International Math Tournament 環球城市數學競賽

第五組 Senior Spring, A-Level 2012

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在一個警衛隊中,每個警衛都被分配了一個不同的正整數。 對於任意兩個守衛,分配給他們的兩個數字的比例至少為3:1。 被分配了編號n的守衛則連續n天上班,連續n天休息,連續n天重 新上班,且警衛不需要在同一天開始他們的職責。 有沒有可能在任何一天,這樣的警衛隊伍中至少有一個人值班?

In a team of guards, each is assigned a different positive integer. For any two guards, the ratio of the two numbers assigned to them is at least 3:1. A guard assigned the number n is on duty for n days in a row, off duty for n days in a row, back on duty for n days in a row, and so on. The guards need not start their duties on the same day. Is it possible that on any day, at least one in such a team of guards is on duty?

設守衛為 $G_1, G_2, ..., G_k$ 並給他們 $n_1 > n_2 > ... > n_k \ge 1$ 的數字。 事實上,對於 $n_i \ge 3n_{i+1}$, $1 \le i < k \circ G_1$ 間隔 $3n_2$ 天不在值班。 在此期間,有一個 $n_2 \ge 3n_3$ 天的子區間,在此期間 G_2 也不值班。 重複這個參數直到到達 G_k ,則有一個區間 n_k 天沒有警衛值班。

Let the guards $G_1, G_2, ..., G_k$ and let $n_1 > n_2 > ... > n_k \ge 1$ be the numbers assigned to them. In fact, $n_i \ge 3n_{i+1}$ for $1 \le i < k$. There is an interval of $3n_2$ days during which G_1 is not on duty. Within this interval, there is a subinterval of $n_2 \ge 3n_3$ days during which G_2 is not on duty either. Repeating this argument until we reach G_k , we will have an interval of n_k days in which none of the guards are on duty.



0:

在一個部隊中,每個軍人都被分配了一個不同的正整數。 對於任意兩個軍人,分配給他們的兩個數字的比例至少為6:1,是要用來 分配熬夜看守大門的。被分配了編號n的軍人則連續n天站崗,連續n天 休息,連續n天重新站崗,且軍人不需要在同一天開始他們的職責。 有沒有可能在任何一天,這樣的部隊中至少有一個人值班?



A:

設軍人為 $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_k$ 並給他們 $P_1 > P_2 > P_3, \dots, > P_k \ge 1$ 的數字。事 實上,對於 $P_i \ge 6P_{i+1}, 1 \le i < k \circ P_1$ 間隔 $6P_2$ 天不在看守。在此區間內, 有一個 $P_2 \ge 6P_3$ 天的子區間,在此期間 P_2 也不看守。重複這個參數直到 到達 P_k ,則有一個區間 P_k 天沒有軍人看守。

一百個點被標記在一個圓圈內,無三點共線。 證明:所有不重複的兩點連接後,這五十條線可以在圓內相互交 叉。

2.

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One hundred points are marked inside a circle, with no three in a line. Prove that it is possible to connect the points in pairs such that all fifty lines intersect one another inside the circle.

令n為正整數。證明:存在整數 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 使得對於任何整數x,存在一數(…((($x^2 + a_1)^2 + a_2$)²+…)²+ a^{n-1})²+ a_n 可以被2n - 1整除。

Let n be a positive integer. Prove that there exist integers $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ such that for any integer x, the number is $(\cdots (((x^2 + a_1)^2 + a_2)^2 + \cdots)^2 + a^{n-1})^2 + a_n$ divisible by 2n - 1.

3

0:

Alex在一個空心單元立方體的六個內表面上分別標記了一個點。 然後他通過線段連接相鄰面上的任意兩個標記點。證明:這些標記的 線段總長度至少為6√2。

Alex marked one point on each of the six interior faces of a hollow unit cube. Then he connected by strings any two marked points on adjacent faces. Prove that the total length of these strings is at least $6\sqrt{2}$. 設l是一個三角形 ABC 內圓的切線。令 l_a , l_b 和 l_c 是各自的圖像l, 在 $\angle A$, $\angle B$, $\angle C$ 的外角平分線上的映射下,證明由這些線組成的三角形與ABC全等。

Let *l* be a tangent to the incircle of triangle ABC. Let *l* a, *l* b and *l* c be the respective images of *l* under reflection across the exterior bisector of $\angle A$, $\angle B$ and $\angle C$. Prove that the triangle formed by these lines is congruent to ABC.

5

我們試圖用無限的矩形序列覆蓋平面,允許其重疊。 (a)如果第n個矩形的面積是n²,則對於每個n,是否總是可能成立? (b)如果每個矩形都是正方形,那是否總是可能成立,並且對於任何數 N,是否存在總面積大於 N 的正方形?

We attempt to cover the plane with an infinite sequence of rectangles, overlapping allowed.

(a) Is the task always possible if the area of the *n*th rectangle is n^2 for each n?

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(b) Is the task always possible if each rectangle is a square, and for any number N, there exist squares with total area greater than N?

Konstantin有一堆 100 塊鵝卵石。在每一步中,他選擇一堆並將其分成兩部分,直到他得到 100 堆,每堆只有一塊鵝卵石。

- (a) 證明在某一時刻,有 30 堆石堆,總共正好有 60 顆鵝卵石。
- (b) 證明在某一時刻,有 20 堆石頭,總共正好有 60 顆鵝卵石。
- (c) 證明Konstantin可以以這樣一種方式進行,即在任何時候,有 19 堆, 總共包含 60 顆鵝卵石。

Konstantin has a pile of 100 pebbles. In each move, he chooses a pile and splits it into two smaller ones until he gets 100 piles each with a single pebble.

- (a) Prove that at some point, there are 30 piles containing a total of exactly 60 pebbles.
- (b) Prove that at some point, there are 20 piles containing a total of exactly 60 pebbles.
- (c) Prove that Konstantin may proceed in such a way that at no point, there are 19 piles containing a total of exactly 60 pebbles.