

中華民國第四十七屆中小學科學展覽會
作品說明書

高中組 數學科

最佳團隊合作獎

040419

你永遠是我的另一半

學校名稱：國立鳳山高級中學

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關鍵詞：統計角

題目:你永遠是我的另一半

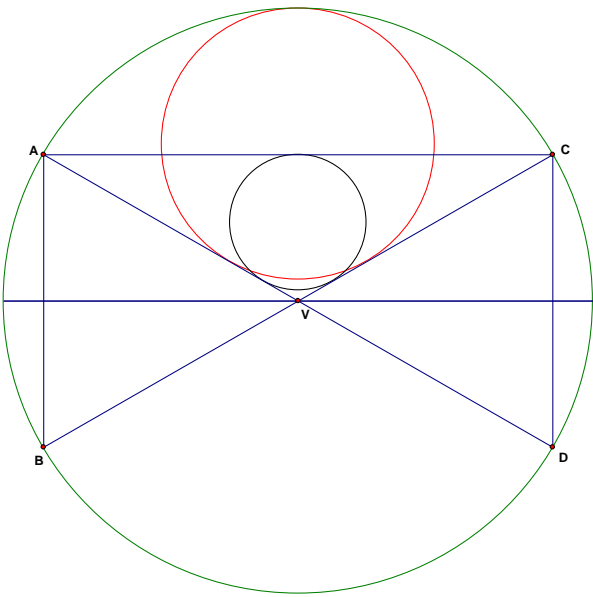
壹、摘要

我們發現一個組合特殊的圖形，內容包括一大圓、兩正三角形及兩內切圓，其中內切圓半徑比皆呈現 2:1，基於好奇心，我們決定將此圖形推廣至正方形及正多邊形。繼而由平面轉成立體，計算其內切球半徑比，然而藉由觀察軟體繪出之立體圖截面，我們的思考模式有了重大突破：由球半徑比轉至外接等腰三角形之高比，利用此方法，成功將五種正多面體於各種相交情況下之內切球半徑比例算出。接著，我們將此性質推廣至橢圓，最後再將大圓轉換成大橢圓，但因橢圓之內接正多邊形可能有超出去的可能性，所以我們決定以正多邊形的共邊中點作為橢圓中心，利用上述方法求得內切橢圓之比例，並找出比例為 2:1 時大橢圓之長短軸比例。

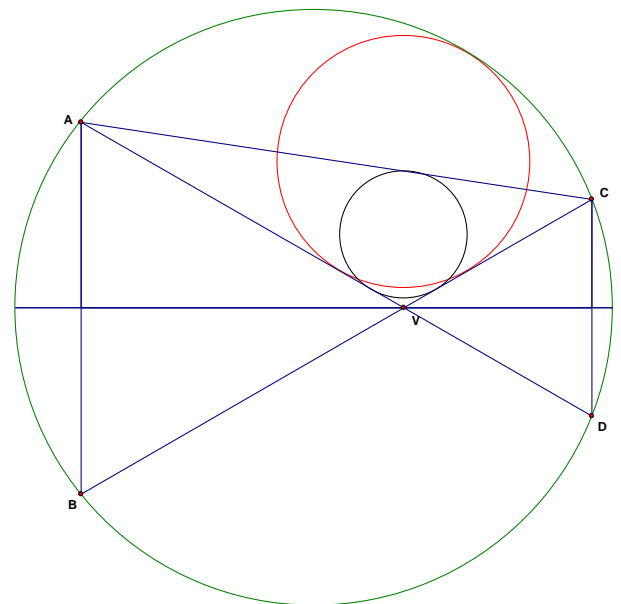
貳、研究動機

在一個偶然的情況下，我們利用 *GSP4.03* 畫圖，發現以下的現象：

有一大圓 C ，圓內兩全等三角形，且兩三角形共點 V 於大圓圓心，作中圓 C_1 與 \overline{VA} 、 \overline{VC} 及圓 C 相切，此時再連接 \overline{AC} 成一三角形，並作其內切圓，令其為小圓 C_2 ，如圖一。則 r (中圓半徑) : s (小圓半徑) 為 2:1。此時，將 V 沿直徑移動，發現亦有此現象，如圖二。



圖一



圖二

因此我們將此圖形作進一步的推廣與探究

參、研究目的

- 一、證明上（圖一及圖二）中， r （中圓半徑）： s （小圓半徑）為 2：1。
- 二、將正三角形推廣至正方形，探討是否有類似性質。
- 三、將正方形推廣至正 $2n+1$ （奇）邊形，探討是否有類似性質。
- 四、將正方形推廣至正 $2n$ （偶）邊形，探討是否有類似性質。
- 五、將圖形推廣至立體空間，利用 *Cabri3D v2* 作圖，探討中球半徑與小球半徑的比例。
- 六、將圓推廣至橢圓，探討兩相似中橢圓及小橢圓的軸長比例。

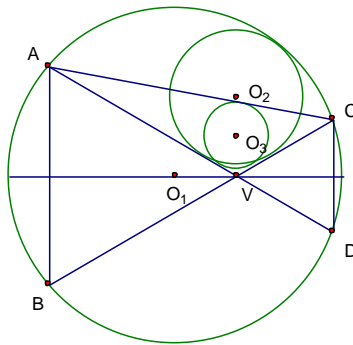
肆、研究設備及器材

GSP4.03，*Cabri3D 2.0.0*，*Cabri Geometry II 1.2.1.1*

伍、研究過程及方法

- 一、三角形：（令 \overline{AV} 為 a ； \overline{CV} 為 b ）

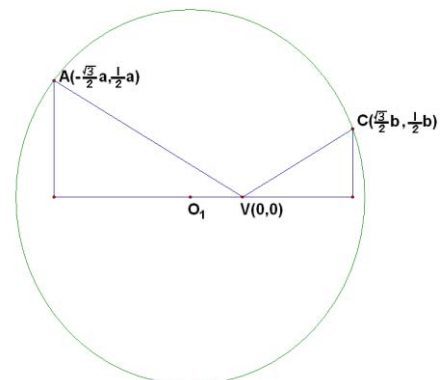
證明：圓內接兩正三角形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ （小圓半徑 s ）



- （一）大圓半徑： R

$$\because \overline{AO_1} = \overline{CO_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2}$$



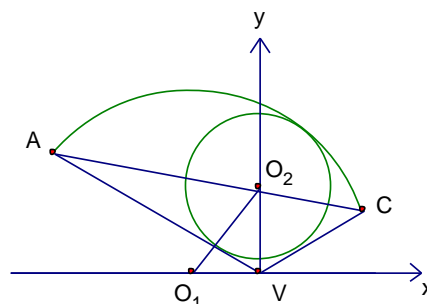
$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{3}bx + b^2 = \sqrt{3}ax + a^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow O_1\left(\frac{b-a}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right)$$

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{b-a}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}}$$

(二) 中圓半徑： r

1. 建立直角座標系，且令 V 為原點，則

\overrightarrow{AV} 與 \overrightarrow{CV} 的角平分線為 $x=0$



2. 令 $O_2(0, q)$ 又 $r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}q \Rightarrow O_2\left(0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}r\right)$

3. 利用 $R - \overline{O_1O_2} = r \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}r^2} = r$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}} - r\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}r^2}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 2r\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}} + \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} = \frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{r^2}{3} - ab\right)\right]^2 = \left(2r\sqrt{a^2 + ab + b^2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow r^4 - (12a^2 + 18ab + 12b^2)r^2 + 9a^2b^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore r^2 = \frac{12a^2 + 18ab + 12b^2 \pm 12(a+b)\sqrt{a^2 + ab + b^2}}{2}$$

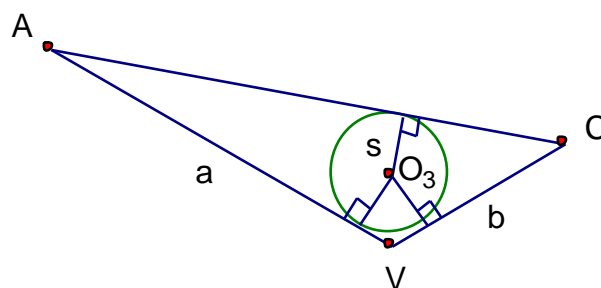
$$\therefore r = \sqrt{\frac{12a^2 + 18ab + 12b^2 - 12(a+b)\sqrt{a^2 + ab + b^2}}{2}} \quad (r \text{ 須小於 } R, \text{ 故取負})$$

(三) 小圓半徑： s

利用面積相等 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}ab\sin 120^\circ$

$$= \frac{1}{2}s\left(a+b + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(a+b - \sqrt{a^2 + ab + b^2})$$

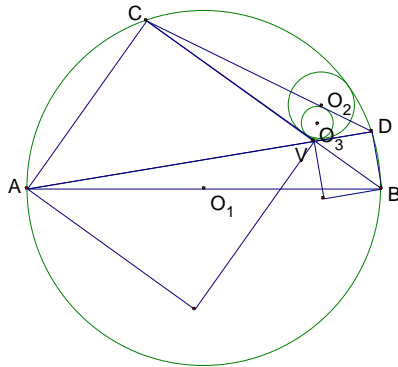


(四) 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{r}{s} &= \frac{2\sqrt{12a^2+18ab+12b^2-12(a+b)\sqrt{a^2+ab+b^2}} \times (a+b+\sqrt{a^2+ab+b^2})}{\sqrt{6ab}} \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{[12a^2+18ab+12b^2-12(a+b)\sqrt{a^2+ab+b^2}] \times (a+b+\sqrt{a^2+ab+b^2})^2}}{\sqrt{6ab}} \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{6[2a^2+3ab+2b^2-2(a+b)\sqrt{a^2+ab+b^2}][2a^2+3ab+2b^2+2(a+b)\sqrt{a^2+ab+b^2}]}}{\sqrt{6ab}} \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{(2a^2+3ab+2b^2)^2 - [2(a+b)\sqrt{a^2+ab+b^2}]^2}}{ab} \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{(4a^4+12a^3b+17a^2b^2+12ab^3+4b^4) - (4a^4+12a^3b+16a^2b^2+12ab^3)}}{ab} = 2\frac{\sqrt{a^2b^2}}{ab} = 2
\end{aligned}$$

二、正方形：(令 \overline{AC} 為 a ；線段 \overline{BD} 為 b)

証明：圓內接兩正方形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ (小圓半徑 s)



(一) 大圓半徑： R

$$\because (\overline{AV} + \overline{VD})^2 + \overline{DB}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{2}a + b)^2 + b^2 = (2R)^2$$

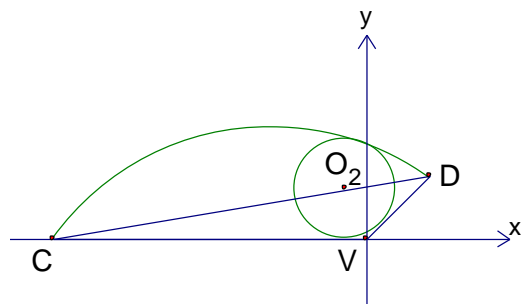
$$\Rightarrow a^2 + \sqrt{2}ab + b^2 = 2R^2 \therefore R = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + \sqrt{2}ab + b^2}{2}}$$

(二) 中圓半徑： r

1. 建立直角座標系，且令 V 為原點，則

$$\overline{CV}: y=0 \quad \overline{VD}: x-y=0; \quad O_1\left(\frac{-a+\sqrt{2}b}{2}, \frac{-a}{2}\right)$$

2. 令 $O_2(p, q)$ 且 $p < 0, q > 0$ 利用



$$d(O_2, \overline{CV}) = d(O_2, \overline{VD}) = r_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} q = r \\ \frac{|p-q|}{\sqrt{2}} = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q = r \\ p = (1-\sqrt{2})q \end{cases} \text{ 即中圓圓心 } O_2 \text{ 爲 } ((1-\sqrt{2})q, q) = ((1-\sqrt{2})r, r)$$

$$\because \overline{O_1O_2} + r = R \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left[(1-\sqrt{2})r + \frac{a-\sqrt{2}b}{2}\right]^2 + \left(r + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} + r = R$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[(1-\sqrt{2})r + \frac{a-\sqrt{2}b}{2}\right]^2 + \left(r + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = (R-r)^2$$

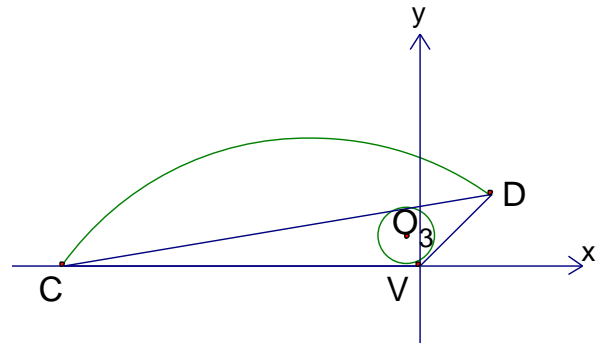
$$\Rightarrow (3-2\sqrt{2})r^2 + [(1-\sqrt{2})(a-\sqrt{2}b) + a + 2R]r + \frac{a^2 - 2\sqrt{2}ab + 2b^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{4} - R^2 = 0$$

(三) 小圓半徑：s

$$1. \text{ 由 } \overline{CD} : y = \frac{\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}{a + \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}(x+a)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2}a + b)y = b(x+a)$$

$$\Rightarrow bx - (\sqrt{2}a + b)y + ab = 0$$



2. 令 $O_3(m, n)$ 且 $m < 0, n > 0$ 再利用 $d(O_3, \overline{CV}) = d(O_3, \overline{VD}) = s$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = s \\ \frac{|m-n|}{\sqrt{2}} = s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = s \\ m = (1-\sqrt{2})n \end{cases} \text{ 即 } O_3((1-\sqrt{2})n, n) = ((1-\sqrt{2})s, s)$$

$$3. d(O_3, \overline{CD}) = s \Rightarrow \frac{(1-\sqrt{2})sb - (b + \sqrt{2}a)s + ab}{\sqrt{b^2 + (b + \sqrt{2}a)^2}} = s \therefore s = \frac{ab}{2R + \sqrt{2}(a+b)}$$

(四) 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$

$$\begin{cases} 2R^2 = a^2 + \sqrt{2}ab + b^2 \\ (3-2\sqrt{2})r^2 + [(2-\sqrt{2})(a+b) + 2R]r - \sqrt{2}ab = 0 \quad (\text{令 } A = [(2-\sqrt{2})(a+b) + 2R]) \\ \text{令 } B = s = \frac{ab}{2R + \sqrt{2}(a+b)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{r}{s} &= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4(3-2\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}ab)}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4(3-2\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}ab) \times B \times \frac{2R + \sqrt{2}(a+b)}{ab}}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + (24\sqrt{2} - 32)BR + (24 - 16\sqrt{2})B(a+b)}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + (24\sqrt{2} - 32)BR + (24 - 16\sqrt{2})BA + (24 - 16\sqrt{2})B(a+b-A)}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 2A(12 - 8\sqrt{2})B + [(56\sqrt{2} - 80)R + (40\sqrt{2} - 56)(a+b)]B}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 2A(12 - 8\sqrt{2})B + [(56\sqrt{2} - 80)R + (40\sqrt{2} - 56)(a+b)]B \times \frac{2R + \sqrt{2}(a+b)}{ab} \times B}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 2A(12 - 8\sqrt{2})B + \frac{1}{ab} [(56\sqrt{2} - 80)(a^2 + b^2 + \sqrt{2}ab) + (80 - 56\sqrt{2})(a^2 + b^2 + 2ab)] B^2}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 2A(12 - 8\sqrt{2})B + (272 - 192\sqrt{2})B^2}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} = \frac{-A + \sqrt{[A + (12 - 8\sqrt{2})B]^2}}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} \\
&= \frac{-A + [A + (12 - 8\sqrt{2})B]}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} = \frac{(12 - 8\sqrt{2})B}{2(3-2\sqrt{2})B} = 2
\end{aligned}$$

三、正奇邊形

(一) 五邊形 (令兩五邊形邊長為 a)

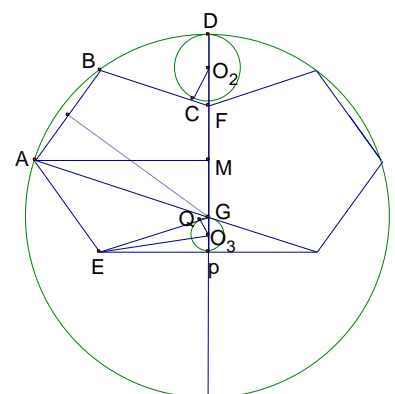
證明：圓內接兩正五邊形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ (小圓半徑 s)

1. 大圓半徑： R

$$\because \angle AO_1M = 72^\circ \therefore R = \frac{a}{2} \sec 72^\circ$$

2. 中圓半徑： r

$$\because \angle O_2FC = 72^\circ \therefore r(1 + \csc 72^\circ) + a = R \Rightarrow r = \frac{R - a}{1 + \csc 72^\circ}$$



$$\text{又 } R = \frac{a}{2} \sec 72^\circ \Rightarrow r = \frac{a \left(\frac{1}{2} \sec 72^\circ - 1 \right)}{1 + \csc 72^\circ}$$

3. 小圓半徑： s

$$\because \angle QEP = 18^\circ \text{ 又 } \overline{EO_3} \text{ 爲 } \angle QEP \text{ 之角平分線 } \therefore s = a(\cos 18^\circ \tan 9^\circ)$$

4. 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{(1 - 2 \cos 72^\circ) \sin 72^\circ \cos 9^\circ}{2(\sin 72^\circ + 1) \cos 18^\circ \sin 9^\circ \cos 72^\circ} = \frac{(1 - 2 \sin 18^\circ) \cos 9^\circ}{2(\cos 18^\circ + 1) \sin 9^\circ \sin 18^\circ} = 2$$

(二) 七邊形 (令兩七邊形邊長爲 a ，且其內角 $\theta = \frac{900^\circ}{7}$)

證明：圓內接兩正七邊形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ (小圓半徑 s)

1. 大圓半徑： R

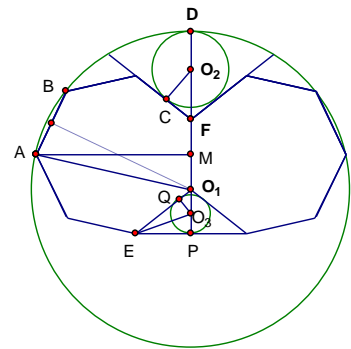
$$\because \angle AO_1M = 2\theta - 180^\circ \therefore R = \frac{a}{2} \sec(2\theta - 180^\circ) = -\frac{a}{2} \sec 2\theta$$

2. 中圓半徑： r

$$\because \angle O_2CF = 180^\circ - \theta$$

$$\therefore r(1 + \csc(180^\circ - \theta)) + a = R \Rightarrow r = \frac{R - a}{1 + \csc(180^\circ - \theta)}$$

$$\text{又 } R = -\frac{a}{2} \sec 2\theta \Rightarrow r = \frac{a \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sec 2\theta - 1 \right)}{1 + \csc \theta} = \frac{a \sin \theta (1 + \cos 2\theta)}{-2(\sin \theta + 1) \cos 2\theta}$$



3. 小圓半徑： s

$$\because \angle QEP = \theta - 90^\circ \text{ 又 } \overline{EO_3} \text{ 爲 } \angle QEP \text{ 之角平分線}$$

$$s = a \cos(\theta - 90^\circ) \tan\left(\frac{\theta - 90^\circ}{2}\right) = a \sin \theta \tan\left(\frac{\theta - 90^\circ}{2}\right)$$

4. 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{-2 \cos 2\theta (\sin \theta + 1) \tan\left(\frac{\theta - 90^\circ}{2}\right)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{540^\circ}{7}\right)}{2 \cos\left(\frac{540^\circ}{7}\right) \left(\sin \frac{900^\circ}{7} + 1\right) \tan\left(\frac{135^\circ}{7}\right)} = 2$$

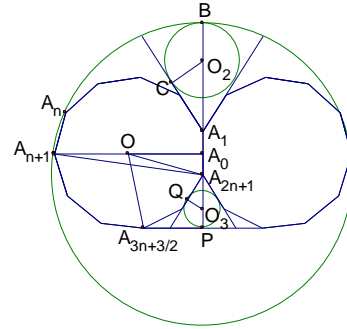
(三) 推廣至 $2n+1$ 邊形

1. $n = 2k+1$ (7、11、15.....邊形)

證明：圓內接兩正 $2n+1$ ($n=2k+1$) 邊形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ (小圓半徑 s)

如圖，兩正 $2n+1$ 邊形共有

A_1A_{2n+1} 邊，並令 A_n, A_{n+1} 在大圓上



(1) 大圓半徑： R

$$R \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)}\right) = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} \text{ 則 } R = \frac{a}{2} \csc \alpha$$

(2) 中圓半徑： r

$$r\left(1 + \csc\left(\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\pi\right)\right) + a = R \quad (\text{令 } \frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\pi = \beta)$$

(奇邊形內角)

$$\Rightarrow r(1 + \csc \beta) = \frac{a}{2} (\csc \alpha - 2) \Rightarrow r = \frac{a(\csc \alpha - 2)}{2(1 + \csc \beta)} = \frac{a \sin \beta (1 - 2 \sin \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha (\sin \beta + 1)}$$

(3) 小圓半徑： s

$$\angle A_0 O A_{\frac{3n+3}{2}} = \left[(2n+1) - \frac{3n+3}{2} \right] \times \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\pi}{2n+1} = \frac{n}{2n+1} \pi$$

(令 $\frac{n}{2n+1} \pi = \gamma$) (奇邊形第一統計角)

$$\text{又 } \overline{O A_{\frac{3n+3}{2}}} = \overline{O A_{2n+1}} = \frac{a}{2} \csc \frac{\pi}{2n+1} = \frac{a}{2} \csc 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore s \left(1 + \csc\left(\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\pi\right) \right) + \frac{a}{2} = \overline{O A_{\frac{3n+3}{2}}} \sin \angle A_0 O A_{\frac{3n+3}{2}} = \frac{a}{2} \csc 2\alpha \sin \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{a(\csc 2\alpha \sin \gamma - 1)}{2(1 + \csc \beta)} = \frac{a \sin \beta (\sin \gamma - \sin 2\alpha)}{2 \sin 2\alpha (\sin \beta + 1)}$$

(4) 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{2a \sin \beta (1 - 2 \sin \alpha) \sin 2\alpha (\sin \beta + 1)}{2a \sin \alpha (\sin \beta + 1) \sin \beta (\sin \gamma - \sin 2\alpha)} = \frac{(1 - 2 \sin \alpha) \sin 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha (\sin \gamma - \sin 2\alpha)}$$

$$= 2 \csc \alpha \frac{1 - 2 \sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma - \sin 2\alpha} = 2 \left(\frac{\csc \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{\csc \alpha - \sin 2\alpha} \right) = 2 \quad \left(\alpha + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

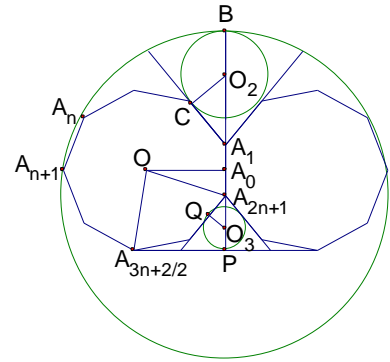
2. $n = 2k$ (5、9、13.....邊形)

證明：圓內接兩正 $2n+1$ ($n=2k$) 邊形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ (小圓半徑 s)

(1) 大圓半徑： R

$$R \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)}\right) = \frac{a}{2} \text{ 令 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} \text{ 則 } R = \frac{a}{2} \csc \alpha$$

如圖，兩正 $2n+1$ 邊形共有 $A_1 A_{2n+1}$ 邊，並令 A_n, A_{n+1} 在大圓上



(2) 中圓半徑： r

$$r\left(1 + \csc\left(\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\pi\right)\right) + a = R \quad (\text{令 } \frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\pi = \beta)$$

(奇邊形內角)

$$\Rightarrow r(1 + \csc \beta) = \frac{a}{2}(\csc \alpha - 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{a(\csc \alpha - 2)}{2(1 + \csc \beta)} = \frac{a \sin \beta(1 - 2 \sin \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha(\sin \beta + 1)}$$

(3) 小圓半徑： s

$$\angle A_0 O A_{\frac{3n+2}{2}} = \left[(2n+1) - \frac{3n+2}{2}\right] \times \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\pi}{2n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1}\pi$$

(令 $\frac{n+1}{2n+1} = \delta$) (奇邊形第二統計角)

$$\text{又 } \overline{OA_{\frac{3n+2}{2}}} = \overline{OA_{2n+1}} = \frac{a}{2} \csc \frac{\pi}{2n+1} = \frac{a}{2} \csc 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore s\left(1 + \csc\left(\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\pi\right)\right) + \frac{a}{2} = \overline{OA_{\frac{3n+2}{2}}} \sin \angle A_0 O A_{\frac{3n+2}{2}} = \frac{a}{2} \csc 2\alpha \sin \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{a \sin \beta(\sin \delta - \sin 2\alpha)}{2 \sin 2\alpha(\sin \beta + 1)}$$

(4) 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r}{s} &= \frac{2a \sin \beta(1 - 2 \sin \alpha) \sin 2\alpha(\sin \beta + 1)}{2a \sin \alpha(\sin \beta + 1) \sin \beta(\sin \delta - \sin 2\alpha)} = \frac{(1 - 2 \sin \alpha) \sin 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha(\sin \delta - \sin 2\alpha)} \\ &= 2 \csc \alpha \frac{1 - 2 \sin \alpha}{\sin \delta - \sin 2\alpha} = 2 \left(\frac{\csc \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{\csc \alpha - \sin 2\alpha} \right) = 2 \quad \left(\delta - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

四、正偶邊形

(一) 六邊形 (令兩六邊形邊長為 a)

證明：圓內接兩正六邊形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ (小圓半徑 s)

1. 大圓半徑： R

$$\angle FAO_1 = 30^\circ \therefore R = 2a$$

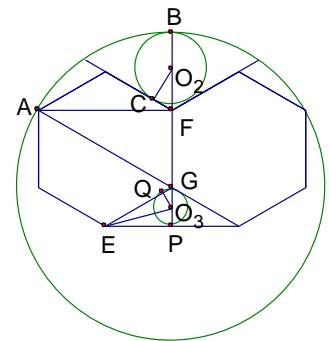
2. 中圓半徑： r

$$\therefore \angle O_2 FC = 60^\circ \therefore r(1 + \csc 60^\circ) + a = R$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{R-a}{1 + \csc 60^\circ} \text{ 又 } R = 2a \Rightarrow r = \frac{a}{1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \Rightarrow r = (2\sqrt{3} - 3)a$$

3. 小圓半徑： s

$$\therefore \angle QEP = 30^\circ \text{ 又 } \overline{EO_3} \text{ 為 } \angle QEP \text{ 之角平分線}$$



$$\therefore s = a \cos 30^\circ \tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}(2-\sqrt{3})a}{2}$$

4. 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$ $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{(2\sqrt{3}-3)a}{\frac{(2\sqrt{3}-3)a}{2}} = 2$

(二) 八邊形 (令兩八邊形邊長為 a)

證明：圓內接兩正七邊形，中圓半徑 $r = \frac{\csc \frac{45^\circ}{2} - 1}{\cos 45^\circ \tan \frac{45^\circ}{2} (1 + \csc 45^\circ)}$ (小圓半徑 s)

1. 大圓半徑： R

$$\angle FAO_1 = \frac{45^\circ}{2} \therefore R = a \csc \frac{45^\circ}{2}$$

2. 中圓半徑： r

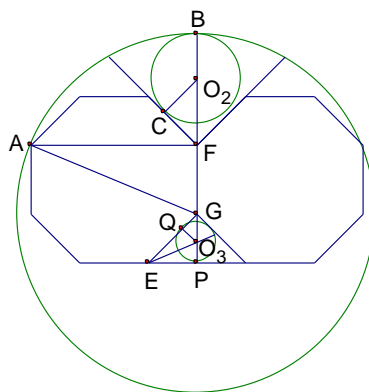
$$\because \angle O_2FC = 45^\circ \therefore r(1 + \csc 45^\circ) + a = R \Rightarrow r = \frac{R-a}{1 + \csc 45^\circ}$$

$$\text{又 } R = a \csc \frac{45^\circ}{2} \Rightarrow r = \frac{a \left(\csc \frac{45^\circ}{2} - 1 \right)}{1 + \csc 45^\circ}$$

3. 小圓半徑： s

$$\because \angle QEP = 45^\circ \text{ 又 } \overline{EO_3} \text{ 爲 } \angle QEP \text{ 之角平分線 } \therefore s = a \cos 45^\circ \tan \frac{45^\circ}{2}$$

4. r 與 s 的比值 $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\csc \frac{45^\circ}{2} - 1}{\cos 45^\circ \tan \frac{45^\circ}{2} (1 + \csc 45^\circ)}$



(三) $2n$ 邊形

1. $n = 2k+1$ (6、10、14.....邊形)

證明：圓內接兩正 $2n$ ($n=2k+1$) 邊形，中圓半徑 $r=2$ (小圓半徑 s)

(1) 大圓半徑： R

$$R \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} = a \quad \text{令 } \frac{\pi}{2n} = \alpha \quad R = a \csc \alpha$$

(2) 中圓半徑： r

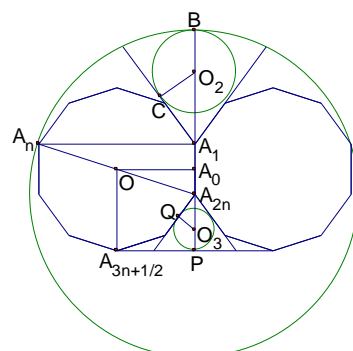
$$r \left(1 + \csc \left(\frac{2n-2}{2n} \pi \right) \right) + a = R \quad \left(\text{令 } \frac{n-1}{n} \pi = \beta \right)$$

$$r(1 + \csc \beta) = a(\csc \alpha - 1) \Rightarrow r = \frac{a(\csc \alpha - 1)}{1 + \csc \beta} = \frac{a \sin \beta (1 - \sin \alpha)}{\sin \alpha (\sin \beta + 1)}$$

(3) 小圓半徑： s

如圖，兩正 $2n$ 邊形共有

$\overline{A_1 A_{2n}}$ 邊，並令 A_n 在大圓上



$$\overline{A_{2n}P} = \overline{OA_{\frac{3n+1}{2}}} - \overline{A_0A_{2n}} = \frac{R}{2} - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2}a(\csc\alpha - 1) = s \left(1 + \csc\left(\frac{2n-2}{2n}\pi\right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{a(\csc\alpha - 1)}{2(1 + \csc\beta)} = \frac{a \sin\beta(1 - \sin\alpha)}{2 \sin\alpha(\sin\beta + 1)}$$

(4) 證明 $r : s = 2 : 1$

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{2a \sin\beta(1 - \sin\alpha) \sin\alpha(\sin\beta + 1)}{a \sin\alpha(\sin\beta + 1) \sin\beta(1 - \sin\alpha)} = 2$$

2. $n = 2k$ (8、12、16...邊形)

證明：圓內接兩正 $2n$ ($n=2k$) 邊形，中圓半徑 $r = 2 \frac{1 - \sin\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\cos\frac{\pi}{2n} - \sin\frac{\pi}{2n}}$ (小圓半徑 s)

詳細證明見(附錄) P 32

矩形

圓內接全等矩形

證明：圓內接兩矩形，中圓半徑 $r = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}(a-b)}{ab}$ (小圓半徑 s)

詳細證明見(附錄) P 33

五、正多面體

(一) 正四面體 (令兩正四面體邊長為 a)

1. 共點

證明：球內接兩共點正四面體，中球半徑 $r = 2\sqrt{3}$ (小球半徑 s)

(1) 大球半徑： $R = a$

(2) 中球半徑： r

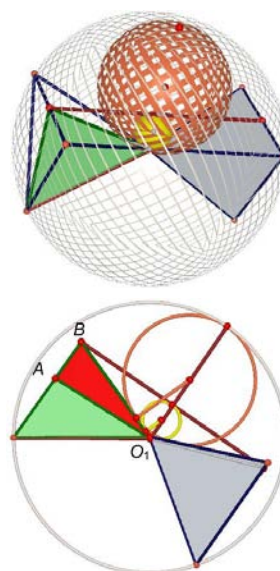
令 $\angle BO_1A = \theta$ 則 $\Rightarrow r = \frac{a}{1 + \sec\theta}$

(3) 小球半徑： s

$$s(1 + \sec\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \sin\theta \Rightarrow s = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin\theta}{2(1 + \sec\theta)} a$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{2(1 + \sec\theta)}{\sqrt{3} \sin\theta(1 + \sec\theta)} = 2\sqrt{3}$$



$$\overline{AB} = \overline{BO_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \quad \overline{AO_1} = R$$

2.共線

證明：球內接兩共線正四面體，中球半徑 $r = \sqrt{3}$ (小球半徑 s)

(1) 大球半徑： $R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$ (正三角形的高)

(2) 中球半徑： r

令 $\angle BO_1A = \theta$ 則 $r(1 + \sec \theta) = R$

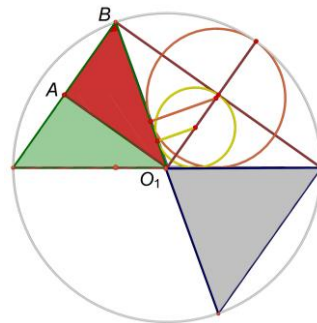
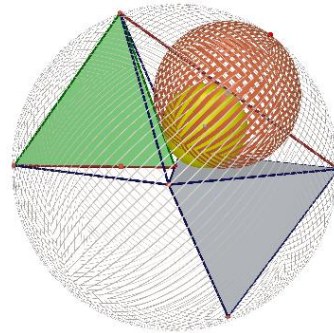
$$r = \frac{R}{1 + \sec \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2(1 + \sec \theta)}$$

(3) 小球半徑： s

$$s(1 + \sec \theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \sin \theta \Rightarrow s = \frac{\sqrt{3}a \sin \theta}{2(1 + \sec \theta)}$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a(1 + \sec \theta)}{\sqrt{3}a \sin \theta(1 + \sec \theta)} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \sqrt{3}$$



$\overline{AB} = \frac{1}{2}a$ $\overline{BO_1} = R$

(二) 正六面體 (令兩正六面體邊長為 a)

1.共點

證明：球內接兩共點正六面體，中球半徑 $r = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (小球半徑 s)

(1) 大球半徑： $R = \sqrt{3}a$

(2) 中球半徑： r

令 $\angle BO_1A = \theta$

則 $r(1 + \sec \theta) = R \Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + 1} a$

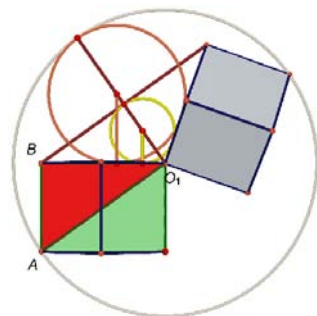
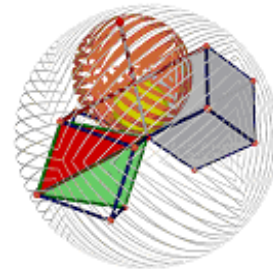
(3) 小球半徑： s

$$s(1 + \sec \theta) = \sqrt{2}a \sin \theta \Rightarrow s = \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + 1} a$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos \theta \times (\cos \theta + 1)}{(\cos \theta + 1) \times \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \therefore \sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right)$$



$\overline{AB} = a$ $\overline{AO_1} = R$ $\overline{BO_1} = \sqrt{2}a$

2.共線

證明：球內接兩共線正六面體，中球半徑 $r = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (小球半徑 s)

(1) 大球半徑： R

$$R^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + (\sqrt{2}a)^2 \Rightarrow R = \frac{3}{2}a$$

(2) 中球半徑： r

令 $\angle BO_1A = \theta$ 則

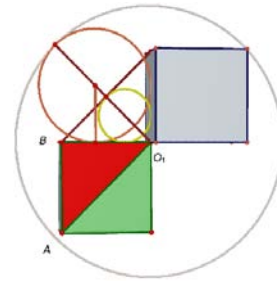
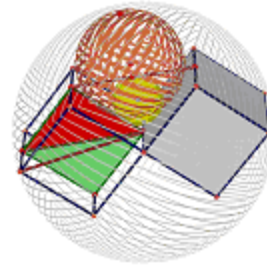
$$r(1 + \sec \theta) = R \Rightarrow r = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + 1} a$$

(3) 小球半徑： s

$$s(1 + \sec \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a \Rightarrow s = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{2}(\cos \theta + 1)} a$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{3 \cos \theta \times \sqrt{2}(\cos \theta + 1)}{2(\cos \theta + 1) \times \cos \theta} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$\overline{AB} = \overline{BO_1} = a \quad \overline{AO_1} = \sqrt{2}a$$

(三) 正八面體 (令兩正八面體邊長為 a)

1.共點

證明：球內接兩共點正八面體，中球半徑 $r = 2\sqrt{2}$ (小球半徑 s)

(1) 大球半徑： $R = \sqrt{2}a$

(2) 中球半徑： r 令 $\angle BO_1A = \theta$

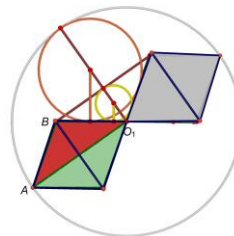
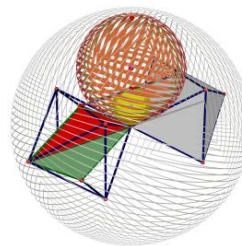
$$\text{則 } r(1 + \sec \theta) = R \Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + 1} a$$

(3) 小球半徑： s

$$s(1 + \sec \theta) = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow s = \frac{\cos \theta}{2(\cos \theta + 1)} a$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta \times 2(\cos \theta + 1)}{(\cos \theta + 1) \times \cos \theta} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



$$\overline{AB} = \overline{BO_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \quad \overline{AO_1} = R$$

2.共線

証明：球內接兩共線正八面體，中球半徑 $r = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ (小球半徑 s)

(1) 大球半徑： $R = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} a$

(2) 中球半徑： r

令 $\angle BO_1A = \theta$

則 $r(1 + \sec \theta) = R \Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cos \theta}{2(\cos \theta + 1)} a$

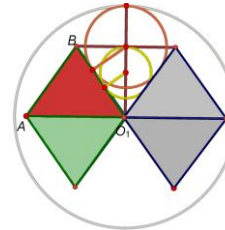
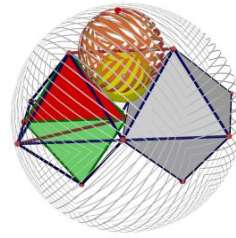
(3) 小球半徑： s

$s(1 + \sec \theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \sin \theta \Rightarrow s = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2(\cos \theta + 1)} a$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cos \theta \times 2(\cos \theta + 1)}{2(\cos \theta + 1) \times \sqrt{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3} \sin \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

$\left(\cos \theta = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a\right)^2 + a^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a\right)^2}{2a \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \therefore \sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right)$



$\overline{AB} = \overline{BO_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \quad \overline{AO_1} = a$

3.共面

証明：球內接兩共面正八面體，中球半徑 $r = 2\sqrt{6} - 3$ (小球半徑 s)

(1) 大球半徑： $R = \sqrt{2} a$

(2) 中球半徑： r

令 $\angle BAO_1 = \theta$ 則 $r[1 + \csc(\pi - \theta)] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a = R$

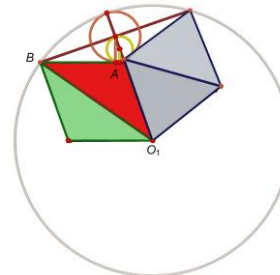
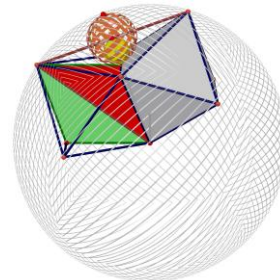
$\Rightarrow r = \frac{(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) \sin \theta}{2(\sin \theta + 1)} a$

(3) 小球半徑： s

$s[1 + \csc(\pi - \theta)] = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \cos(\pi - \theta)$

$\Rightarrow s = -\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2(\sin \theta + 1)} a$

(4) r 與 s 的比值



$\overline{AB} = \overline{AO_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \quad \overline{BO_1} = R$

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{-(2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})\sin\theta \times 2(\sin\theta+1)}{2(\sin\theta+1) \times \sqrt{3}\sin\theta\cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{-(2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{3}\cos\theta} = 2\sqrt{6}-3$$

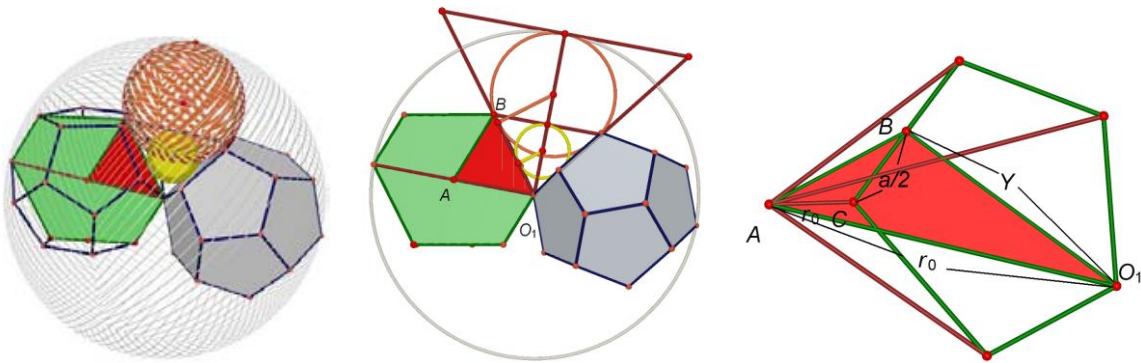
$$\cos\theta = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 - (\sqrt{2}a)^2}{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

(四) 正十二面體 (令兩正十二面體邊長為 a 則

外接球半徑 $r_0 = \frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3}}{4} a$)

(兩面角為 $\pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$)

1. 共點 証明：球內接兩共點正十二面體，中球半徑 $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}(9+3\sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{47+21\sqrt{5}}}$ (小球半徑 s)



$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} \quad \overline{AO_1} = \overline{AC} = r_0 \quad \overline{BQ} = y$$

- (1) 大球半徑： $R = 2r_0$
- (2) 中球截圓外接三角形高： $H = R = 2r_0$
- (3) 小球截圓外接三角形高： h

$$y^2 = (2a \sin 54^\circ)^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{4} a^2 \quad (\text{正五邊形的高})$$

$$\text{令 } \angle BO_1A = \theta \text{ 則 } h = y \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{4r_0^2 y^2 - \left(y^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}\right)}}{2r_0}$$

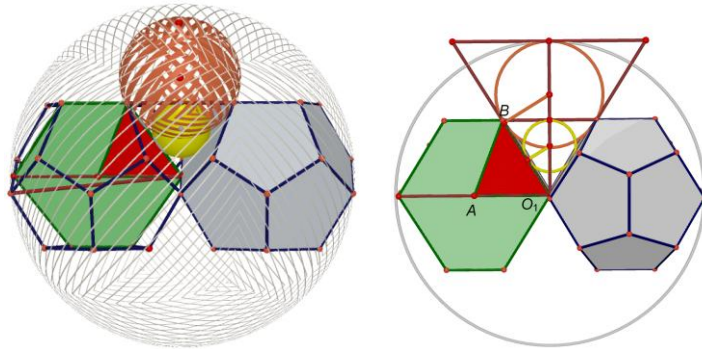
$$\left(\cos \theta = \frac{r_0^2 + y^2 - \left(r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}\right)}{2r_0 y} = \frac{y^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}}{2r_0 y} \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{4r_0^2 y^2 - \left(y^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}\right)}}{2r_0 y} \right)$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{4r_0^2}{\sqrt{4r_0^2 y^2 - \left(y^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}\right)^2}} = \frac{4 \times \frac{18+6\sqrt{5}}{16}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{9+3\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{9+3\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{47+21\sqrt{5}}{8}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(9+3\sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{47+21\sqrt{5}}}$$

2.共線 証明：球內接兩共線正十二面體，中球半徑 $r = \sqrt{\frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{2}}$ (小球半徑 s)



$$\overline{AB} = r_0 \quad \overline{AO_1} = \sqrt{r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} \quad \overline{BQ} = y \quad \angle BQ \text{ 爲兩面角 } \frac{1}{2}\left(\pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

(1) 大球半徑： R

$$R^2 = \left(2\sqrt{r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = 4r_0^2 - \frac{3a^2}{4}$$

(2) 中球截圓外接三角形高： $H = R = \sqrt{4r_0^2 - \frac{3a^2}{4}}$

(3) 小球截圓外接三角形高： h

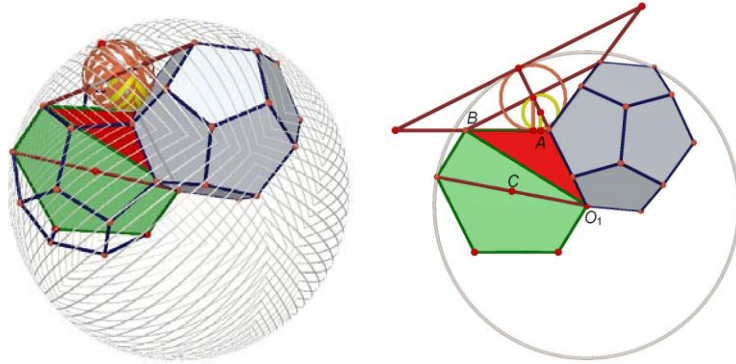
$$h = y \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\right] = y \sin\left(90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = y \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = y \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{2}}$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{18+6\sqrt{5}-3}{4}}}{\sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt{5}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{6\sqrt{5}(5+2\sqrt{5})}{(5+2\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5}+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{6\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

3.共面 証明：球內接兩共面正十二面體，中球半徑 $r = \sqrt{30-6\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{5}$ (小球半徑 s)



$$\overline{O_1C} = r_0 \quad \overline{AO_1} = \overline{AB} = y \quad \angle BAO_1 \text{ 爲兩面角 } \pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

(1) 大球半徑： $R = 2r_0 = \frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3}}{2} a$

(2) 中球截圓外接三角形高： $H = R - y = \left(\frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3}}{2} a - \frac{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{2} a \right)$

(3) 小球截圓外接三角形高： $h = y \cos \left(\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{2\sqrt{5}} a$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}} \right) \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}} = \left(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}} \right) \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}}$$

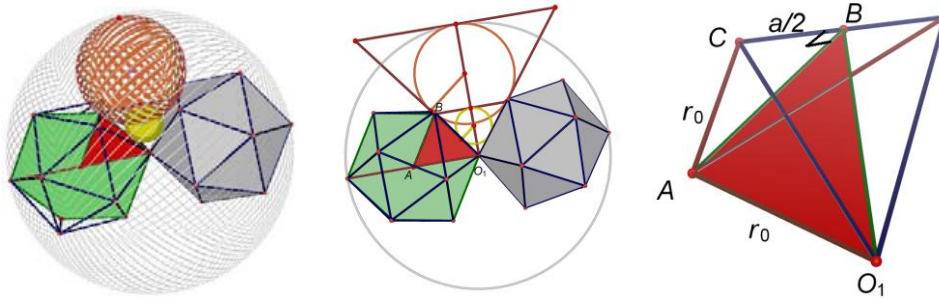
$$= \left(\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3} \right) \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{30-6\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{5}$$

(五) 正二十面體 (令兩正二十面體邊長爲 a 則外接球半徑 $r_0 = a \cos 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4} a$,

兩面角爲 $\pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$)

1.共點

証明：球內接兩共點正二十面體，中球半徑 $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}(5+\sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{7+3\sqrt{5}}}$ (小球半徑 s)



$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} \quad \overline{AO_1} = r_0 \quad \overline{BO_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

- (1) 大球半徑： $R = 2r_0$
 (2) 中球截圓外接三角形高： $H = R = 2r_0$
 (3) 小球截圓外接三角形高： h

令 $\angle BO_1A = \theta$

$$\left(\cos\theta = \frac{r_0^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 - \left(r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}\right)}{2r_0\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}}{2r_0\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}r_0} \therefore \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3r_0^2 - a^2}}{\sqrt{3}r_0} \right)$$

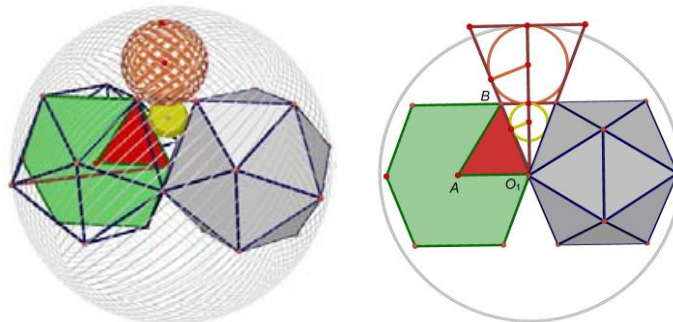
$$h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \sin\theta = \frac{a\sqrt{3r_0^2 - a^2}}{2r_0}$$

- (4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{4r_0^2}{a\sqrt{3r_0^2 - a^2}} = \frac{4 \times \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}}{\sqrt{\frac{3(5 + \sqrt{5})}{8} - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(5 + \sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{7 + 3\sqrt{5}}}$$

2. 共線

證明：球內接兩共線正二十面體，中球半徑 $r = \frac{\sqrt{14 + 4\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}}}$ (小球半徑 s)



$$\overline{AB} = r_0 \quad \overline{AO_1} = \sqrt{r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} \quad \overline{BO_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \quad \angle BQ A \text{ 爲兩面角 } \frac{1}{2}\left(\pi - \cos^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

(1) 大球半徑： R

$$R^2 = \left(2\sqrt{r_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 = 4r_0^2 - \frac{3a^2}{4}$$

(2) 中球截圓外接三角形高： $H = R = \sqrt{4r_0^2 - \frac{3a^2}{4}}$

(3) 小球截圓外接三角形高： $h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) \right]$

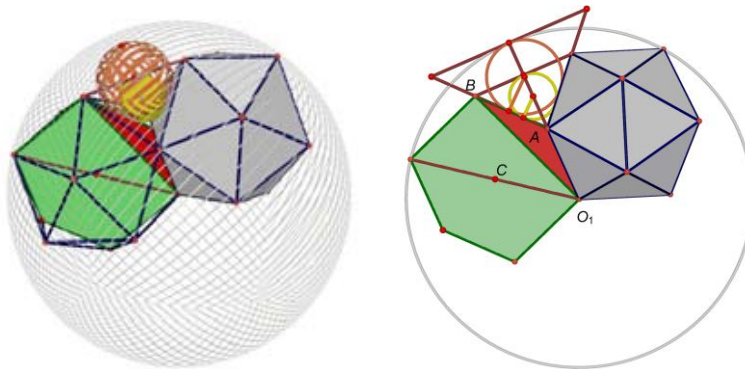
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \sin \left(90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{6}}$$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{7+2\sqrt{5}}{4}}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{6}}} = \frac{\sqrt{14+4\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{3+\sqrt{5}}}$$

3. 共面

證明：球內接兩共面正二十面體，中球半徑 $r = \frac{3(\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{15}}$ (小球半徑 s)



$$\overline{O_1C} = r_0 \quad \overline{AO_1} = \overline{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \quad \angle BAO_1 \text{ 爲兩面角 } \pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

(1) 大球半徑： $R = 2r_0 = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{2} a$

(2) 中球截圓外接三角形高： $H = R - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3}}{2} a$

(3) 小球截圓外接三角形高： $h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \cos \left(\cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{6} a$

(4) r 與 s 的比值

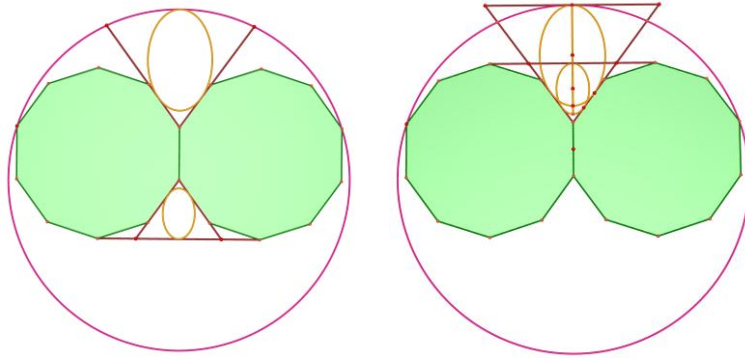
$$\frac{r}{s} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{3(\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{15}}$$

七、橢圓

(一) 圓內相似橢圓

1. 兩全等正多邊形

證明：圓內接兩正多邊形， $\frac{\text{中橢圓長軸}}{\text{小橢圓長軸}} = \frac{\text{中圓半徑}}{\text{小圓半徑}}$



<<引理>>

如右上圖，兩相似等腰三角形之內切相似橢圓，其長軸比等於兩三角形高之比

(1) 證明

- 1、建立直角座標系，且令 V 為原點。
- 2、設三角形高 \overline{VE} 為 z ，則 $A(-z \tan \phi, z)$ 。

$$\begin{cases} \overline{AC}: y - z = -\tan \phi(x + z \tan \phi) \\ \overline{VC}: y = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi\right)x = x \cot \phi \end{cases}$$

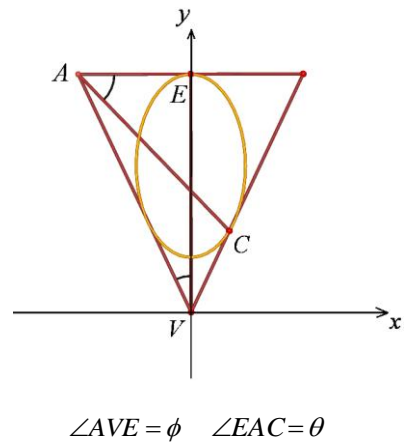
$$\Rightarrow C\left(\left(\frac{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi}{\cot \phi + \tan \theta}\right)z, \left(\frac{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi}{\cot \phi + \tan \theta}\right)z \cot \phi\right)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi}{\cot \phi + \tan \theta} = T \quad \because 0 < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2} \wedge 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \therefore 0 < T < \tan \phi$$

3、設橢圓 $\Gamma: \frac{x^2}{(ar)^2} + \frac{(y+a-z)^2}{a^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2}x^2 + y^2 + 2(a-z)y + z^2 - 2az = 0$ 過 C 點之

$$\text{切線: } \frac{zT}{r^2}x + yzT \cot \phi + (a-z)(zT \cot \phi + y) + z^2 - 2az = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T}{r^2}x + (T \cot \phi - 1)y + aT \cot \phi - zT \cot \phi + z - 2a = 0$$



與 $\vec{VC}: x \cot \phi - y = 0$ 比較係數

$$\begin{cases} aT \cot \phi - zT \cot \phi + z - 2a = 0 \\ \frac{T}{r^2 \cot \phi} = 1 - T \cot \phi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \left(\frac{T \cot \phi - 1}{T \cot \phi - 2} \right) z \\ r = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\cot \phi (1 - T \cot \phi)}} \end{cases}$$

比較兩相似橢圓 T 視為常數，故 a 正比於 z

(2) 討論 (a_1 為中橢圓半長軸， a_2 為小橢圓半長軸)

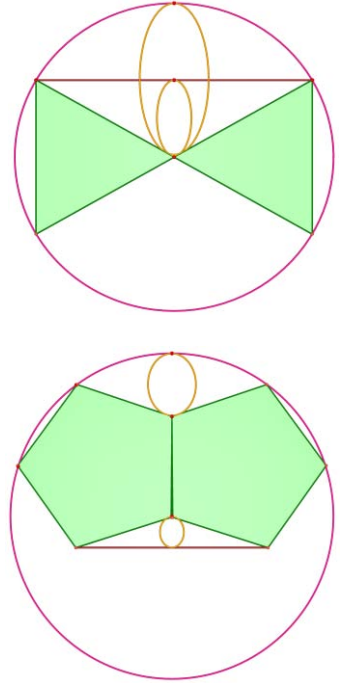
1、全等正三角形： $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = 2$ ； $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$

2、全等正 $2n+1$ 邊形： $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{r}{s} = 2$ ； $\phi = \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$

3、全等正 $2n$ 邊形 ($n=2k+1$)： $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{r}{s} = 2$ ； $\phi = \frac{\pi}{n}$

4、全等正 $2n$ 邊形 ($n=2k$)：

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{r}{s} = 2 \left(\frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2n} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \right) ; \phi = \frac{\pi}{n}$$



2. 任意比例正三角形及正方形

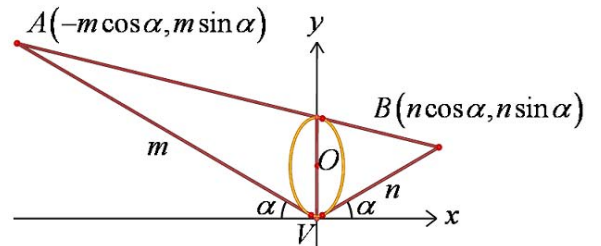
(1) 工具說明 找出橢圓中心、短軸與其外接三角形之關係

1、設橢圓 Γ ： $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-h)^2}{(bu)^2} = 1$

2、藉由橢圓與直線 \overline{BV} 相切之判別式等於零
可推得：

$$\begin{cases} y = \tan \alpha x \\ \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-h)^2}{(bu)^2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u^2}{\tan^2 \alpha} + 1 \right) y^2 - 2hy + h^2 - b^2 u^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore D = 4h^2 - 4 \left(\frac{u^2}{\tan^2 \alpha} + 1 \right) (h^2 - b^2 u^2) = 0 \Rightarrow h = b \sqrt{u^2 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$



$$\text{若 } u \text{ 及 } \tan \alpha \text{ 爲定值則 } h \text{ 正比於 } b \text{ 且 } \begin{cases} \text{正三角形: } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow h = b \sqrt{\frac{3u^2 + 1}{3}} \\ \text{正方形: } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{8} \Rightarrow h = b \sqrt{u^2 - 1 + \sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

3、藉由橢圓與直線 \overline{AB} 相切之判別式等於零可推得：

$$\begin{cases} p(n-m)x - q(n+m)y + 2mpq = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-h)^2}{(bu)^2} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{令 } p = n \sin \alpha, q = n \cos \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \left[\frac{q(n+m)}{p(n-m)} \right]^2 u^2 + 1 \right\} y^2 - 2 \left[\frac{2u^2 m q^2 (n+m)}{p(n-m)^2} + h \right] y + \left[\frac{4u^2 m^2 q^2}{(n-m)^2} + h^2 - b^2 u^2 \right] = 0$$

$$\therefore D = 4 \left[\frac{2u^2 m q^2 (n+m)}{p(n-m)^2} + b^2 h \right]^2 - 4 \left\{ \left[\frac{q(n+m)}{p(n-m)} \right]^2 u^2 + 1 \right\} \left[\frac{4u^2 m^2 q^2}{(n-m)^2} + h^2 - b^2 u^2 \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4h m p^2 (n+m) - h^2 q^2 (n+m)^2 + b^4 u^2 (n+m)^2 - b u m p^2 q^2 + b^2 p^2 (n-m)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (4h n m \sin \alpha \cos \alpha^2)(n+m) - h^2 \cos^2 \alpha (n+m)^2 + b^2 u^2 \cos^2 \alpha (n+m)^2 - 4n^2 m^2 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + b^2 \sin^2 \alpha (n-m)^2 = 0$$

4、又因 $h = b \sqrt{u^2 + \tan^2 \alpha}$ ，帶入上式可推得：

$$b \cos \alpha^2 (n+m) \sqrt{u^2 + \tan^2 \alpha} - n m \cos \alpha^2 \sin \alpha - b^2 \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 (u^2 + \tan^2 \alpha) = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha (n m \cos^2 \alpha + b^2)^2}{\cos^4 \alpha (n+m)^2}$$

$$b^2 \cos^2 \alpha (u^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) (n+m)^2 = n^2 m^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^4 \alpha + 2b^2 n m \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + b^4 \sin^2 \alpha$$

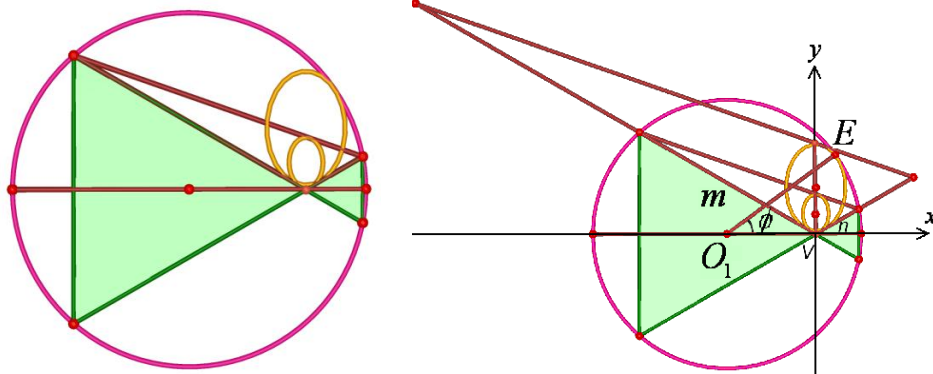
$$b^4 \sin^2 \alpha + b^2 [2n m \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha (u^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) (n+m)^2] + n^2 m^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^4 \alpha = 0$$

$$b^2 = \frac{(u^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) (n+m)^2 - 2n m \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{[(u^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) (n+m)^2 - 2n m \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha]^2 - 4b^4 n^2 m^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

(2) 三角形 ($R = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 + nm + m^2}{3}}$)

$$\boxed{\text{圓內接兩正三角形，中小橢圓短軸比} = \frac{y_0}{h} \left(\frac{m-n+\sqrt{3}x_0-\sqrt{3}u^2x_0}{m-n+\sqrt{3}x_0} \right)}$$



1、建立直角座標系，且令V 為原點，則利用半徑相等推得圓心 O_1 、相交點 E ：

$$\left(x_1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}n\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 = \left(x_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}m\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{3}nx_1 + n^2 = \sqrt{3}mx_1 + m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{n-m}{\sqrt{3}} \therefore O_1(x_1, y_1): \left(\frac{n-m}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right) \Rightarrow E(x_0, y_0): \left(\frac{n-m}{\sqrt{3}} + R\cos\phi, R\sin\phi\right)$$

2、利用微分求圓 C 之切線斜率：

$$\Gamma_1: \left(x - \frac{n-m}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + y^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}(m-n)x - 3mm = 0$$

$$\text{對 } x \text{ 微分得 } 6x + 6yy' + 2\sqrt{3}(m-n) = 0 \text{ 則過 } E \text{ 點之切線斜率 } y' = M = \frac{\sqrt{3}(n-m) - 3x_0}{3y_0}$$

3、利用微分求中橢圓 Γ_1 之切線斜率：

$$\text{由小橢圓 } \Gamma_2: \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-h)^2}{(bu)^2} = 1 \text{ 等比例放大 } K \text{ 倍得 } \Gamma_1: \frac{x^2}{(bk)^2} + \frac{(y-hk)^2}{(buk)^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2x^2 + y^2 - 2hky + h^2k^2 - b^2u^2k^2 = 0 \text{ 對 } x \text{ 微分得 } 2u^2x + 2yy' - 2hky' = 0$$

$$\text{則過 } E \text{ 點之切線斜率 } y' = M_1 = \frac{-u^2x_0}{(y_0 - hk)}$$

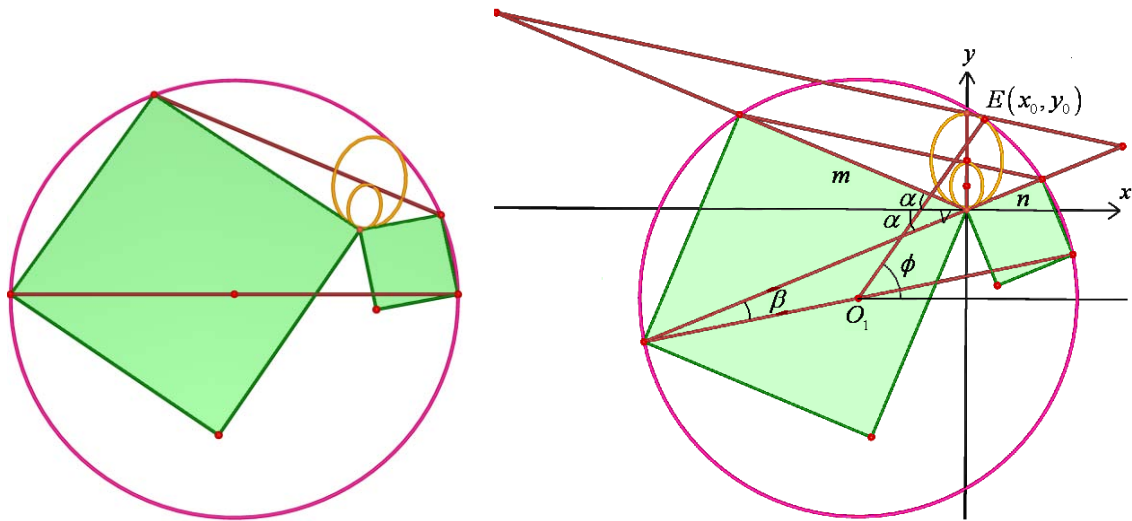
4、利用圓及中橢圓之公切線斜率相等可推得：

$$\therefore M = M_1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}(n-m) - 3x_0}{3y_0} = \frac{-u^2x_0}{y_0 - hk} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}u^2x_0y_0}{m-n+\sqrt{3}x_0} = y_0 - hk$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{y_0}{h} \left(\frac{m-n+\sqrt{3}x_0-\sqrt{3}u^2x_0}{m-n+\sqrt{3}x_0} \right)$$

$$(3) \text{ 正方形 } (R = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + \sqrt{2mn} + n^2}}{2})$$

$$\boxed{\text{圓內接兩正方形，中小橢圓短軸比} = \frac{y_0 - u^2x_0 \tan\phi}{h}}$$



1、建立直角座標系，且令 V 為原點，推得圓心 O_1 、相交點 E ：

$$\therefore O_1(x_1, y_1) : (-\sqrt{2}m \cos \alpha + R \cos(\alpha - \beta), -\sqrt{2}m \sin \alpha + R \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$\Rightarrow E(x_0, y_0) : (R \cos \phi + x_1, R \sin \phi + y_1) \quad \left(\alpha = \frac{\pi}{8}, \beta = \sin^{-1} \frac{n}{2R} \right)$$

2、利用微分求圓 C 之切線斜率：

$$\Gamma_1 : (x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2xy_1 + x_1^2 + y_1^2 - R^2 = 0$$

$$\text{對 } x \text{ 微分得 } 2x + 2yy' - 2x_1 - 2y_1y' = 0 \text{ 則過 } E \text{ 點之切線斜率 } y' = M = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{y_0 - y_1}$$

3、利用微分求中橢圓 Γ_1 之切線斜率：

$$\text{由小橢圓 } \Gamma_2 : \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y-h)^2}{(bu)^2} = 1 \text{ 等比例放大 } K \text{ 倍得 } \Gamma_1 : \frac{x^2}{(bk)^2} + \frac{(y-hk)^2}{(buk)^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 x^2 + y^2 - 2hky + h^2 k^2 - b^2 u^2 k^2 = 0 \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} : 2u^2 x + 2yy' - 2hky' = 0$$

$$\text{則過 } E \text{ 點之切線斜率 } y' = M_1 = \frac{-u^2 x_0}{(y_0 - hk)}$$

4、利用圓及中橢圓之公切線斜率相等可推得：

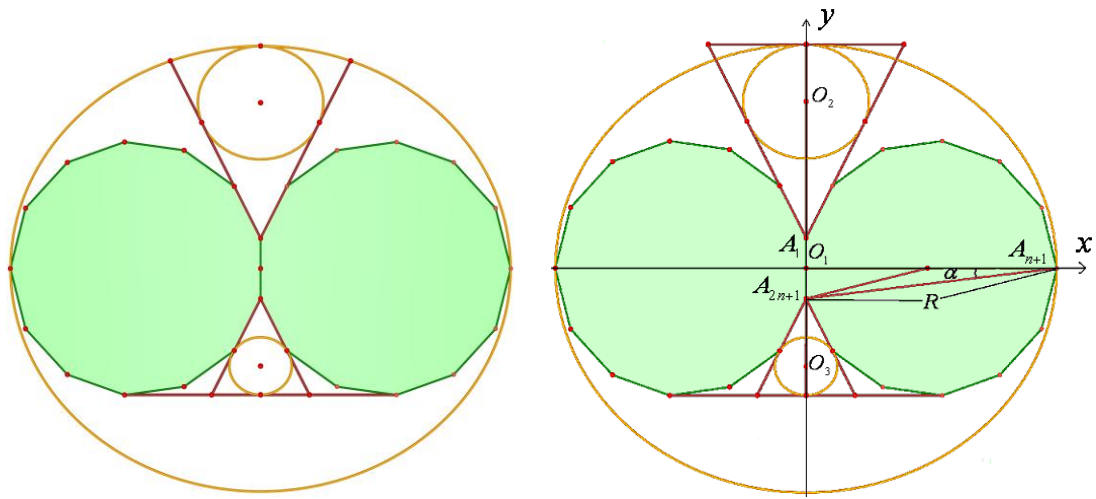
$$\therefore M_1 = M_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_0 - x_1}{y_0 - y_1} = \frac{u^2 x_0}{y_0 - hk} \Rightarrow \frac{R \cos \phi}{R \sin \phi} = \frac{u^2 x_0}{y_0 - hk}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{y_0 - u^2 x_0 \tan \phi}{h}$$

(二) 橢圓內相似橢圓

1. $2n+1$ 邊形

<p>證明：橢圓內接兩正奇邊形，中小橢圓短軸比 = $\frac{2 \left(\cot \frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} - u \right)}{u \left(\csc \frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} - 2 \right)}$</p>



$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} \text{ (圓周角之半)} \quad \gamma = \frac{n}{2n+1} \pi \text{ (奇邊形第一統計角)} \quad \delta = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \pi \text{ (奇邊形第二統計角)}$$

(1) 設大橢圓方程式： $\Gamma: \frac{x^2}{(Bu)^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1$ 又正多邊形與 Γ 之交點

$$A_{n+1}(R \cos \alpha, 0) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{2} \cot \alpha, 0 \right) \text{ 故代入可得 } \frac{a^2 \cot^2 \alpha}{4(Bu)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{a \cot \alpha}{2u}$$

$$(2) H = B - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a \cot \alpha - au}{2u} \text{ 又 } h = \frac{a}{2} (\csc 2\alpha \sin \gamma - 1) \Rightarrow \frac{H}{h} = \frac{\cot \alpha - u}{u(\csc 2\alpha \sin \gamma - 1)}$$

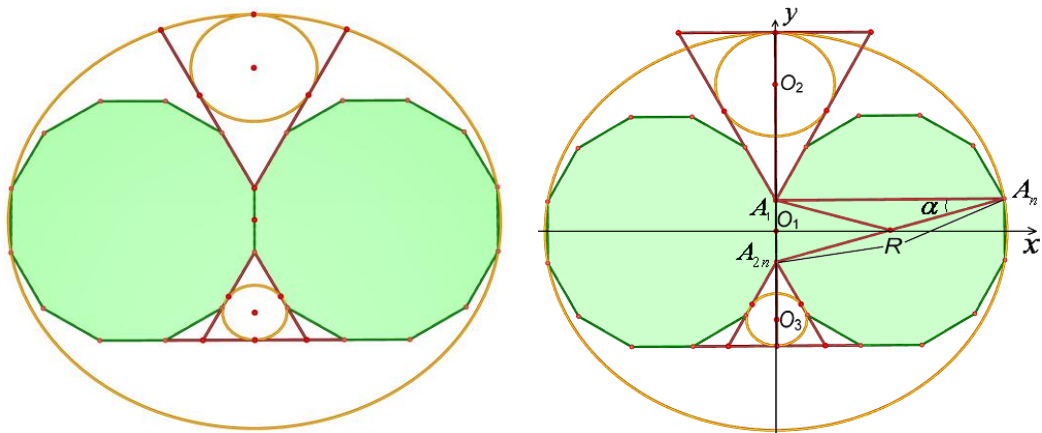
$$= \frac{\cot \alpha - u}{u \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} - 1 \right)} = \frac{2(\cot \alpha - u)}{u(\csc \alpha - 2)} = \frac{2 \left(\cot \frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} - u \right)}{u \left(\csc \frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} - 2 \right)} \left(\because \alpha + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

(3) 當中小橢圓短軸比為 2:1 :

$$\cot \alpha - u = u(\csc \alpha - 2) \Rightarrow u \frac{\cot \alpha}{\csc \alpha - 1} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{1 - \cos \gamma} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \cot \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$\left(\because \alpha + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{ 此時橢圓長短軸比 } u = \cot \frac{n}{2(2n+1)} \pi$$

2. 2n 邊形



(1) $n = 2k + 1$ (6、10、14...邊形)

證明：橢圓內接兩正 $2n(n = 2k + 1)$ 邊形，中小橢圓短軸比 = $\frac{\sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u}{u(\csc \alpha - 1)}$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2n} \text{ (圓周角)} \quad \beta = \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \text{ (偶邊形內角)}$$

1、設大橢圓方程式： $\Gamma: \frac{x^2}{(Bu)^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1$ 又正多邊形與 Γ 之交點 $A_n = \left(a \cot \alpha, \frac{a}{2} \right)$

$$\text{故代入可得 } \frac{a^2 \cot^2 \alpha}{(Bu)^2} + \frac{a^2}{4B^2} = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{a}{2u} \sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2}$$

2、 $H = B - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{2u} (\sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u)$ 又 $h = \frac{a}{2} (\csc \alpha - 1) \Rightarrow \frac{H}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u}{u(\csc \alpha - 1)}$

3、當中小橢圓短軸比為 2:1：

$$2u(\csc \alpha - 1) = \sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u$$

$$u^2 [4(\csc^2 \alpha - 2\csc \alpha + 1) + 4(\csc \alpha - 1) + 1] = 4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2$$

$$u^2 = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha}{\csc^2 \alpha - 2\csc \alpha + 1 + \csc \alpha - 1} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 - \cos \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{4} \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{4}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{4}}$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{4} = 1 + \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \quad \text{此時橢圓長短軸比 } u = \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi}$$

(2) $n = 2k$ (8、12、16...邊形)

證明：橢圓內接兩正 $2n(n = 2k)$ 邊形，中小橢圓短軸比 = $\frac{\sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u}{u(\cot \alpha - 1)}$

1、設大橢圓方程式： $\Gamma: \frac{x^2}{(Bu)^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1$ 又正多邊形與 Γ 之交點 $A_n = \left(a \cot \alpha, \frac{a}{2} \right)$

$$\text{故代入可得 } \frac{a^2 \cot^2 \alpha}{(Bu)^2} + \frac{a^2}{4B^2} = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{a}{2u} \sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2}$$

2、 $H = B - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{2u} (\sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u)$ 又 $h = \frac{a}{2} \left(\csc \alpha \sin \frac{\beta}{2} - 1 \right)$

$$\frac{H}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u}{u\left(\csc \alpha \sin \frac{\beta}{2} - 1\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u}{u(\cot \alpha - 1)} \left(\because \alpha + \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

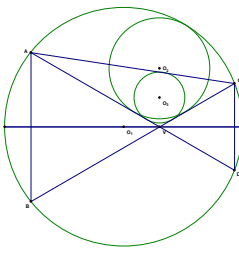
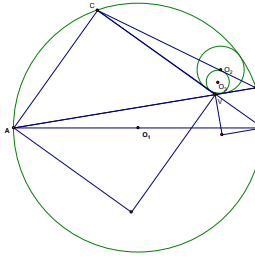
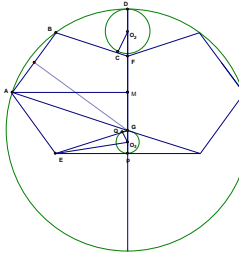
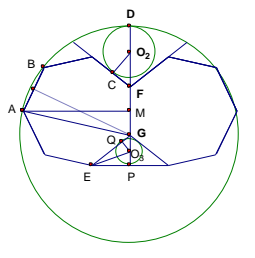
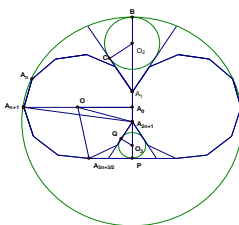
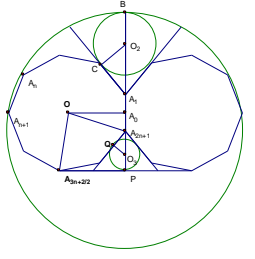
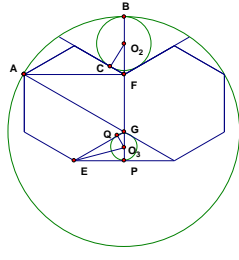
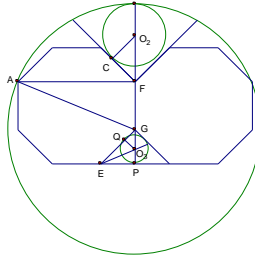
3、當中小橢圓短軸比為 2:1 :

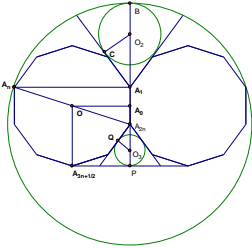
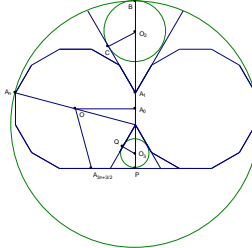
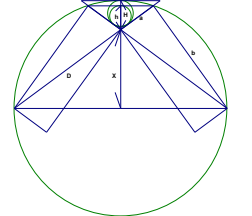
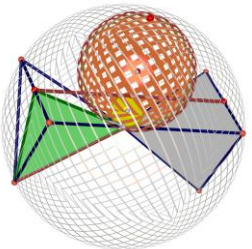
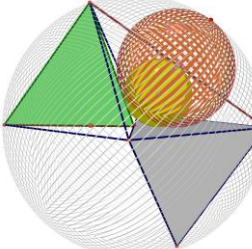
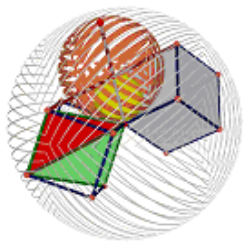
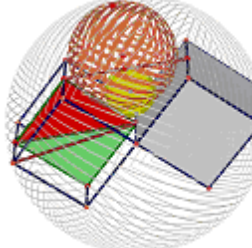
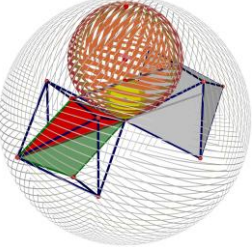
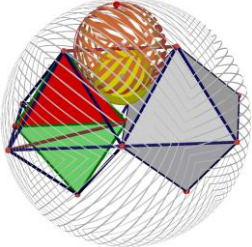
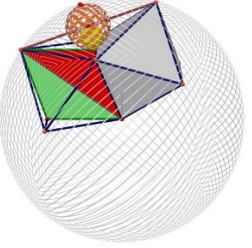
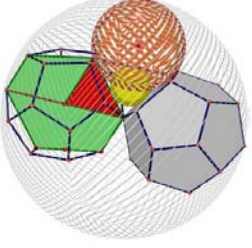
$$2u(\cot \alpha - 1) = \sqrt{4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2} - u$$

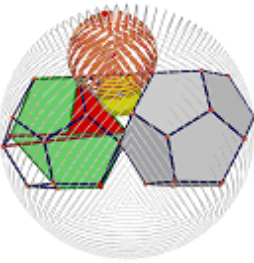
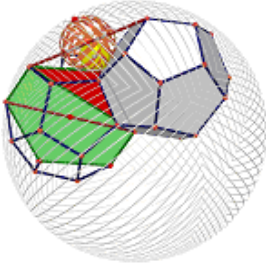
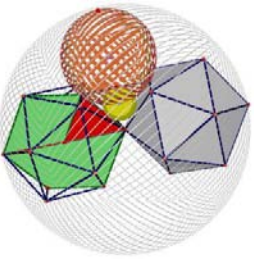
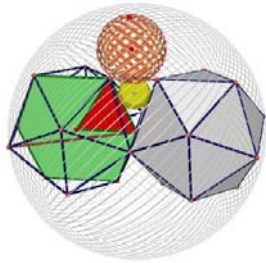
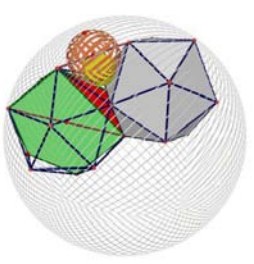
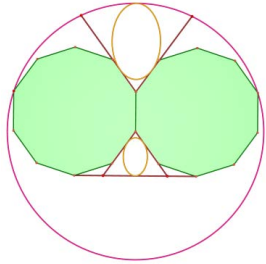
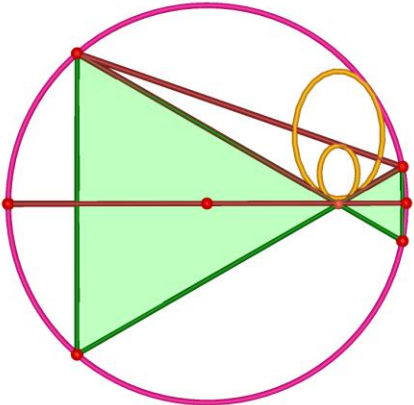
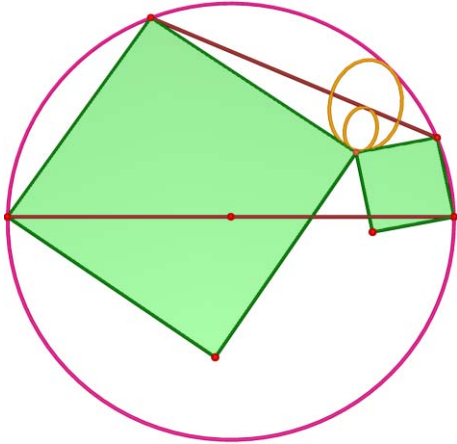
$$u^2 [4(\cot^2 \alpha - 2\cot \alpha + 1) + (4\cot \alpha - 1) + 1] = 4\cot^2 \alpha + u^2$$

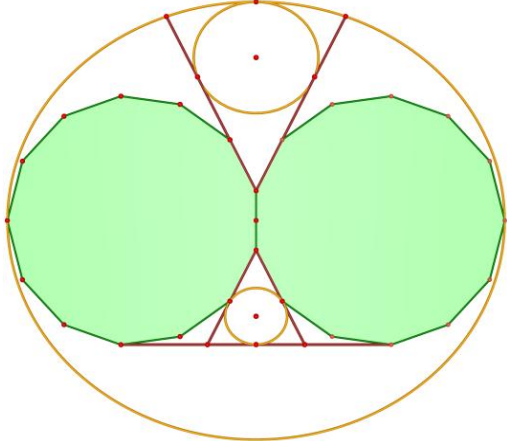
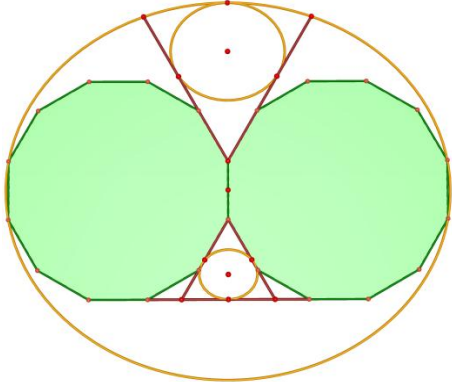
$$u^2 = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha}{\cot^2 \alpha - 2\cot \alpha + \cot \alpha - 1} = \frac{1}{1 - \tan \alpha} \quad \text{此時橢圓長短軸比 } u = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{2n}}}$$

陸、研究結果

<p>一、三角形 $r:s=2:1$ (詳細證明見 P3)</p>		<p>二、正方形 $r:s=2:1$ (詳細證明見 P5)</p>	
<p>三、(一) 五邊形 $r:s=2:1$ (詳細證明見 P7)</p>		<p>三、(二) 七邊形 $r:s=2:1$ (詳細證明見 P8)</p>	
<p>三、(三) 正奇邊形 1. $n = 2k + 1$ $r:s=2:1$ (詳細證明見 P8)</p>		<p>2. $n = 2k$ $r:s=2:1$ (詳細證明見 P9)</p>	
<p>四、(一) 六邊形 $r:s=2:1$ (詳細證明見 P10)</p>		<p>四、(二) 八邊形 $r:s =$ $\frac{\csc \frac{45^\circ}{2} - 1}{\cos 45^\circ \tan \frac{45^\circ}{2} (1 + \csc 45^\circ)} : 1$ (詳細證明見 P11)</p>	

<p>四、(三) 正偶邊形 1. $n = 2k + 1$ $r : s = 2 : 1$ (詳細證明見 P 11)</p>		<p>2. $n = 2k$ $r : s =$ $2 \left(\frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2n} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \right) : 1$</p>	
<p>全等矩形</p>		$r : s = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}(a - b)}{ab} : 1$	
<p>五、(一) 1. 正四面體 共點 $\frac{r}{s} = 2\sqrt{3}$ (詳細證明見 P 12)</p>		<p>五、(一) 2. 正四面體 共線 $\frac{r}{s} = \sqrt{3}$ (詳細證明見 P 13)</p>	
<p>五、(二) 1. 正六面體 共點 $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (詳細證明見 P 13)</p>		<p>五、(二) 2. 正六面體 共線 $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (詳細證明見 P 14)</p>	
<p>五、(三) 1. 正八面體 共點 $\frac{r}{s} = 2\sqrt{2}$ (詳細證明見 P 14)</p>		<p>五、(三) 2. 正八面體 共線 $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ (詳細證明見 P 15)</p>	
<p>五、(三) 3. 正八面體 共面 $\frac{r}{s} = 2\sqrt{6} - 3$ (詳細證明見 P 15)</p>		<p>五、(四) 1. 正十二面體 共點 $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(9 + 3\sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{47 + 21\sqrt{5}}}$ (詳細證明見 P 16)</p>	

<p>五、(四) 2. 正十二面體 共線</p> $\frac{r}{s} = \sqrt{\frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{2}}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 17)</p>		<p>五、(四) 3. 正十二面體 共面</p> $\frac{r}{s} = \sqrt{30-6\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{5}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 18)</p>	
<p>五、(五) 1. 正二十面體 共點</p> $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(5+\sqrt{5})}{\sqrt{7+3\sqrt{5}}}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 18)</p>		<p>五、(五) 2. 正二十面體 共線</p> $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{14+4\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{3+\sqrt{5}}}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 19)</p>	
<p>五、(五) 3. 正二十面體 共面</p> $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{3(\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{15}}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 20)</p>		<p>六、(一) 1.相似橢圓</p> $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = 2$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 21)</p>	
<p>六、(一) 圓內相似橢圓 2.任意比例正三角形及正方形 (2) 三角形 中小橢圓短軸比</p> $= \frac{y_0}{h} \left(\frac{m-n+\sqrt{3}x-\sqrt{3}u^2x_0}{m-n+\sqrt{3}x_0} \right)$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 23)</p> 	<p>六、(一) 圓內相似橢圓 2.任意比例正三角形及正方形 (3) 正方形 中小橢圓短軸比 = $\frac{y_0 - u^2 x_0 \tan \phi}{h}$</p> <p>(詳細證明見 P 24)</p> 		

<p>六、(二) 橢圓內相似橢圓</p> <p>1. $2n+1$ 邊形</p> $\text{中小橢圓短軸比} = \frac{2\left(\cot\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} - u\right)}{u\left(\csc\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)} - 2\right)}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 25)</p> 	<p>六、(二) 橢圓內相似橢圓</p> <p>2. $2n$ 邊形</p> <p>(1) $n = 2k + 1$</p> $\text{中小橢圓短軸比} = \frac{\sqrt{4\cot^2\alpha + u^2} - u}{u(\csc\alpha - 1)}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 26)</p> <p>(2) $n = 2k$</p> $\text{中小橢圓短軸比} = \frac{\sqrt{4\cot^2\alpha + u^2} - u}{u(\cot\alpha - 1)}$ <p>(詳細證明見 P 26)</p> 
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柒、結論與討論

組合圖 2:1 之性質，於此研究中做了完整的探討，不論是圓、球乃至橢圓皆在各種條件下有所嚐試。本研究可朝圓錐曲線繼續探究，討論中圓與小圓半徑的比例關係或中橢圓與小橢圓的關係，甚至可推廣至立體橢球探討中球與小球半徑的比例關係或中橢球與小橢球的關係。

捌、參考資料

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【評語】 040419 你永遠是我的另一半

- (1) 本作品對呈現充分掌握由基本類型出發的原則，報告書與海報之呈現層次分明。
- (2) 作者對動態幾何基本原理的理解宜再加強。
- (3) 作者群的學習精神表現良好，尤其團隊合作與應變能力方面有突出的表現。