

Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)

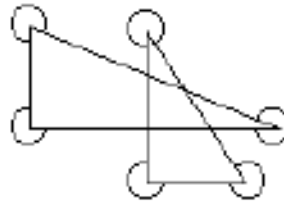
Event 1 (Individual)

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

除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

- (i) 如圖，所有有記號的角的總和是 a° ，求 a 的值。

In the following figure, the sum of the marked angles is a° , find the value of a .



$a =$

- (ii) 一正 b -邊形的內角和是 a° 。求 b 的值。

The sum of the interior angles of a regular b -sided polygon is a° . Find the value of b .

$b =$

- (iii) 求 c 的值，若 $2^b = c^4$ 及 $c > 0$ 。

Find the value of c , if $2^b = c^4$ and $c > 0$.

$c =$

- (iv) 若 $\frac{b}{c} = k$ 及 $c : d = k : 100$ ，求 d 的值。

Find the value of d , if $\frac{b}{c} = k$ and $c : d = k : 100$.

$d =$

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
accuracy

×

Mult. factor for
speed

=

Team No.

+

Bonus
score

Time

Total score

Min.

Sec.

Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)
Event 3 (Individual)

Unless otherwise stated, all answers should be expressed in numerals in their simplest form.
除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

- (i) 若 $a = 1.8 \times 5.0865 + 1 - 0.0865 \times 1.8$ ，求 a 的值。

If $a = 1.8 \times 5.0865 + 1 - 0.0865 \times 1.8$, find the value of a .

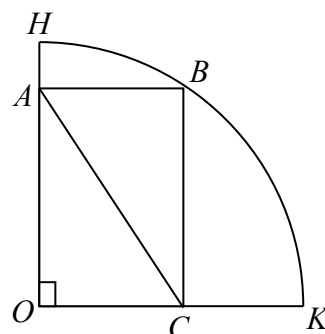
$a =$

- (ii) 如圖， $OH = OK = 10$ 及 $OABC$ 為一個長方形。

$AC = b$ ，問 b 為何值？

In the diagram shown, $OH = OK = a$ units and $OABC$ is a rectangle. $AC = b$ units.

What is the value of b ?



$b =$

- (iii) 依下圖之分數，當計算至分子是 x^8 時， c 為何值？

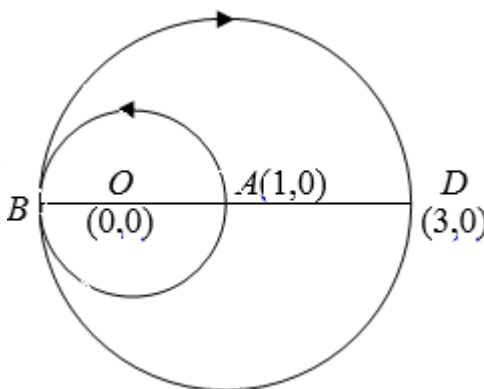
In the expression shown, what is c when it is expanded to the term with $x^{(b-2)}$ as the numerator?

$$2 + \frac{x^0}{6 + \frac{x^1}{10 + \frac{x^2}{14 + \frac{x^3}{\ddots \frac{x^{(b-2)}}{c + \ddots}}}}}$$

$c =$

- (iv) 如圖，一兔子花了 c 分鐘經半圓跑道由 A 去到 B 。以相同速度，牠花了 d 分鐘經半圓跑道由 $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$ 。問 d 為何值？

As shown a rabbit spends c minutes in travelling from A to B along half circle. With the same speed, it spends d minutes in travelling from $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$ along half circles. What is the value of d ?



$d =$

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
accuracy

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Mult. factor for
speed

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Team No.

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Bonus
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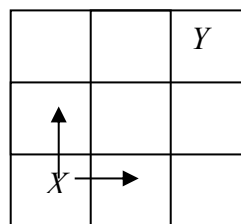
Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)
Event 4 (Individual)

Unless otherwise stated, all answers should be expressed in numerals in their simplest form.
除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

- (i) 右方棋盤為一 3×3 九宮格。一隻棋子放置在 X 的位置上，每次只可向上行一格，或向右行一格。

問：由 X 行到 Y ，共有多少種不同的路徑？

The figure shows a board consisting of nine squares. A counter originally on square X can be moved either upwards or to the right one square at a time. By how many different routes may the counter be moved from X to Y ?



- (ii) 已知 $\sqrt{2a} = -b \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$ 。求 b 的值。

Given $\sqrt{2a} = -b \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$. Find the value of b .

$b =$

- (iii) 已知 $p * q = \frac{p-q}{p}$ ，求 c 的值，若 $c = (a+b) * (b-a)$ 。

Given that $p * q = \frac{p-q}{p}$, find the value of c if $c = (a+b) * (b-a)$.

$c =$

- (iv) 把一 c cm 的鐵綫屈曲成一半徑為 1 cm 的扇形。問扇形的圓心角為何？

A wire of c cm is bent to form a sector of radius 1 cm. What is the angle of the sector in degrees (correct to the nearest degree)?

angle =

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
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Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)
Event 5 (Individual)

Unless otherwise stated, all answers should be expressed in numerals in their simplest form.
 除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

(i) 若 $a(x+1) \equiv x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$ ，以 x 表示 a 。

If $a(x+1) \equiv x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$, express a in terms of x .

(ii) 若 $a-1=0$ ，則 x 的解為 0 或 b ，求 b 的值。

If $a-1=0$, then the value of x is 0 or b , what is the value of b ?

(iii) 若 $pc^4=32$ ， $pc=b^2$ 及 c 為正數， c 的值為何？

If $pc^4=32$, $pc=b^2$ and c is positive, what is the value of c ?

(iv) P 為一運算子使得 $P(A \cdot B) = P(A) + P(B)$ 。

$P(A)=y$ 的意思是 $A=10^y$ 。若 $d=A \cdot B$ ， $P(A)=1$ 及 $P(B)=c$ ，求 d 的值。

P is an operation such that $P(A \cdot B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

$P(A)=y$ means $A=10^y$.

If $d=A \cdot B$, $P(A)=1$ and $P(B)=c$, find the value of d .

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
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Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)

Event 6 (Group)

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

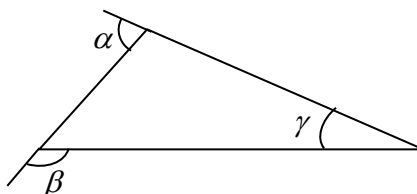
除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

- (i) 右表顯示二元運算子 $*$ 定義於 P 、 Q 、 R 、 S 時的結果。假設 a 為 P 的反元素。求 a 的值。
The table shows the results of the operation $*$ on P, Q, R, S taken two at a time.
Let a be the inverse of P . Find the value of a .

$*$	P	Q	R	S
P	Q	R	S	P
Q	R	S	P	Q
R	S	P	Q	R
S	P	Q	R	S

$a =$

- (ii) α 與 β 的平均值是 105° ， α 、 β 與 γ 的平均值是 b° 。求 b 的值。
The average of α and β is 105° , the average of α , β and γ is b° . Find the value of b .



$b =$

- (iii) 兩數之和為 10，其乘積為 20。若該兩倒數之和為 c ，求 c 的值。
The sum of two numbers is 10, their product is 20. The sum of their reciprocal is c . What is the value of c ?

$c =$

- (iv) 已知 $\sqrt{90} = 9.49$ (準至兩位小數)
若 $d < 7\sqrt{0.9} < d + 1$ ，其中 d 為整數，求 d 的值。
It is given that $\sqrt{90} = 9.49$, to 2 decimal places.
If $d < 7\sqrt{0.9} < d + 1$, where d is an integer, what is the value of d ?

$d =$

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
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Mult. factor for
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Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)

Event 7 (Group)

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除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

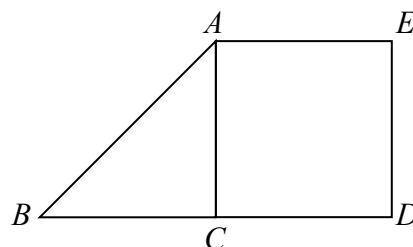
- (i) 求 $3 + 6 + 9 + \dots + 45$ 的值。

Find the value of $3 + 6 + 9 + \dots + 45$.

sum =

- (ii) 圖中， $ACDE$ 為一正方形， $AC = BC$ 及 $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ 。若 $ACDE$ 的面積為 10 cm^2 ，求 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積。

In the figure shown, $ACDE$ is a square and $AC = BC$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$. Find the area of $\triangle ABC$ if the area of $ACDE$ is 10 cm^2 .



Area =

- (iii) 若 $a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$ ，求 $a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}$ 的值。

Given that $a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$. Evaluate $a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}$.

- (iv) 已知 $\sum_{y=1}^n \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$ 。

求 $\sum_{y=3}^{10} \frac{1}{y-2} - \sum_{y=3}^{10} \frac{1}{y-1}$ 的值。(答案以份數表示。)

Given that $\sum_{y=1}^n \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$.

Find the value of $\sum_{y=3}^{10} \frac{1}{y-2} - \sum_{y=3}^{10} \frac{1}{y-1}$. (Express your answer in fraction.)

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
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Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)

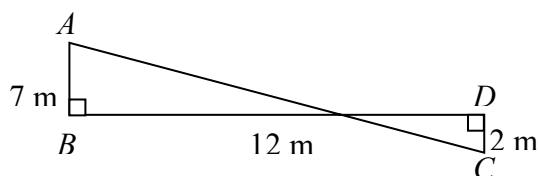
Event 8 (Group)

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

除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

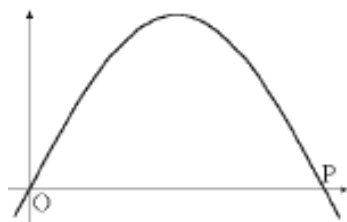
- (i) 如圖，彼得站 A 點而約翰站在 C 點，BD 的距離 12 m。問彼得和約翰之間的最短距離為何？

Peter is standing at A and John is at C. The distance between B and D is 12 m. What is the shortest distance between John and Peter?



- (ii) 右圖顯示 $y = \sin 3x^\circ$ 的圖像，求 P 點的 x 座標。

The following figure shows a part of the graph $y = \sin 3x^\circ$. What is the x-coordinate of P?



$x =$

- (iii) 若 $f(x) = x^2$ ，以 x 表示 $f(x) - f(x-1)$ 。

If $f(x) = x^2$, then express $f(x) - f(x-1)$ in terms of x .

- (iv) 若果 mnp 、 nmp 、 mmp 及 nnp 為十進制數字，其位值是由 m 、 n 及 p 組成，且 $mnp - nmp = 180$ 及 $mmp - nnp = d$ 。求 d 的值。

If mnp , nmp , mmp and nnp are numbers in base 10 composed of the digits m , n and p , such that: $mnp - nmp = 180$ and $mmp - nnp = d$. Find the value of d .

$d =$

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for accuracy

\times

Mult. factor for speed

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Team No.

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Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)

Event 9 (Group)

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

除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

- (i) 若 $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$, $a = \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1}$, 求 a 的值。

If $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$, $a = \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1}$, find the value of a .

$a =$

- (ii) 考慮以下步驟，用以證明 $\frac{1}{8} > \frac{1}{4}$ 。

Examine the following proof carefully: To prove $\frac{1}{8} > \frac{1}{4}$.

step _____

步驟 Steps

1	$3 > 2$	$3 > 2$
2	兩邊乘以 $\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$, 使得 $3 \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) > 2 \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	Multiply both sides by $\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$, then $3 \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) > 2 \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
3	$\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 > \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	$\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 > \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$
4	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 > \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 > \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{8} > \frac{1}{4}$$

Which step is incorrect? 以上哪一步是錯的？

- (iii) 若兩直線 $2y + x + 3 = 0$ 及 $3y + cx + 2 = 0$ 互相垂直，求 c 的值。

If the lines $2y + x + 3 = 0$ and $3y + cx + 2 = 0$ are perpendicular, find the value of c .

$c =$

- (iv) 在箱子內有 4 個紅球和 3 個黑球。若從中一個接一個抽出 3 個球，每次抽完之後皆將抽到的球放回原位。求抽到 2 個紅球和 1 個黑球的概率。

There are 4 red balls and 3 black balls in a box. If 3 balls are chosen one by one with replacement, what is the probability of choosing 2 red balls and 1 black ball?

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
accuracy

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Mult. factor for
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Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad (1982-83)

Event 10 (Group)

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

除非特別聲明，答案須用數字表達，並化至最簡。

(i) $1^2 - 1 = 0 \times 2$

$2^2 - 1 = 1 \times 3$

$3^2 - 1 = 2 \times 4$

$4^2 - 1 = 3 \times 5$

.....

$A^2 - 1 = 3577 \times 3579$

若 $A > 0$ ，求 A 的值。

$1^2 - 1 = 0 \times 2$

$2^2 - 1 = 1 \times 3$

$3^2 - 1 = 2 \times 4$

$4^2 - 1 = 3 \times 5$

.....

$A^2 - 1 = 3577 \times 3579$

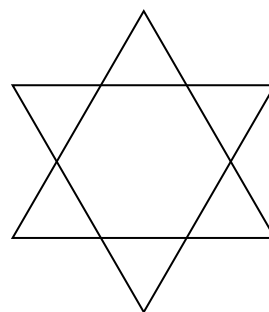
If $A > 0$, find the value of A .

$A =$

- (ii) 一正 N -邊形的邊向外延長形成一個“星形”。如果該星形的每一隻角均為 108° ，求 N 的值。(例如，由正 6 邊形形成的 6 角星如右圖所示。)

The sides of an N -sided regular polygon are produced to form a “star”. If the angle at each point of that “star” is 108° , find the value of N .

(For example, the “star” of a six-sided polygon is given as shown in the diagram.)



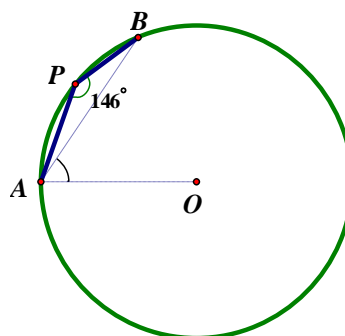
6-sided regular polygon.

- (iii) A 、 P 及 B 三點均在圓周上，圓心為 O 。

若 $\angle APB = 146^\circ$ ，求 $\angle OAB$ 的值。

A, P, B are three points on a circle with centre O .

If $\angle APB = 146^\circ$, find the value of $\angle OAB$.



$\angle OAB =$

- (iv) 一兩位數 X 的個位與十位相乘等於 24，若將個位與十位對掉，新的兩位數比原來的兩位數大了 18，求 X 的值。

A number X consists of 2 digits whose product is 24. By reversing the digits, the new number formed is 18 greater than the original one. What is the value of X ?

$X =$

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Score for
accuracy

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Mult. factor for
speed

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Team No.

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score

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