

## 數學有獎徵答(第二次)86.12.29~87.01.05

1. 設  $a, b$  為實數且方程式  $x^3 - ax + b = 0$  有三個實根,

若  $\alpha$  為其一根, 試證明:  $-\sqrt{\frac{4a}{3}} \leq \alpha \leq \sqrt{\frac{4a}{3}}$ 。

[證明] 設  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  為方程式  $x^3 - ax + b = 0$  之實根, 則 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = -a \\ \alpha\beta\gamma = -b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } a = -(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2) > 0$$

$$\therefore \beta + \gamma = -\alpha, \quad \beta\gamma = -a - \alpha(\beta + \gamma) = -a + \alpha^2$$

$\therefore \beta, \gamma$  為方程式  $y^2 + \alpha y + (-a + \alpha^2) = 0$  的二實根.

$$\therefore D = \alpha^2 - 4(-a + \alpha^2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 \leq \frac{4a}{3} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{4a}{3}} \leq \alpha \leq \sqrt{\frac{4a}{3}}$$

[證法二] 已知  $\alpha$  為方程式  $x^3 - ax + b = 0$  的一根, 則  $x - \alpha \mid x^3 - ax + b$

$$\therefore x^3 - ax + b = (x - \alpha)(x^2 + \alpha x - a + \alpha^2) \text{ 且 } \alpha^3 - a\alpha + b = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \alpha x + (-a + \alpha^2) = 0 \text{ 有二實根 } \Rightarrow D = \alpha^2 - 4(-a + \alpha^2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 \leq \frac{4a}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a > 0 \text{ 且 } -\sqrt{\frac{4a}{3}} \leq \alpha \leq \sqrt{\frac{4a}{3}}.$$

2. 設  $n$  為正整數,

試證明: 比  $(\sqrt{3} + 1)^{2n}$  大的最小正整數必為  $2^{n+1}$  之倍數。

[證明]  $(\sqrt{3} + 1)^{2n} = (4 + 2\sqrt{3})^n = 2^n(2 + \sqrt{3})^n = 2^n(a_n + b_n\sqrt{3})$ , 其中  $a_n, b_n$  皆為正整數.

$$a_n = 2^n + C_2^n 2^{n-2} \cdot 3 + C_4^n 2^{n-4} \cdot 3^2 + \dots, \quad b_n = C_1^n 2^{n-1} + C_3^n 2^{n-3} \cdot 3 + C_5^n 2^{n-5} \cdot 3^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore 0 < (\sqrt{3} - 1) < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < (\sqrt{3} - 1)^n < 1 \text{ 且 } (\sqrt{3} - 1)^{2n} = 2^n(2 - \sqrt{3})^n = 2^n(a_n - b_n\sqrt{3})$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{3} + 1)^{2n} + (\sqrt{3} - 1)^{2n} = 2^n(a_n + b_n\sqrt{3}) + 2^n(a_n - b_n\sqrt{3}) = 2^{n+1} \cdot a_n \text{ 為正整數}$$

且為  $2^{n+1}$  的倍數. 故得證。

3. 已知半徑為  $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$  的圓內接  $\triangle ABC$  的面積為 1,

且  $2\sin(A+B)\sin C = 1$ , 求  $\triangle ABC$  的三邊長。

[解] 設  $\triangle ABC$  三邊長為  $\overline{BC} = a, \overline{CA} = b, \overline{AB} = c$

$$\text{由 } 2\sin(A+B)\sin C = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 C = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \angle C = 45^\circ \text{ 或 } 135^\circ$$

$$\text{又 } \triangle = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = 1 \Rightarrow ab = 2\sqrt{2} \dots\dots(a)$$

$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R (R \text{ 表外接圓半徑}) \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}c = 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{5}$$

$$(1) \angle C = 45^\circ \text{ 由 } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C \Rightarrow 5 = a^2 + b^2 - 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 9 \quad (b)$$

由 (a) (b) 知  $a^2, b^2$  為  $x^2 - 9x + 8 = 0$  的二根,  $\therefore a^2 = 1, b^2 = 8$  或  $a^2 = 8, b^2 = 1$

故  $(a, b, c) = (1, 2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5})$  或  $(2\sqrt{2}, 1, \sqrt{5})$

$$(2) \angle C = 135^\circ \Rightarrow 5 = a^2 + b^2 + 4 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 1 \quad (c)$$

由 (a) (c) 知以  $a^2, b^2$  為根之二次方程式為  $x^2 - x + 8 = 0$  不合。

4.  $\triangle ABC$  中  $I$  為內心，內切圓半徑為  $r$ ，

$$\overline{BC} = a, \overline{CA} = b, \overline{AB} = c, \overline{AI} = x, \overline{BI} = y, \overline{CI} = z, s = \frac{a+b+c}{2},$$

試證明： $abc r = x y z s$ 。

[證明]  $I$  為內心， $\therefore \angle BIC = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle C) = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$

同理  $\angle AIC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle B, \angle AIB = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle C$

令  $\overline{AE} = \overline{AF} = \ell, \overline{BF} = \overline{BD} = m, \overline{CE} = \overline{CD} = n$

則  $\ell + m = c, m + n = a, n + \ell = b \Rightarrow \ell + m + n = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c) = S$

$\therefore \ell = S - a, m = S - b, n = S - c$

$\triangle ABI$  中， $\frac{\overline{AI}}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin \angle AIB} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{c}{\sin(90^\circ + \frac{C}{2})} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{c} = \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2}}{\cos \frac{C}{2}} \dots(1)$

同理  $\frac{y}{a} = \frac{\sin \frac{C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} \dots(2) \quad \frac{z}{b} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} \dots(3)$

(1)×(2)×(3),  $\frac{xyz}{abc} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r}{S-a} \cdot \frac{r}{S-b} \cdot \frac{r}{S-c}$

$= \frac{S r^3}{S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c)} = \frac{S r^3}{\Delta^2} = \frac{S r^3}{r^2 \cdot S^2} = \frac{r}{S} \quad (\because \Delta = r S)$

故  $abc r = x y z S$ 。

5. 已知數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  滿足  $a_1 = 2, a_n = \frac{3a_{n-1} + 1}{a_{n-1} - 1} \quad (n \in N, n \geq 2)$

求  $a_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , (以  $n$  表示)。

[解]  $a_n = \frac{3a_{n-1} + 1}{a_{n-1} - 1}$  的特徵方程式為  $x = \frac{3x+1}{x-1} \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{5}$

$$a_n - (2 + \sqrt{5}) = \frac{3a_{n-1} + 1}{a_{n-1} - 1} - (2 + \sqrt{5}) = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{5})[a_{n-1} - (2 + \sqrt{5})]}{a_{n-1} - 1} \dots\dots(1)$$

$$a_n - (2 - \sqrt{5}) = \frac{3a_{n-1} + 1}{a_{n-1} - 1} - (2 - \sqrt{5}) = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})[a_{n-1} - (2 - \sqrt{5})]}{a_{n-1} - 1} \dots\dots(2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \frac{a_n - (2 + \sqrt{5})}{a_n - (2 - \sqrt{5})} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{1 + \sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1} - (2 + \sqrt{5})}{a_{n-1} - (2 - \sqrt{5})}$$

$$\text{令 } b_n = \frac{a_n - (2 + \sqrt{5})}{a_n - (2 - \sqrt{5})} \text{ 則 } b_1 = \frac{a_1 - (2 + \sqrt{5})}{a_1 - (2 - \sqrt{5})} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{-\sqrt{5}} = -1$$

$$\text{且 } b_n = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{1 + \sqrt{5}} b_{n-1} = \dots\dots\dots = \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{1 + \sqrt{5}}\right)^{n-1} b_1 = -\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{1 + \sqrt{5}}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_n - (2 + \sqrt{5})}{a_n - (2 - \sqrt{5})} = b_n = \frac{-(1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}}{(1 + \sqrt{5})^{n-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n - (2 + \sqrt{5})}{-2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-(1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}}{-(1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1} - (1 + \sqrt{5})^{n-1}}$$

$$\therefore a_n = (2 + \sqrt{5}) - \frac{2\sqrt{5}(1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}}{(1 + \sqrt{5})^{n-1} + (1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}} = \frac{(2 + \sqrt{5})(1 + \sqrt{5})^{n-1} + (2 - \sqrt{5})(1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}}{(1 + \sqrt{5})^{n-1} + (1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^n + (1 - \sqrt{5})^n}{(1 + \sqrt{5})^{n-1} + (1 - \sqrt{5})^{n-1}}$$