# 2012/13 第五屆香港中學數學創意解難比賽 (初賽-筆試)

場次:	
學校編號/座位編號:	

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。
- 3. 每位參賽同學獲派<u>一份</u>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(綠色)答題紙上。
  - \*\* 只有寫於答題紙上的答案方可得到評分。
- 4. 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。
- 5. 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,可要求額外白紙作算草之 用。
- 6. 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。

### 問題 (1)

已知一個長方體的長、寬和高為三個連續數字,該長方體的體積為15600。
求該長方體的總表面面積。
(2 分)
答:長方體的總表面面積是 。
1. VC/3 HEH3/MC-VCIII III 194/C
It is known that the length, width and height of a cuboid are three consecutive
numbers. The volume of the cuboid is 15600.
Find the total surface area of the cuboid.

#### 問題 (2)

一輛火車原以車速 250 km/h 從甲站駛往乙站。當火車駛至路程剛一半時,司機 發現火車的速率太慢,若繼續以此速率行駛至乙站將會比原定時間遲到1小時。 因此,司機便改用 350 km/h 的速率行駛至乙站,結果比原定時間提早了半小時 到達乙站。

求甲站與乙站的距離。

(2分)

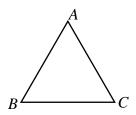
答: 甲站與乙站的距離是 \_\_\_\_\_ km。

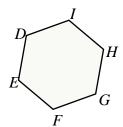
A train originally travelled from Station A to Station B with the speed of 250 km/h. After travelling for half of the journey, the driver found that the train was travelling too slowly. If it had continued with that travelling speed, it would have arrived at Station B one hour behind schedule. So, the driver changed the speed to a constant speed of 350 km/h. Finally, the train arrived at Station B half an hour ahead of schedule.

Find the distance between Station A and Station B.

#### 問題 (3)

圖中,等邊三角形 ABC 與正六邊形 DEFGHI 的周界相同。





若 $\Delta ABC$  的面積為 3, 求六邊形 DEFGHI 的面積?

(2分)

答: DEFGHI 的面積是 \_\_\_\_\_。

An equilateral triangle ABC and a regular hexagon DEFGHI have the same perimeter.

If the area of  $\triangle ABC$  is 3, what is the area of the hexagon *DEFGHI*?

#### 問題 (4)

將數字 -3,-2,-1,+1 及 +2 分別代入下圖的不同括號之中以組成算式。

$$[( ) + ( ) - ( )]^2 \times ( ) \div ( )$$

設 R 為算式所得的值。R 的最大可能的值是多少?

(2分)

答: R 的最大可能的值是\_\_\_\_。

Each of the numbers -3, -2, -1, +1 and +2 is put into a different pair of brackets in the figure below to form an expression.

Let R be the value of the expression. What is the greatest possible value of R?

#### 問題 (5)

 $\Phi$ 為一整數,當 $\frac{\Phi}{2013}$ 化為準確至小數點後兩個位的小數時,其值為 0.60。

若 M 和 N 分別為  $\Phi$  的最大可能值和最小可能值,求 M+N 的值。

(2分)

答: *M* + *N* = \_\_\_\_\_。

 $\Phi$  is an integer. When the fraction  $\frac{\Phi}{2013}$  is expressed as a decimal, correct to two decimal places, the value is 0.60.

If M and N are respectively the greatest and the smallest possible values of  $\Phi$ , find the value of M + N.

#### 問題 (6)

一男孩要運送兩袋食材, 袋A 裝有 1000g 的綠豆,而袋B 裝有 600g 的芝蔴。在運送途中,食材從兩袋中漏出並混和,男孩未能將綠豆和芝蔴分開,只好將漏出的食材隨意放回兩袋中,使得兩袋均裝回原先的重量。

最後, 袋A 中有3%的芝蔴。袋B 中綠豆的百分比是多少?

(2分)

答: 最後, 袋B 中有\_\_\_\_\_% 為綠豆。

A boy delivered two packets of food. Packet *A* contained 1000 g of green bean and Packet *B* contained 600 g of sesame. On the way, content from both packets leaked out and got mixed. The boy was not able to separate the sesame and the green bean. He just picked up the leaked content and put it back into the two packets to fill to their original weights.

Finally, Packet A was found to contain 3% of sesame. What was the percentage of green bean in Packet B?

#### 問題 (7)

將(a ⋄ b) 定義為 a ⋄ b 的積的個位值,例如: (7 ⋄ 8) = 6。

求下列各式的值。

a. 
$$(1 £ 5) + (2 £ 10) + (3 £ 15) + (4 £ 20) + ... + (99 £ 495)$$

b. 
$$(1 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 3) + (3 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 5) + (5 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 7) + (7 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 9) + \dots + (2009 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 2011) + (2011 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 2013)$$

(3 分)

答: a. 
$$(1 \Rightarrow 5) + (2 \Rightarrow 10) + (3 \Rightarrow 15) + (4 \Rightarrow 20) + ... + (99 \Rightarrow 495) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. 
$$(1 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 3) + (3 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 5) + (5 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 7) + (7 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 9) + \dots + (2011 \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 2013) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Define  $(a \triangleleft b)$  as the units digit of the product of a and b.

For example:  $(7 \stackrel{>}{\sim} 8) = 6$ .

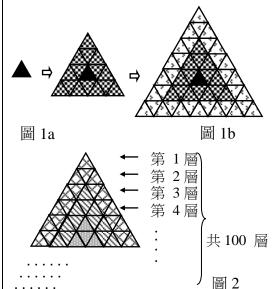
Find the values of the following.

a. 
$$(1 £ 5) + (2 £ 10) + (3 £ 15) + (4 £ 20) + ... + (99 £ 495)$$

b. 
$$(1 \div 3) + (3 \div 5) + (5 \div 7) + (7 \div 9) + \dots + (2009 \div 2011) + (2011 \div 2013)$$
.

#### 問題 (8)

嘉莉有許多相同形狀和大小的小三角形,它們有各種不同的顏色。 她以以下方法構成一個大三角形圖案:



如圖 1a,她由一個黑色三角形開始,再以另一種顏色的 15 個小三角形在外圍一「圈」以做成一個較大的三角形圖案。

如圖 1b,她再以另一種顏色的小三角形再圍一圈以構成一個更大的三角形圖案。

嘉莉依這方式,圍上一圈又一圈的小三角 形把圖案擴大,每一圈圍用上一種新的顏 色的小三角形,直至將圖形擴大直至最後 共 100 層 完成的圖案有 100 層的高度。(圖 2)。

在嘉莉完成最後的100層高的圖案(圖2)中,

- a. 共有多少種不同的顏色?
- b. 圍最外一圈時,共用上多少個小三角形?

(3分)

答:a. 在最後的大三角形圖案中,共有 \_\_\_\_\_\_種不同的顏色。

b. 在圍上最外的一圈時共用上了 個小三角形。

Carol had a lot of triangles of identical size and shape. They were of various colors. With these small triangles, Carol built a giant triangular pattern as follows:

As in figure 1a, she started with a black triangle. Then the black triangle was surrounded with a 'ring' of 15 small triangles of a different color to form a bigger triangular pattern.

As in figure 1b, the triangular pattern was further surrounded with a 'ring' of triangles of another color to form a larger triangular pattern.

Carol continued to enlarge the pattern by surrounding the original pattern with 'rings' of small triangles, each ring of a new color.

She finally completed a pattern of 100 layers in height. (As in figure 2)

In her final triangular pattern of 100 layers in height (figure 2),

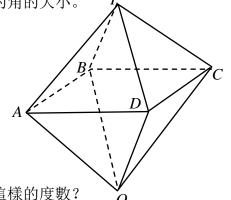
- a. how many different colors were there?
- b. how many small triangles were there in the outermost 'ring'?

#### 問題 (9)

圖中, PABCDQ 為正八面體, 其所有 12 條稜邊的長度相等。

志平需要找出所有由這八面體的兩條稜邊所夾的角的大小。

(如  $\angle PAD$ ,  $\angle PAQ$ ,  $\angle BAQ$ , ...等)



- a. 這些角共有多少個?
- b. 這些角之中,
  - i. 最大的是多少度? 其中有多少個角是這樣的度數?
  - ii. 最小的是多少度? 其中有多少個角是這樣的度數?

(4分)

答:

- a. 共有 個角。
- b. 這些角之中:

最大的是\_\_\_\_\_。, 共有 \_\_\_\_\_ 個角是這個度數。

最小的是\_\_\_\_\_。, 共有 \_\_\_\_\_ 個角是這個度數。

In the figure, *PABCDQ* is a regular octahedron.

All the 12 edges are of the same lengths.

Peter is asked to find the size of all angles that are included by two edges of this octahedron.

i.e.  $\angle PAD$ ,  $\angle PAQ$ ,  $\angle BAQ$ , ... etc.

- a. How many such angles are there?
- b. Among these angles,
  - i. What is the size of the biggest one(s)? How many of them are of this size?
  - ii. What is the size of the smallest one(s)? How many of them are of this size?

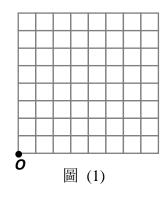
## 問題 (10)

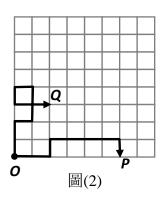
小文有 18 張數字卡,分別寫上數字 1、2、3、 和 18。他發現可以將這些卡每		
兩張配成一對,並令所有9對數字卡上的數字和都是平方數。		
小文完成配對後,寫上數字 2、4、6、8及 10 的數字卡分別跟那些數字卡配對?		
(4分)		
答:		
2 跟 配; 4跟 配; 6跟 配; 8跟 配; 10跟 配。		
Stephen has 18 cards. Each card is printed with a different number from 1, 2, 3, or		
18. He finds a way to pair up the cards into 9 pairs such that the sum of the two		
numbers on each pair is a square number.		
When the pairing is done, what are the cards that are paired respectively with those cards printed with 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10?		

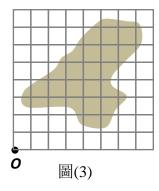
## 問題 (11)

下圖(1)是一個由等距的網格線組成一個 8×8 方格圖, 其中網格線的交點稱為「格點」。

現於方格圖的左下角 O 放一機械小甲蟲,甲蟲只能依網格線走動<u>最多 10 個單</u> 位。例如甲蟲可依圖(2)路線走 8 單位到達格點 P 或走 9 單位到達格點 Q。







- a. 在這方格圖中,甲蟲可以到達的格點有多少個?
- b. 圖(3)的方格圖中設有一個陰影部分。 這陰影部分內有多少個格點是甲蟲走<u>剛好 10</u> 單位可以到達的?

(4 分)

b. 陰影部分中甲蟲可以到達的格點有\_\_\_ 個。

Figure (1) shows a grid board formed by equidistant grid lines that enclose 8×8 squares. The intersections of the grid lines are called 'lattice points'.

A small robot beetle is placed at point O, which is the left bottom corner of the grid board. The beetle can move <u>at most</u> 10 units along the grid lines.

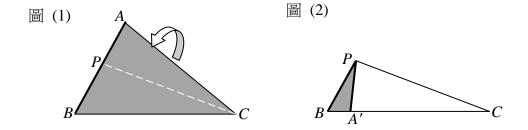
For example, it can move 8 units to the lattice point P or 9 units to the lattice point Q, in the paths as shown in figure (2).

- a. How many lattice points on the grid board can be reached by the beetle?
- b. Figure (3) shows a shaded region in the grid board. How many lattice points in the shaded region can be reached by the beetle moving *exactly* 10 units?

## 問題 (12)

圖(1)所示為一塊三角形的紙板 ABC, 其中 AB = 10cm、BC = 13cm 而 CA = 10cm 12cm。紙板的正面為灰色 (如圖) 而背面為白色。

P 為 AB 上一點,若將紙板沿 PC 對摺,AC 剛好叠於 BC 之上(如圖(2),A'為對摺 後 A 點所到位置。)



- 如上述對摺後,紙板的大部分的灰色部分會被覆蓋。 a. 對摺後,可見到的灰色部分佔原來紙板面積的百分之幾?
- BP 的長度是多少? b.

(4 分)

對摺後,紙板原來的灰色面積只有 \_\_\_\_\_% 仍然可見。

b. *BP* 長 \_\_\_\_\_cm。

Figure 1 shows a piece of cardboard in the shape of a triangle ABC. AB = 10 cm, BC =13 cm and CA = 12 cm. The front side of the cardboard is grey as shown while the back of the cardboard is white.

P is a point on AB. When the cardboard is folded along CP, the side AC will lie on the side BC, as shown in figure (2). (A' is the point on BC where A reaches after the fold.)

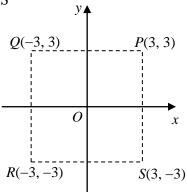
- When the cardboard is folded as described, much of the grey area is covered. What percentage of the grey area of the cardboard can still be seen after the fold?
- b. What is the length of BP?

穎文以17根相同火柴組成了一個3×2長方形圖案,其中包含有6個單位正方形。	
(見下圖)	
a. 若穎文要以類似方法拼出一個 20×13 的長方形圖案, 需要用上多少根火柴?	
b. 用剛好 82 根火柴以類似方法組成一長方形圖案,它最多可能包含有多少個單位正方形?	
(5 分)	
答: a. 要拼出 20×13 的長方形圖案需要用 根火柴。	
b. 以82根火柴組成的長方形圖案,最多包含 個單位正方形。	
Winnie uses 17 identical matches to form a 3×2 rectangle pattern, which consists of 6	
unit squares, as shown in the figure below.	
a. If Winnie is to form a 20×13 rectangle pattern in a similar way, how many matches are needed?	
b. A rectangle pattern is formed in a similar way using exactly 82 matches. At most how many unit squares are contained in this pattern?	

O(0,0)、P(3,3)、Q(-3,3)、R(-3,-3) 和 S(3,-3) 為直角坐標平面上的點。

a. 設一點 A(1,3),而 B 點則位於線段  $PQ \setminus QR \setminus RS$  或 SP 上的一點使得  $\Delta OAB$  成為直角三角形。

寫出 B的所有可能位置的坐標。



- b. M、N 為坐標平面上兩點且
  - (1) 它們的坐標均為整數;
  - (2) 它們位於線段 PQ、 QR、 RS 或 SP 上;
  - (3)  $\Delta OMN$  為一直角三角形,其面積為 x 平方單位。

寫出 x 的所有可能數值。

(5 分)

答: a. B的可能位置是 \_\_\_\_\_\_。

b. *x* 的可能數值是 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

O(0, 0), P(3, 3), Q(-3, 3), R(-3, -3) and S(3, -3) are points on a rectangular coordinate plane.

a. A is the point (1, 3). B is a point lying on the line segments PQ, QR, RS or SP such that  $\triangle OAB$  is a right-angled triangle.

Write down the coordinates of **all** the possible locations of B.

- b. *M* and *N* are two points such that
  - (1) their coordinates are integers
  - (2) they lie on the line segments PQ, QR, RS or SP
  - (3)  $\triangle OMN$  forms a right-angled triangle of area x unit<sup>2</sup>.

Write down **all** the possible values of x.

## 問題 (15)

某天陳老師在課堂中帶領同學進行了一個「刪數字」的活動,每個同學獲分派一張印有整數 1、 2、 3、 ...、99、100 的紙張,同學的任務是要將其中一些數字刪去,使得剩下的數字的和為 2013。

- a. 至少要删去多少個數字才可達至活動的要求?
- b. 對於已達成任務的同學,老師提高難度,在原有的任務上,額外要求剩下的 數字須為連續數。老師說有兩個方法可達成這新任務。

找出這兩個方法。

(6分)

- - b. 有以下兩個方法可達成新任務。只要使得剩下的數字為:

One day, Ms. Chan conducted a game of 'crossing out' in the mathematics lesson. Each student was given a piece of paper with the integers 1, 2, 3, ..., 99, 100 printed on it. The task was to cross out some of the numbers such that the sum of the remaining numbers was 2013.

- a. At least how many numbers were to be crossed out to achieve the task?
- b. For those who had achieved the first task, the teacher presented a further challenge. Students were to repeat the first task with an additional condition that the remaining numbers had to be consecutive. Ms. Chan said that there were two ways to achieve the new task.

Find the two ways.

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