

雪兰莪暨吉隆坡福建会馆  
新纪元学院

联合主办

**ANJURAN BERSAMA  
PERSATUAN HOKKIEN SELANGOR DAN KUALA LUMPUR  
&  
KOLEJ NEW ERA**

第二十八届 (2013 年度)

雪隆中学华罗庚杯数学比赛

**PERTANDINGAN MATEMATIK PIALA HUA LO-GENG  
ANTARA SEKOLAH-SEKOLAH MENENGAH  
DI NEGERI SELANGOR DAN KUALA LUMPUR  
YANG KE-28(2013)**

~~高中组~~

**BAHAGIAN MENENGAH TINGGI**

日期 : 2013 年 8 月 25 日 (星期日)

Tarikh : 25 Ogos 2013 (HariAhad)

时间 : 10:00→12:00 (两小时)

Masa : 10:00→12:00 (2 jam)

地点 : 新纪元学院 UG 活动中心

Tempat : UG Hall Kolej New Era  
Block C, Lot 5, Seksyen 10, Jalan Bukit,  
43000 Kajang, Selangor

\*\*\*说明\*\*\*

1. 不准使用计算机。
2. 不必使用对数表。
3. 对一题得4分，错一题倒扣1分。
4. 答案E: 若是“以上皆非”或“不能确定”，一律以“\*\*\*”代替之。

\*\*\*INSTRUCTIONS\*\*\*

1. Calculators not allowed.
2. Logarithm table is not to be used.
3. 4 marks will be awarded for each correct answer and 1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.
4. (E)\*\*\*indicates “none of the above”.

1. 已知  $S = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{998^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{999^2}\right)$ , 求  $S$ 。

Given that  $S = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{998^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{999^2}\right)$ , find  $S$ .

- A.  $\frac{1}{999}$       B.  $\frac{2}{999}$       C.  $\frac{499}{999}$       D.  $\frac{500}{999}$       E. \*\*\*

2. 由100到999这900个三位数中，有多少个数，其三个数字之和不大于14?  
Among the 900 three-digit numbers from 100 to 999, how many of them the sum of the three digits is not larger than 14?

- A. 450      B. 470      C. 485      D. 490      E. \*\*\*

3. 求满足不等式组  $\begin{cases} n^2 - 12n + 20 \geq 0 \\ (2n - 33)(n - 1)^2(n + 5) < 0 \end{cases}$  的所有整数  $n$  之和。

Find the sum of all the integers  $n$  that satisfy the system of inequalities

$$\begin{cases} n^2 - 12n + 20 \geq 0 \\ (2n - 33)(n - 1)^2(n + 5) < 0 \end{cases}$$

- A. 83      B. 79      C. 72      D. 66      E. \*\*\*

4. 如图1所示，ABCDEEFGH是一正立方体，ACEG是一正四面体。求立方体与四面体的体积之比。

As shown in the figure 1, ABCDEFGH is a cube, ACEG is a regular tetrahedron. Find the ratio of the volume of the cube to the volume of the tetrahedron.

- A. 8 : 1      B. 6 : 1  
C. 4 : 1      D. 3 : 1  
E. \*\*\*

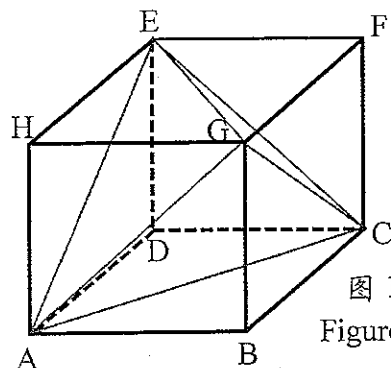


图1  
Figure 1

5. 求  $f(x) = 2 \sin x + 3 \sin(x + 90^\circ)$  的最大值, 其中  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Find the maximum value of  $f(x) = 2 \sin x + 3 \sin(x + 90^\circ)$ , where  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

A. 5                      B.  $\sqrt{13}$                       C. 3                      D. 2                      E. \*\*\*

6. 图 2 中,  $\angle BAC$  是直角。已知  $AB = 7$ ,  $AD = 9$ ,  $BD = 5$ ,  $AC = 12$ , 求  $\triangle ADC$  的面积。

In the figure 2,  $\angle BAC$  is a right angle. Given that  $AB = 7$ ,  $AD = 9$ ,  $BD = 5$ ,  $AC = 12$ , find the area of  $\triangle ADC$ .

A. 45                      B. 48  
C. 42                      D. 54  
E. \*\*\*

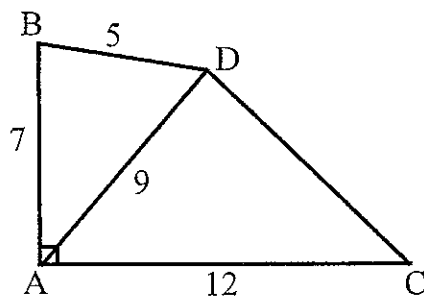


图 2  
Figure 2

7. 如图 3 所示, A, C 两点在半径为 9 的圆上; B, C 两点在半径为 7 的圆上。两圆外切于点 C。AB 为两圆的公切线。求 BC 的长。

As shown in the figure 3, the two points A, C lie on the circle with radius 9; the two points B, C lie on the circle with radius 7. The two circles are tangent to each other externally at C. AB is a common tangent of the two circles. Find the length of BC.

A. 10                      B.  $\frac{21}{2}$                       C.  $3\sqrt{14}$                       D. 12                      E. \*\*\*

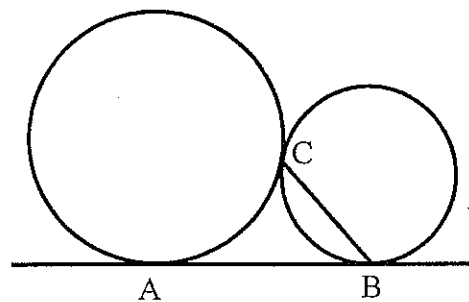


图 3  
Figure 3

8. 有四个学生, 分别在各自的纸上随意写上 1、2、3、4、5、6 中的其中一个数字。求这四个学生所写的数字各不相同的概率。

There are four students, each randomly writes a digit among 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 on his own piece of paper. Find the probability that the digits written by these four students are all distinct.

A.  $\frac{5}{18}$                       B.  $\frac{1}{3}$                       C.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       D.  $\frac{2}{3}$                       E. \*\*\*

9. 已知  $f(x) = 3g(x) - 4h(x) + 10$ , 且  $g(x)$  与  $h(x)$  是奇函数, 即  $g(-x) = -g(x)$ ,  $h(-x) = -h(x)$ 。若  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \infty)$  区间的最小值是  $-9$ , 求  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 0]$  区间的最大值。

Given that  $f(x) = 3g(x) - 4h(x) + 10$ , and  $g(x)$  and  $h(x)$  are odd functions. Namely,  $g(-x) = -g(x)$ ,  $h(-x) = -h(x)$ . If the minimum value of  $f(x)$  on the interval  $[0, \infty)$  is  $-9$ , find the maximum value of  $f(x)$  on the interval  $(-\infty, 0]$ .

A. 9                      B. 19                      C. 24                      D. 29                      E. \*\*\*

10. 若七位数  $777a77b$  能被 99 整除, 求  $3a+b$  之值。

If the seven-digit number  $777a77b$  is divisible by 99, find the value of  $3a+b$ .

- A. 16                      B. 24                      C. 28                      D. 34                      E. \*\*\*

11. 求  $\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-5)^2} + \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2}$  的最小值, 其中  $x$  和  $y$  是实数。

Find the minimum value of  $\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-5)^2} + \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2}$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers.

- A. 4                      B.  $\sqrt{26} + \sqrt{5}$                       C. 7                      D. 5                      E. \*\*\*

12. 如图 4 所示,  $ABCD$  为一四边形。  $AC$  与  $BD$  相交于  $E$ 。

已知  $\triangle ABE$  与  $\triangle CDE$  的面积分别为 4 及 9, 求四边形  $ABCD$  的面积的最小可能值。

As shown in the figure 4,  $ABCD$  is a quadrilateral.  $AC$  and  $BD$  intersect at  $E$ . Given that the areas of  $\triangle ABE$  and  $\triangle CDE$  are 4 and 9 respectively, find the smallest possible value for the area of the quadrilateral  $ABCD$ .

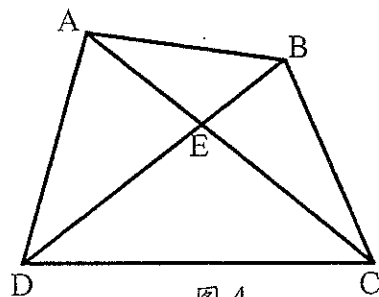


图 4

Figure 4

- A. 24                      B. 25                      C. 26                      D. 27                      E. \*\*\*

13. 已知  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{2012}, a_{2013}$  是一个等差数列, 其和  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2012} + a_{2013} = 1098$ 。求  $a_7 + a_9 + a_{11} + \dots + a_{2005} + a_{2007}$ 。

Given that  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{2012}, a_{2013}$  is an arithmetic progression (A. P.) with sum  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2012} + a_{2013} = 1098$ . Find  $a_7 + a_9 + a_{11} + \dots + a_{2005} + a_{2007}$ .

- A. 549                      B. 548                      C. 547                      D. 546                      E. \*\*\*

14. 已知  $\xi$  为范集,  $n(\xi) = 100$ 。  $A, B$  及  $C$  为  $\xi$  的三个子集,  $n(A) = 44$ ,  $n(B) = 26$ ,  $n(C) = 60$ 。求  $n((A \cup B) \cap C)$  的最小可能值。

Given that  $\xi$  is the universal set with  $n(\xi) = 100$ .  $A, B$  and  $C$  are three subsets of  $\xi$  with  $n(A) = 44$ ,  $n(B) = 26$  and  $n(C) = 60$ . Find the smallest possible value of  $n((A \cup B) \cap C)$ .

- A. 0                      B. 4                      C. 24                      D. 30                      E. \*\*\*

15. 令  $S = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{1981} + \frac{4}{1985} + \frac{4}{1989} + \dots + \frac{4}{2009} + \frac{4}{2013}}$ 。求小于  $S$  的最大整数。

Let  $S = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{1981} + \frac{4}{1985} + \frac{4}{1989} + \dots + \frac{4}{2009} + \frac{4}{2013}}$ . Find the largest integer that is smaller than  $S$ .

- A. 54                      B. 55                      C. 56                      D. 57                      E. \*\*\*

16. 已知  $a$  为一正二位数且能被 7 整除,  $b$  为一能被 13 整除的正整数, 且  $a+221=b$ 。求  $3a+b$  的值。

Given that  $a$  is a two-digit positive integer divisible by 7,  $b$  is a positive integer divisible by 13, and  $a+221=b$ . Find the value of  $3a+b$ .

- A. 481                  B. 494                  C. 585                  D. 598                  E. \*\*\*

17. 有 9 盒糖果, 分别有 13, 18, 20, 24, 25, 33, 37, 39 及 41 颗糖果。现将一盒糖果分给 A, 并将其余的 8 盒分给 B, C 及 D 三人。如果 B, C 及 D 所分得的糖果颗数的比为 2:2:3, 求 A 与 D 两人所分得的糖果总颗数。

There are 9 boxes of candies that contain respectively 13, 18, 20, 24, 25, 33, 37, 39 and 41 pieces of candies. One of the boxes is given to A, and the remaining 8 boxes are given to B, C and D. If the ratio of the number of pieces of candies obtained by B, C, D are 2:2:3, find the sum of the number of candies obtained by A and D.

- A. 125                  B. 126                  C. 127                  D. 128                  E. \*\*\*

18. 已知  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  是方程式  $x^2-2x-5=0$  的两个相异的实根, 求  $\alpha^5+101\beta$  的值。

Given that  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the two distinct real roots of the equation  $x^2-2x-5=0$ , find the value of  $\alpha^5+101\beta$ .

- A. 342                  B. -62                  C. 202                  D. -202                  E. \*\*\*

19. 已知 R 是坐标平面上满足不等式  $3|x|+4|y|\leq 15$  的点所组成的区域。求在 R 内最大的圆的面积。

Given that R is the region on the coordinate plane consists of the points satisfying the inequality  $3|x|+4|y|\leq 15$ . Find the area of the largest circle contained in R.

- A.  $5\pi$                   B.  $8\pi$                   C.  $9\pi$                   D.  $12\pi$                   E. \*\*\*

20. 如图 5 所示,  $R_1$  是由曲线  $y=10x-x^2$  与直线  $y=kx$  所围成的区域,  $R_2$  是一个由直线  $y=kx$ ,  $x$  轴及曲线  $y=10x-x^2$  所围成的区域。已知  $R_1$  与  $R_2$  的面积之比为 64:61, 求  $k$ 。

As shown in the figure 5,  $R_1$  is the region bounded by the curve  $y=10x-x^2$  and the line  $y=kx$ ,  $R_2$  is the region bounded by the line  $y=kx$ ,  $x$ -axis, and the curve  $y=10x-x^2$ . Given that the ratio of the areas of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is 64:61, find the value of  $k$ .

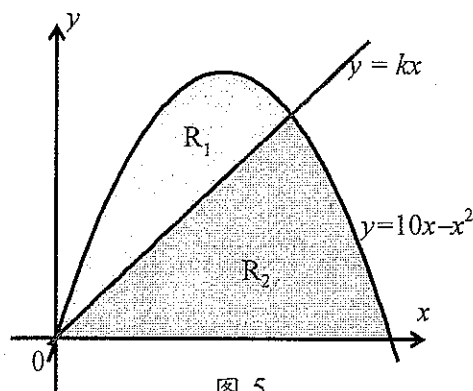


图 5  
Figure 5

- A. 2                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 5                      E. \*\*\*

21. 求  $x^{128} + x^{96} + x^{64} + x^{32} + 1$  被  $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$  除所得的余式。

Find the remainder when  $x^{128} + x^{96} + x^{64} + x^{32} + 1$  is divided by  $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ .

- A. 0      B. 4      C.  $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$       D.  $x^3 + x^2 + x + 2$       E. \*\*\*

22. 若  $x$  是满足方程式  $x^4 - 4x^3 - 62x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$  的实数, 求  $x - \frac{1}{x}$  的最小值。

If  $x$  is a real number that satisfies the equation  $x^4 - 4x^3 - 62x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$ , find the smallest value of  $x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

- A. 2      B. -2      C. -6      D. -8      E. \*\*\*

23. 若  $a, b$  是实数且分别满足  $3a^3 - 2a^2 + a - 4 = 0$  及  $4b^3 + 2b^2 + 8b + 24 = 0$ 。求  $ab$  的值。

If  $a, b$  are real numbers satisfying  $3a^3 - 2a^2 + a - 4 = 0$  and  $4b^3 + 2b^2 + 8b + 24 = 0$  respectively, find the value of  $ab$ .

- A. 2      B. 1      C. -1      D. -2      E. \*\*\*

24. 求小于  $(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^5$  的最大整数。

Find the largest integer that is less than  $(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^5$ .

- A. 6723      B. 6724      C. 6725      D. 6726      E. \*\*\*

25. 令  $[x]$  为不大于  $x$  的最大整数, 如:  $[3.7] = 3, [3] = 3$ 。已知方程式

$$\left\lfloor \frac{3x}{5} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{x}{3} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{x}{14} \right\rfloor = x$$

满足此方程式的正实数有多少个?

Let  $[x]$  denotes the largest integer not larger than  $x$ . For example:  $[3.7] = 3, [3] = 3$ . Given the equation

$$\left\lfloor \frac{3x}{5} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{x}{3} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{x}{14} \right\rfloor = x$$

How many positive real numbers satisfy this equation?

- A. 209      B. 210      C. 420      D. 无限多 infinitely many      E. \*\*\*

26. 求满足方程式  $\sqrt{8x^2 - 4x + 1} + \sqrt{6x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{2x^2 + x} + \sqrt{5x}$  的所有实数  $x$  之和。

Find the sum of all the real numbers  $x$  that satisfy the equation

$$\sqrt{8x^2 - 4x + 1} + \sqrt{6x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{2x^2 + x} + \sqrt{5x}$$

- A. 0      B.  $\frac{5}{6}$       C.  $\frac{7}{8}$       D. 2      E. \*\*\*

27. 已知  $f(x) = \frac{9^x}{9^x + 27}$ 。求  $S = f\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{9}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{9}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{25}{9}\right) + f\left(\frac{26}{9}\right)$  的值。

Given that  $f(x) = \frac{9^x}{9^x + 27}$ . Find the value of  $S = f\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{9}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{9}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{25}{9}\right) + f\left(\frac{26}{9}\right)$ .

- A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 13                      D. 26                      E. \*\*\*

28. 爸爸有 15 粒一样的糖果要分给他的 5 个小孩，其中较小的 3 个小孩每人必须最少分得 1 粒。问共有多少种不同的分法？

A father has 15 pieces of identical candies to be distributed to his 5 children. The 3 younger children should each get at least 1 piece. How many different ways of distribution are there?

- A. 3876                      B. 1820                      C. 969                      D. 560                      E. \*\*\*

29. 求满足方程式  $\log_3 x + 8\log_x 3 = 6$  的所有实数  $x$  之和。

Find the sum of all the real numbers  $x$  that satisfy the equation  $\log_3 x + 8\log_x 3 = 6$ .

- A. 4                      B. 36                      C. 90                      D. 246                      E. \*\*\*

30. 已知  $x, y, z$  是正数且满足  $\frac{x^2}{32} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z^2 = 1$ ，求  $x^2yz$  的最大值。

Given that  $x, y, z$  are positive numbers satisfying  $\frac{x^2}{32} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z^2 = 1$ , find the largest value of  $x^2yz$ .

- A. 3                      B. 6                      C. 12                      D. 24                      E. \*\*\*

31. 如图 6 所示，A, B, C, D 四点在圆上。E 为 AC 与 BD 的交点。已知  $BC = CD = BE = 4$ ,  $AE = 6$ ，求  $CE + ED$ 。

As shown in the figure 6, A, B, C, D are four points on the circle. E is the intersection point of AC and BD. Given that  $BC = CD = BE = 4$ ,  $AE = 6$ , find  $CE + ED$ .

- A. 5                      B. 6  
C. 7                      D. 8  
E. \*\*\*

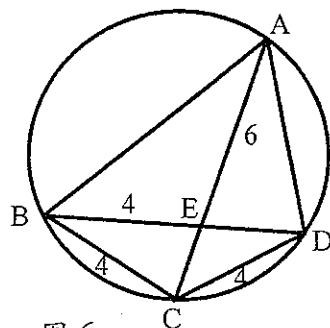


图 6  
Figure 6

32. 已知  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{e^x - 1}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 。求  $f'(0)$ 。

Given that  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{e^x - 1}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ . Find  $f'(0)$ .

- A. 0                      B. -1                      C. 1                      D.  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       E. \*\*\*

33. 求  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{2013} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{2013} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{2013} + \dots + \cos \frac{2010\pi}{2013} + \cos \frac{2012\pi}{2013}$ 。

Find  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{2013} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{2013} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{2013} + \dots + \cos \frac{2010\pi}{2013} + \cos \frac{2012\pi}{2013}$ .

- A. 0                      B.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       C.  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       D. -1                      E. \*\*\*

34. 若  $c > 0$  且直线  $y = 2x + c$  与椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  的最短距离为  $2\sqrt{5}$ , 求  $c$  的值。

If  $c > 0$ , and the shortest distance between the line  $y = 2x + c$  and the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  is  $2\sqrt{5}$ , find the value of  $c$ .

- A. 10                      B. 12                      C. 14                      D. 15                      E. \*\*\*

35. A, B, C, D, E 五人参加一幸运抽奖, 已知

若 A 得奖, 则 B 得奖或 C 得奖;

若 B 得奖, 则 A 不得奖或 C 得奖;

若 C 得奖, 则 B 不得奖;

若 C 不得奖, 则 D 得奖;

若 E 得奖, 则 A 得奖且 C 不得奖;

若 E 不得奖, 则 B 得奖。

A, B, C, D, E 这五人中, 有多少人得奖?

Five persons A, B, C, D, E take part in a lucky draw. Given that:

If A wins a prize, then B wins a prize or C wins a prize;

If B wins a prize, then A does not win a prize or C wins a prize;

If C wins a prize, then B does not win a prize;

If C does not win a prize, then D wins a prize;

If E wins a prize, then A wins a prize and C does not win a prize;

If E does not win a prize, then B wins a prize.

Among the five persons A, B, C, D, E, how many of them win a prize?

- A. 5                      B. 4                      C. 3                      D. 2                      E. 1