

# 雙週一題網路數學問題徵答 112 學年度第 1 學期

主辦單位：中山大學應用數學系  
補助單位：教育部暨中山大學研究發展處

第三題： 112.10.06 公佈，112.10.20 中午 12 點截止

$$\text{聯立方程組} \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y^2 - 3xy = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ y^2 + z^2 - yz = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} \\ z^2 + w^2 + \sqrt{3}zw = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ w^2 + 3x^2 + \sqrt{3}wx = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } \sqrt{3}xz + yw \text{ 之值。} \quad \text{答}$$

案： $\pm(3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6})$

解答：方法1:(參考旭光高中數學科教師-謝宗憲詳解)

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + y^2 - 3xy = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (1) \\ y^2 + z^2 - yz = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (2) \\ z^2 + w^2 + \sqrt{3}zw = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (3) \\ w^2 + 3x^2 + \sqrt{3}wx = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } 3 \times (1) - (2) \text{ 式可得 } (9x^2 + 3y^2 - 9xy) - (y^2 + z^2 - yz) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 - 9xy + 2y^2 + yz - z^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x - \frac{3}{2}y)^2 - (\frac{1}{2}y - z)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - \frac{3}{2}y = \pm(\frac{1}{2}y - z)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z \rightarrow (5) \text{ 或 } y = 3x - z \rightarrow (6)$$

$$\text{由 } 3 \times (3) - (4) \text{ 式可得 } (3z^2 + 3w^2 + 3\sqrt{3}zw) - (w^2 + 3x^2 + \sqrt{3}wx) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3z^2 + 3\sqrt{3}zw + 2w^2 - \sqrt{3}wx - 3x^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{3}z + \frac{3}{2}w)^2 - (\frac{1}{2}w + \sqrt{3}x)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}z + \frac{3}{2}w = \pm(\frac{1}{2}w + \sqrt{3}x)$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}z \rightarrow (7) \text{ 或 } w = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z \rightarrow (8)$$

因此有四種情況需討論:

情況(一)

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z \rightarrow (5) \\ w = \sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}z \rightarrow (7) \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \times (7) \text{ 得}$$

$$yw = (\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z)(\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}z)$$

$$\Rightarrow yw = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{3}xz - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}xz + yw = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(3x^2 - z^2)$$

(5)代入(1)得

$$3x^2 + (\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z)^2 - 3x(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z) = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}xz + \frac{1}{4}z^2 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}xz = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + z^2 = 12 + 8\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (9)$$

(7)代入(3)得

$$z^2 + (\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}z)^2 + \sqrt{3}z(\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}z) = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 + 3x^2 - 6xz + 3z^2 + 3xz - 3z^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 3xz + z^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (10)$$

$$(9) - (10) \text{ 得 } 3xz = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x^2z^2 = (3 + 2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\text{而 } (3x^2 - z^2)^2 = (3x^2 + z^2)^2 - 12x^2z^2 = (12 + 8\sqrt{2})^2 - 12(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^2 = 4(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\text{得到 } 3x^2 - z^2 = \pm 2(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{因此 } \sqrt{3}xz + yw = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(3x^2 - z^2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times [\pm 2(3 + 2\sqrt{2})] = \pm(3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6})$$

情况(二)

$$\begin{cases} y = 3x - z \rightarrow (6) \\ w = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z \rightarrow (8) \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \times (8) \text{ 得}$$

$$yw = (3x - z)(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z)$$

$$\Rightarrow yw = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{3}xz + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}xz + yw = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(3x^2 - z^2)$$

(6)代入(1)得

$$3x^2 + (3x - z)^2 - 3x(3x - z) = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 9x^2 - 6xz + z^2 - 9x^2 + 3xz = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 3xz + z^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (10)$$

(8)代入(3)得

$$z^2 + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z)^2 + \sqrt{3}z(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z) = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}xz + \frac{3}{4}z^2 - \frac{3}{2}xz - \frac{3}{2}z^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + z^2 = 12 + 8\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (9)$$

同情况(一)的解法, 由(9)与(10)式可得  $3x^2 - z^2 = \pm 2(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$

$$\text{因此 } \sqrt{3}xz + yw = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(3x^2 - z^2) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times [\pm 2(3 + 2\sqrt{2})] = \pm(3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6})$$

情况(三)

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z \rightarrow (5) \\ w = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z \rightarrow (8) \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \times (8) \text{ 得}$$

$$yw = (\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z)(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z)$$

$$\Rightarrow yw = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2 - \sqrt{3}xz - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}xz + yw = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(3x^2 + z^2) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(12 + 8\sqrt{2}) = -(3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6})$$

情况(四)  $\begin{cases} y = 3x - z \rightarrow (6) \\ w = \sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}z \rightarrow (7) \end{cases}$

$$(6) \times (7) \text{ 得}$$

$$yw = (3x - z)(\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}z)$$

$$\Rightarrow yw = 3\sqrt{3}x^2 - 3\sqrt{3}xz - \sqrt{3}xz + \sqrt{3}z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}xz + yw = 3\sqrt{3}x^2 - 3\sqrt{3}xz + \sqrt{3}z^2 = \sqrt{3}(3x^2 - 3xz + z^2) = \sqrt{3}(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) =$$

$$3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}$$

統整上述四種情形，可知  $\sqrt{3}xz + yw = \pm(3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6})$ 。

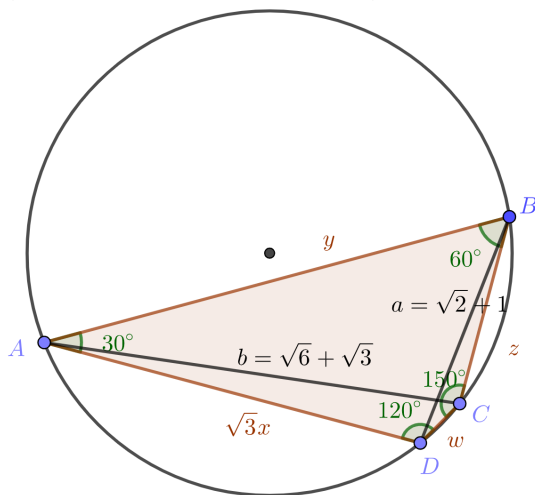
方法2:(只能求正的解)

將方程式看成餘弦定理的形式，並重新整理，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } & \begin{cases} a^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 \\ b^2 = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3})^2 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y^2 - 3xy = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 = a^2 \\ y^2 + z^2 - yz = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3})^2 = b^2 \\ z^2 + w^2 + \sqrt{3}zw = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 = a^2 \\ w^2 + 3x^2 + \sqrt{3}wx = 9 + 6\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3})^2 = b^2 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y^2 - a^2 = 3xy \\ y^2 + z^2 - b^2 = yz \\ z^2 + w^2 - a^2 = -\sqrt{3}zw \\ w^2 + 3x^2 - b^2 = \sqrt{3}wx \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} \frac{(\sqrt{3}x)^2 + y^2 - a^2}{2\sqrt{3}xy} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos 30^\circ \\ \frac{y^2 + z^2 - b^2}{2yz} = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ \\ \frac{z^2 + w^2 - a^2}{2zw} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos 150^\circ \\ \frac{w^2 + (\sqrt{3}x)^2 - b^2}{2\sqrt{3}wx} = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

觀察四個角度，可發現  $\begin{cases} 30^\circ + 60^\circ + 150^\circ + 120^\circ = 360^\circ \\ 30^\circ + 150^\circ = 60^\circ + 120^\circ = 180^\circ \end{cases}$  則此方程組相當於

有一圓內接四邊形，其邊長分別為  $\sqrt{3}x$ 、 $y$ 、 $z$ 、 $w$ ，兩對角線長為  $a$  及  $b$ ；四邊形各頂點角度分別為  $30^\circ$ 、 $60^\circ$ 、 $150^\circ$ 、 $120^\circ$ ，作圖如下：



由托勒密定理：圓內接四邊形，兩位角線長之積 = 兩對邊積之和；  
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}xz + yw = ab = (\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}) = 3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}$ 。

□

答案請寄至 - 高雄市中山大學應數系圖書館的『雙週一題』信箱，或傳真 07-5253809，或利用電子郵件信箱 [nsysu.problem.2022@gmail.com](mailto:nsysu.problem.2022@gmail.com) (主旨為「112 年秋季第 X 題解答」)。若以電子郵件信箱寄送答案者，請在信件中打字註明您的資料，包含：姓名、校名、校址縣市、系所、年級、班級、學號和 E-mail。