer sheet.

The Tangram printed in figure 15a can be cut out for your trying out. Only answers drawn on figure 15b in the answer sheet will be marked.

#### [註] [Note]

下圖的 (1)、(2)、(3) 為「凸」多邊形,(4)、(5)的多邊形中有內角為反角(優角),它們是凹多邊形。 In the figure below, polygons (1), (2) and (3) are *convex* polygons. Polygons (4) and (5) have reflex angle(s) as their interior angles. They are concave polygons.



全卷完 [End of Paper]

附件(1)







# 2016/17 第十二屆香港小學數學創意解難比賽 (初賽 - 筆試)

答題紙

場次:         學校編號:         得分:	
答案	評分
1. $\underbrace{111\cdots1}_{2017  [m]} \times (\underbrace{1+1+1+\cdots+1}_{2017  [m]}) = 2 \dots 10887$	/2
2. $2017 = 3^4 + 44^2$	/2
3. N的最大可能值是 _9876531。	/2
4. 兩圖陰影部分面積相差 _12_ cm <sup>2</sup> 。	/2
5. 陰影部分面積是_9_ cm <sup>2</sup> 。	/2
$ \begin{bmatrix} 6. \\ \hline \\ $	/2
7. B 是_1960 (Note: 1 mark for "1959")	/3







2017 = A<sup>4</sup> + B<sup>2</sup>,考慮 A、B 的各種可能性。

А	A <sup>4</sup>	$2017 - A^4$
1	1	2016
2	16	2001
3	81	1936
4	64	1953
5	625	1392
6	1296	721
7	<del>2401</del>	

В	B <sup>2</sup>
26	676
27	729
36	1296
37	1396
44	1936
31	1296

∴ 2017 **= 3<sup>4</sup> + 44**<sup>2</sup>

#### 題3

考慮 N 為 987654\* 的可能性。

987654÷7=141093…3 但 30, 31, 32, 33 皆不可能被7整除。

再考慮 N 為 987653\* 的可能性。

987653÷7=141093…2 21 可被7整除。

N的最大值是9876531。

題1



比較正方形 ABCD 及菱形 PQRS 的面積:

*ABCD* 面積 = 12<sup>2</sup> = 144 cm<sup>2</sup>

*PQRS* 面積= 13 × 12 = 156 cm<sup>2</sup>

由於兩圖中的圓形大小相同,

陰影部分面積相差 = 156 cm<sup>2</sup> - 144 cm<sup>2</sup> = <u>12 cm<sup>2</sup></u>





將圖 6 的陰影部分如上圖分割成三個部分 A、 B 及 C。

A 的面積 =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \text{ cm}^2 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$ 

B的面積 = ½×½×12 cm<sup>2</sup> = 3 cm<sup>2</sup>

C的面積=½×½×8cm<sup>2</sup>=2cm<sup>2</sup>

陰影部分面積=4+3+2 = <u>9 cm<sup>2</sup></u>

格線圖中長方形 ABCD, 面積= 25×16 = 20×20。兩塊圖形均不可有長於 20 單的部分,且考慮兩塊圖 形合拼接合部分的長度,得下圖分割。



# 題7

為使  $A \frac{c}{B}$  最接近 18.02。取 A = 18; B + C = 2017 - 18 = 1999。  $\frac{C}{B} \approx 0.02 = \frac{1}{50}$ , 且 1999 ÷ (1 + 50) = 39.196 .... 考慮 C = 39 m B = 1999 - 39 = 1960, 則  $A \frac{C}{B} = 18.0198979$ ... C = 40 m B = 1999 - 40 = 1959, 則  $A \frac{C}{B} = 18.020418$ ... 第一情況的結果較為接近 18.02。

∴B是<u>1960</u>。

#### 題8

1 - 8% - 45% = 47%.

除了分得最小的 10 人和分得最多的 2 人,其他 N 人則分配 47%的獎金。 這些人每人所得不會超過 45% ÷ 5 = 9%。47% ÷ 9% = 5.22,故 N 至小是 <u>6</u>。 這些人每人所得必不少於 8% ÷ 10 = 0.8%。 47% ÷ 0.8% = 58.75,故 N 至大是 <u>58</u>。

(a) 合符內角條件而面積最小的多邊形:

多邊形所取頂點應盡量貼近線段 AP,如下圖 9a 中的四邊形面積只有 1cm<sup>2</sup>。從 9a 四邊形略作 變更,加入直角和鈍角,成 9b 中多邊形,面積 1.5cm<sup>2</sup>,為最小可能的面積。圖 9b 為其中一 個可能答案。其他符合條件,具相同面積之多邊形均可。



(b) 合符內角條件而面積最大的多邊形:

圖 9c 中的四邊形面積為格線圖中可容納的可大可能,面積 25cm<sup>2</sup>。從 9c 多邊形略作變更,作 最小改變加入 A 和 P 作頂點,成 9d 中多邊形,面積 24 cm<sup>2</sup>,為符合各條件的最大可能的面 積。圖 9d 為其中一個可能答案。其他符合條件,具相同面積之多邊形均可。



(方法1)

	箱中的金幣數目	
嚮導醒來時	2 <i>N</i>	N 為整數
第三個探險家醒來時	3 <i>N</i> + 1	(3N+1) 是 2 的倍數
第二個探險家醒來時	$(3N+1) \times (\frac{3}{2}) + 1$	$\{(3N+1) \times (\frac{3}{2}) + 1\}$ 是 2 的倍數
第一個探險家醒來時	$[(3N+1) \times (\frac{3}{2}) + 1] \times (\frac{3}{2}) + 1$	

因此: N的值須使得 { $(3N+1) \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 1$ } 為 2 的倍數。N 必為奇數,  $\exists (3N+1)/2$  也是奇數。

N至少是3。

當 N = 3, 嚮導所得 = 2N + 3 = 9

(方法 2)

設原本箱中的金幣數目為x,最後所分的兩份,每份為m。

$$\left\{ \left[ (x-1)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - 1 \right] \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - 1 \right\} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 2m$$

$$4x = 27m + 19 = 28m + 20 - (m + 1)$$

即 27m + 19 為 4 的倍數,可考慮 27m + 19 = 28m + 20 - (m + 1),即 (m + 1) 為 4 的倍數。 最少的值為 m = 3、x = 25。 嚮導所得= 2m + 3 = 9

#### 題11

a. 當小超完成一個 15 km 的路程,成叔完成 10 km 的路程。
 當小超完成一個 PCQ 這路徑,成叔完成 PAQ 這路徑:
 PCQ + PAQ = 15 km 且 PCQ : PAQ = 3 : 2。
 ∴ PCQ = 9 km, PAQ = 6 km。 PBQ = 10 - 6 = <u>4 km</u>。

b. 由於 PAQ = 6 km、 QBP = 4 km, 當小超到達 Q, 成叔如常地已行了 6 km, 今天他卻在 PAQ 上, 離開 P 點 2 km 的一處(且稱作 R)。

而 RQ = 6 - 2 = 4 km。在  $R \oplus Q$ 之間某處兩人迎頭相遇。

相遇處距離 R = 4 ÷ 5 × 2 = 1.6 km.

相遇處距離 P = (2 + 1.6) km = 3.6 km.

<u>相遇地在 PAQ 上,距離 P 點 3.6 km。</u>

a.	將盒中的8個格子編號:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
----	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

列表數算如下:

第1粒的編號	第2粒的編號	方法的數目
1	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	6
2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	5
3	5, 6, 7, 8	4
4	6, 7, 8	3
5	7,8	2
6	8	1

方法的數目合計 = 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 21

b. b. 將盒中的12個格子編號:

第1粒的編號	第2粒的編號	第3粒的編號	方法的數目	觀察/推算	
8	10	12	1	1	
7	9	11, 12	3	1+2	
	10	12	3		
6	8	10, 11, 12			
	9	11, 12	6	1+2+3	
	10	12			
5	7	9, 10, 11, 12	( + 4 - 10 )	1+2+3+4	
	8, 9, 10	如上	6 + 4= 10		
4	6	8, 9, 10, 11, 12	10.5.15	1+2+3+4 +5	
	7, 8, 9, 10	如上	10 + 5 = 15		
3			21	1+2+3+4 +5 +6	
2			28	1+2+3++7	
1			36	1+2+3++8	

方法的總數 = 36 + 28 + 21 + 15 + 10 + 6 + 3 + 1 = <u>120</u>

想象這立方體的摺紙圖形張開後。繩子拉緊後便如圖中的 AB 線段。

圖中每方格的長度約為 2cm, 而  $AB \approx 6.3$  cm。

依比例倍大 *AB*≈6.3 cm×5 = 31.5 cm

# $AB \approx \frac{32 \text{ cm}}{2}$

[可接受答案 31 cm - 32.5 cm]



	小聰的推測			[[]	評分	$\checkmark$	$\odot$
(1)	Α	А	В	В		2	0
(2)	С	С	D	D		1	0
(3)	Е	Е	F	F		0	1
(4)	С	С	С	С		1	0
(5)	А	А	D	D		1	0

從猜測 (4) 及 (2) 的評分: 必有字母"C" 於前兩位; 而密碼中並没有"D"。

再從猜測(5):字母 "A" 為前兩位其中之一,

再從猜測(1):字母"B" 為後兩位其中之一,

再從猜測(3):字母"E"於後兩位其中之一。

四個可能答案為 ACBE、ACEB、 CABE 或 CAEB。

#### 題15

下圖為題中所列例子以外的凸多邊形:

