

三角形三中線、三角平分線及 三高及於一點的另一解法 國中組數學第三名

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一、前言：

由三角形三中線，三角平分線及三高的圖形分析，皆是由頂點引出三射線出來，當一個三角形自頂點任引出三射線，此三射線可交一小三角形出來，我們要研究此小三角形面積對於原有三角形面積之關係，進而對於三中線，三角形分線及三高加以研討。

二、預備知識：

我們學習到如圖(一) E 為 \overline{AC} 之中點，F 為 \overline{BE} 之中點，則

$\overline{BD} = \frac{1}{3} \overline{BC}$ 之時，考慮當 $\overline{AE} = ?$

\overline{AC} 且 $\overline{BF} = ? \overline{BE}$ 時則 $\overline{BD} = \frac{1}{n} \overline{BC}$

1 已知： $\overline{AE} = a, \overline{EC} = b, \overline{BF} = c,$
 $\overline{EF} = d$

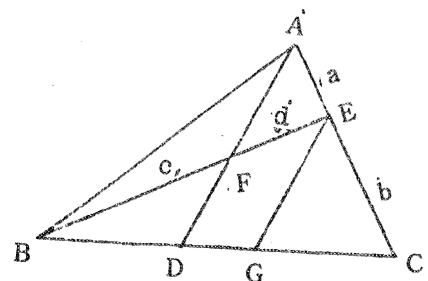
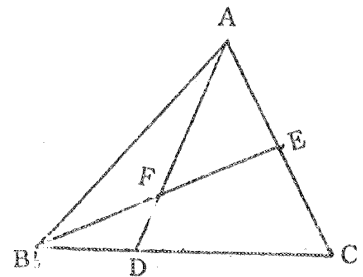
求證： $\overline{BD} = ? \overline{BC}$

證明：(1) 過 E 點作平行 \overline{AD} 之直
線交 \overline{BC} 於 G

(2) $\triangle ACD$ 中： $\because \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{EG}$
 $\therefore \frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{EC}} = \frac{\overline{DG}}{\overline{GC}} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{ad}{bd}$

(3) $\triangle BEG$ 中： $\because \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{EG}$
 $\therefore \frac{\overline{BF}}{\overline{FE}} = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DG}} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{ad}$

(4) $\therefore \overline{BD} : \overline{DG} = \overline{GC} = ac = ad = bd$



$$\therefore \overline{BD} = \frac{ac}{ac+ad+bd} \times \overline{BC}$$

令 $a=1, c=1, 1+d+bd=n, d(b+1)=n-1,$

$$d = \frac{n+1}{b+1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{1}{1+b}, \quad \frac{\overline{BF}}{\overline{BE}} = \frac{1}{\frac{n-1}{b+1} + 1}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AE} = \frac{1}{1+b} \overline{AC}, \quad \overline{BF} = \frac{1}{\frac{n-1}{b+1} + 1} \overline{BE}, \quad \text{則 } \overline{BD} = \frac{1}{n} \overline{BC}$$

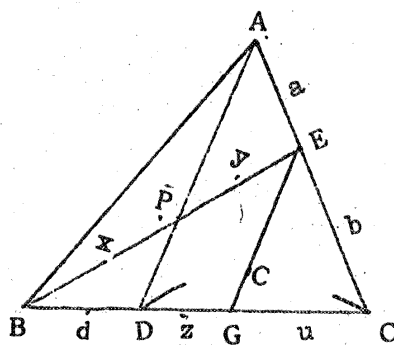
2 $\triangle ABC$ 中，自 A 引射線交於 P ，若 $\frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{EC}} = \frac{a}{b}, \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{BD}} = \frac{c}{d}$

則 $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle ABC$

已知： $\frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{EC}} = \frac{a}{b}, \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{BD}} = \frac{c}{d}$

求證： $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle ABC$

證明：(1) 作 $\overline{EG} \parallel \overline{AD}$ 令 $\overline{DG} = z,$
 $\overline{GC} = u$



(2) 在 $\triangle BEG$ 中 $\because \overline{PD} \parallel \overline{EG}$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{y} = \frac{d}{z} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

(3) 在 $\triangle ACD$ 中 $\because \overline{EG} \parallel \overline{AD} \therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{z}{u} = \frac{z}{c-z}$

由此合比知 $\frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{z}{c} \dots \dots \dots (2)$

(4) (1) \times (2) 得 $\frac{x}{y} \times \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{d}{c}$
 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{d(a+b)}{ac}$

$$\frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{d(a+b)}{ac+d(a+b)}$$

$$\frac{\triangle ABP}{\triangle ABE} = \frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{d(a+b)}{ac+d(a+b)}$$

$$\frac{\triangle ABE}{\triangle ABC} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\triangle ABP}{\triangle ABC} &= \frac{a}{a+b} \times \frac{d(a+b)}{ac+d(a+b)} \\ &= \frac{ad}{ac+d(a+b)} = \frac{1}{\frac{c}{d} + \frac{b}{a} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知: $\frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{CD}{DB} = \frac{c}{d}$, $\frac{BF}{AF} = \frac{e}{f}$

求證: $\triangle PQR = ? \triangle ABC$

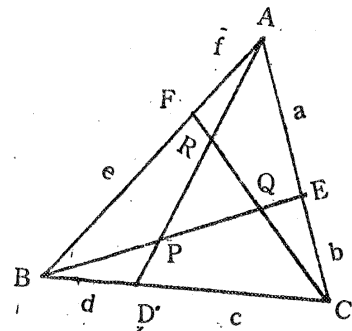
證明: (1) $\triangle ABP = \frac{1}{\frac{c}{d} + \frac{b}{a} + 1} \triangle ABC$

$$\triangle BCQ = \frac{1}{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{f}{e} + 1} \triangle ABC$$

$$\triangle ACR = \frac{1}{\frac{e}{f} + \frac{d}{c} + 1} \triangle ABC$$

(2) $\therefore \triangle PQR = \triangle ABC - \triangle ABP - \triangle BCQ - \triangle ACR$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{c}{d} + \frac{b}{a} + 1} - \frac{1}{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{f}{e} + 1} \right) \triangle ABC$$



$$-\frac{1}{\frac{e}{f} + \frac{d}{c} + 1} \triangle ABC$$

三、由 $\triangle PQR = 0$ 證明三線交於一點

1. 若 \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} , \overline{CF} 為中線時, $a = b$, $c = d$, $e = f$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = 1$$

$$\text{則 } \triangle PQR = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right\} \triangle ABC = 0 \times \triangle ABC = 0$$

$\triangle PQR$ 面積為0, 表示三中線交於一點

2. 若 \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} , \overline{CF} 為角平分線時

$$\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{CD}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{d}{c}, \quad \frac{\overline{CE}}{\overline{AE}} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{b}{a}, \quad \frac{\overline{AF}}{\overline{BF}} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{f}{e},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \triangle PQR = & \left[1 - \frac{1}{\frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AB}} + \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AB}} + 1} - \frac{1}{\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} + \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AC}} + 1} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{\frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{BC}} + \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BC}} + 1} \right] \triangle ABC \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} = & \left[1 - \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BC} + \overline{AC} + \overline{AB}} - \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{AC}} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AC} + \overline{AB} + \overline{BC}} \right] \triangle ABC \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0 \cdot \triangle ABC$$

$$= 0$$

$\triangle PQR$ 面積為0表示三角平分線交於一點

3. 若 \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} , \overline{CF} 為高時

$$\triangle ABC \text{面積以 } \triangle \text{表示, } \triangle = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AD} \times \overline{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{CF} \times \overline{AB}$$

$$\overline{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{BE} \times \overline{AC}$$

$$\overline{BD}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 - \frac{4\Delta^2}{\overline{BC}^2} = \frac{\overline{AB}^2 \cdot \overline{BC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{BC}^2}$$

$$\overline{CD}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 - \frac{4\Delta^2}{\overline{BC}^2} = \frac{\overline{AC}^2 \cdot \overline{BC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{BC}^2}$$

$$\frac{c^2}{d^2} = \frac{\overline{CD}^2}{\overline{BD}^2} = \frac{\overline{AC}^2 \times \overline{BC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{AB}^2 \times \overline{BC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}$$

$$\overline{AE}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BE}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 - \frac{4\Delta^2}{\overline{AC}^2} = \frac{\overline{AB}^2 \times \overline{AC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{AC}^2}$$

$$\overline{CE}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 - \overline{BE}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 - \frac{4\Delta^2}{\overline{AC}^2} = \frac{\overline{BC}^2 \times \overline{AC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{AC}^2}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{\overline{AE}^2}{\overline{CE}^2} = \frac{\overline{AB}^2 \times \overline{AC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{BC}^2 \times \overline{AC}^2 - 4\Delta^2}$$

$$\overline{BF}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 - \overline{CF}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 - \frac{4\Delta^2}{\overline{AB}^2} = \frac{\overline{BC}^2 \times \overline{AB}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{AB}^2}$$

$$\overline{AF}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{CF}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 - \frac{4\Delta^2}{\overline{AB}^2} = \frac{\overline{AC}^2 \times \overline{AB}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{AB}^2}$$

$$\frac{e^2}{f^2} = \frac{\overline{BF}^2}{\overline{AF}^2} = \frac{\overline{BC}^2 \times \overline{AB}^2 - 4\Delta^2}{\overline{AC}^2 \times \overline{AB}^2 - 4\Delta^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \overline{AC}^2 \times \overline{BC}^2 - 4\Delta^2 = m^2, \overline{AB}^2 \times \overline{BC}^2 - 4\Delta^2 = n^2,$$

$$\overline{AB}^2 \times \overline{AC}^2 - 4\Delta^2 = p^2$$

$$\text{則 } \frac{c}{d} = \frac{m}{n}, \frac{a}{b} = \frac{p}{m}, \frac{e}{f} = \frac{n}{p}$$

$$\triangle PQR = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{m}{n} + \frac{m}{p} + 1} - \frac{1}{\frac{p}{m} + \frac{p}{n} + 1} - \frac{1}{\frac{m}{p} + \frac{n}{m} + 1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \triangle ABC \\
&= \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{mp+mn+np}{np}} - \frac{1}{\frac{pn+pm+mn}{mn}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\frac{mn+pn+pm}{pm}} \right) \triangle ABC \\
&= \left(1 - \frac{np}{mp+mn+np} - \frac{mn}{pn+pm+mn} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{pm}{mn+pn+pm} \right) \triangle ABC \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$\triangle PQR$ 面積為0表示三高交於一點。

四、結論：

我們討論三角形面積之問題，進而對於三中線、三角平分線及三高之交點問題，作一完整探討，對於三線是否交於一點證明，可藉 $\triangle PQR$ 是否為零來證明。

評語：利用三角形的面積關係，求證一個定理，此定理可以應用在三角形的重心，重心、內心的證明，在一般化的證明方法上頗有創意。