

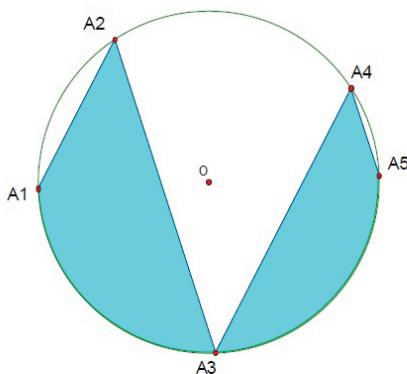
圓內接鋸齒形的相關研究

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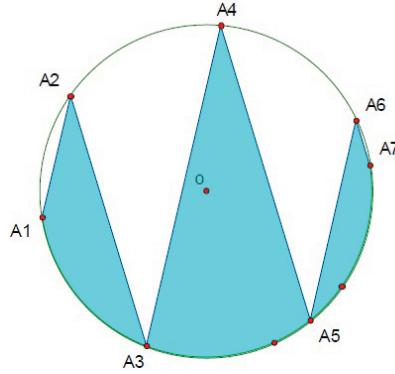
1 簡介

1.1 摘要

在一圓內放入鋸齒形(zigzag)，使其所有折線段的端點皆在圓周上，則稱滿足以上條件的鋸齒形為「圓內接鋸齒形」。圓內接鋸齒形在鋸齒角度皆為 $\pi/4$ (圖一)或皆為 $\pi/6$ (圖二)時，鋸齒形上半部面積和(圖白色部分)與鋸齒形下半部面積和(圖藍色部分)相等。



圖一



圖二

而我將此結果推廣至：圓內接鋸齒形在鋸齒角度皆為 π/n ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$) 時，鋸齒形上半部面積和與鋸齒形下半部面積和的關係，並研究鋸齒角度皆為 π/n ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$) 時，由左至右輪流取弦時，其弦長和的關係。

1.2 研究動機

之前作披薩定理的研究時，曾在 Mad Maths 網站 (http://mathafou.free.fr/pbg_en/sol128.html) 查到相關的 zigzag 問題，雖然僅有一頁，且僅限鋸齒角度皆為 $\pi/4$ 與皆為 $\pi/6$ 兩種情形，但兩者證明方法迥異，於是我想接著研究當鋸齒角度為其他角度時面積和是否有某些特殊性質。我也發現當鋸齒角度皆為 $\pi/3$ 或皆為 $\pi/5$ 時，由左到右輪流取弦，其弦長和相等。這與當時披薩定理有相似之處，老師也希望我對 zigzag 問題作更深入的探討與推廣。

1.3 研究流程

先研究圓內接鋸齒形在鋸齒角度皆為某特定角時，鋸齒形上半部面積和與鋸齒形下半部面積和的關係，及輪流取弦時其弦長和的關係。並希望能推廣至當鋸齒角度皆為任意實數 x ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 時鋸齒形上半部面積和與鋸齒形下半部面積和的關係，及輪流取弦時其弦長和的關係。

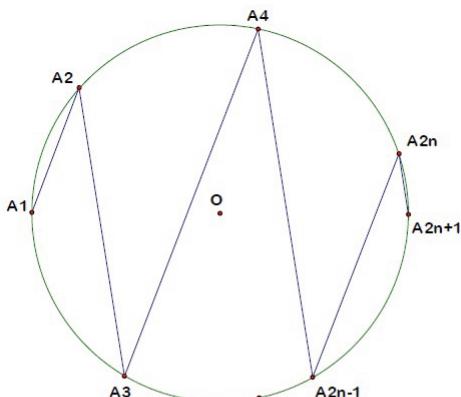
1.4 研究結果

- 一、若圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 則鋸齒形上半部面積和與鋸齒形下半部面積和相等.
- 二、若圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時:
 - 1、若 n 為奇數, 則包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和大.
 - 2、若 n 為偶數, 則包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和小.
- 三、若圓內接鋸齒形鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時, 則由左到右輪流取弦, 兩組弦長和相等.
- 四、當鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 由左到右輪流取弦,
 - 1、若 n 為奇數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大.
 - 2、若 n 為偶數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小.

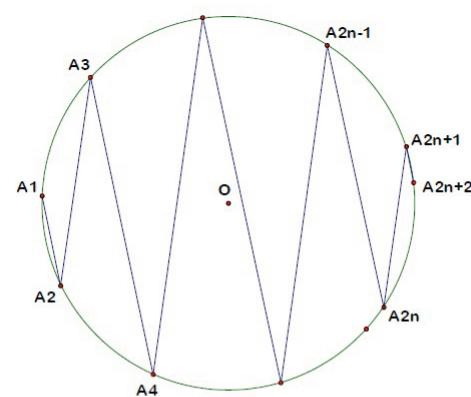
2 研究內容

名詞定義:

- 鋸齒形: 連續折線段中, 任三相鄰折線段所形成的兩交角皆為內錯角關係, 稱此連續折線段為鋸齒形(zigzag), 以 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_n)$ 表示折線段的端點依序為 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n 的鋸齒形.
- 鋸齒角度: 鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_n)$ 中, 任兩相鄰折線段的交角 $\angle A_iA_{i+1}A_{i+2} = \theta_i$ 稱為鋸齒角度.
- 圓內接鋸齒形: 鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_n)$ 在圓內且端點 A_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 皆在圓周上的鋸齒形.



圖三：鋸齒角度為皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$



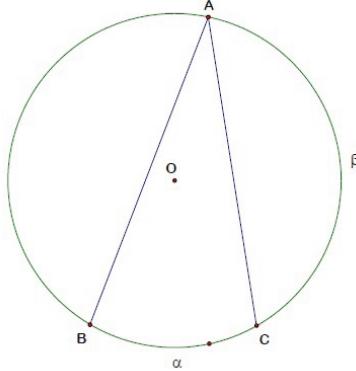
圖四：鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$

如圖三，鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時：圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+1})$ ，因每一個鋸齒角度所對應到的弧角皆為 $\frac{\pi}{n}$ ，而圓弧將被分割成 $2n + 1$ 段，定義 $\widehat{A_1A_2}$ 為 θ $(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{n})$ ， $\widehat{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}}$ 為 $\frac{\pi}{n} - \theta$ ， $\widehat{A_kA_{k+2}}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n - 1$) 皆為 $\frac{\pi}{n}$ 。

如圖四，鋸齒角度為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時：圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$ ，因每一個鋸齒角度所對應到的弧角皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$ ，而圓弧將被分割成 $2n + 2$ 段，定義 $\widehat{A_1A_2}$ 為 θ $(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+1})$ ， $\widehat{A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}}$ 為 $\frac{2\pi}{2n+1} - \theta$ ， $\widehat{A_kA_{k+2}}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n$) 皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$ 。

引理 1. 設 A, B, C 為半徑 R 的圓上任意相異三點， $\widehat{BC} = \alpha$ ， $\widehat{AC} = \beta$ ，圓上 A 點與弧 BC 所形成的圖形面積定義為 (ABC) ，則

$$(ABC) = \frac{R^2}{2} [\alpha + \sin \beta - \sin(\alpha + \beta)].$$



圖五

證明。

$$\begin{aligned} (ABC) &= (\text{弓形 } ACB)(\text{弓形 } AC) \\ &= \left[\frac{R^2}{2}(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{R^2}{2} \sin(\alpha + \beta) \right] - \left(\frac{R^2}{2}\beta - \frac{R^2}{2} \sin \beta \right) \\ &= \frac{R^2}{2}(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{R^2}{2}\beta + \frac{R^2}{2} \sin \beta - \frac{R^2}{2} \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \frac{R^2}{2}[\alpha + \sin \beta - \sin(\alpha + \beta)] \end{aligned}$$

□

引理 2. 設 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\theta > 0$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \geq 2$ ，則

$$\sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{m} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{m} \right) + \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2(m-1)\pi}{m} \right) = 0$$

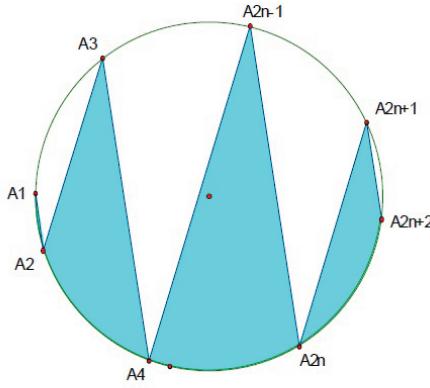
證明。設 $\alpha = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$, $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{m} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{m}$ ，則

$$\begin{aligned} &\sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{m} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{m} \right) + \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2(m-1)\pi}{m} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}[\alpha + \alpha\omega + \alpha\omega^2 + \cdots + \alpha\omega^{m-1}] \\ &= \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{\alpha(1 - \omega^m)}{1 - \omega} \right] \\ &= \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{\alpha(1 - 1)}{1 - \omega} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

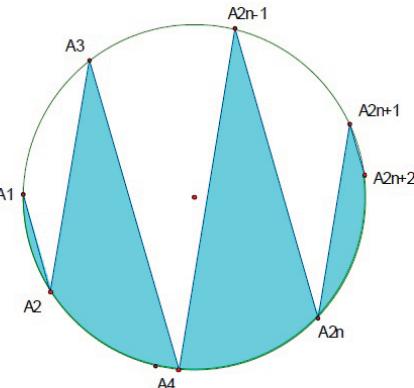
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引理 3. 圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$, 在鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 設 $\widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta$,

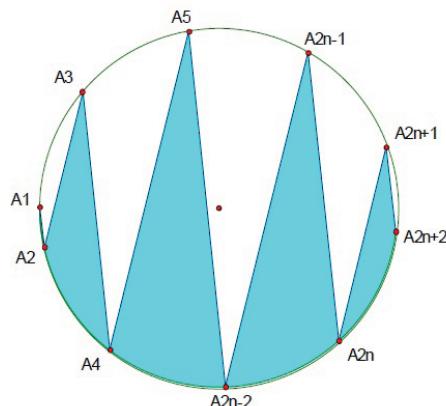
- (1) 若 n 奇數時, 從弓形 A_1A_2 開始輪流取區塊, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群包含圓心(圖六), 當 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, 圓心在弦 $\overline{A_{n+1}A_{n+2}}$ 上, 當 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群不包含圓心(圖七).
- (2) 若 n 偶數時, 從弓形 A_1A_2 開始輪流取區塊, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群不包含圓心(圖八), 當 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, 圓心在弦 $\overline{A_{n+1}A_{n+2}}$ 上, 當 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群包含圓心(圖九).



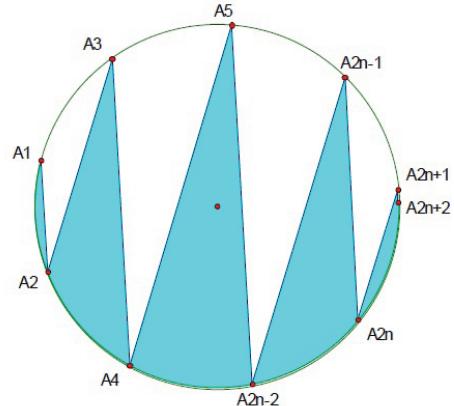
圖六： n 為奇數， $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$



圖七： n 為奇數， $\frac{\pi}{2n+1} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$



圖八： n 為偶數， $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$



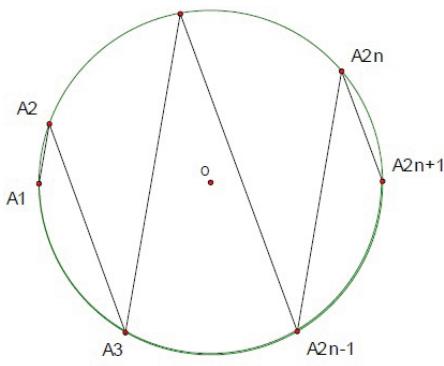
圖九： n 為偶數， $\frac{\pi}{2n+1} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$

證明. 略.

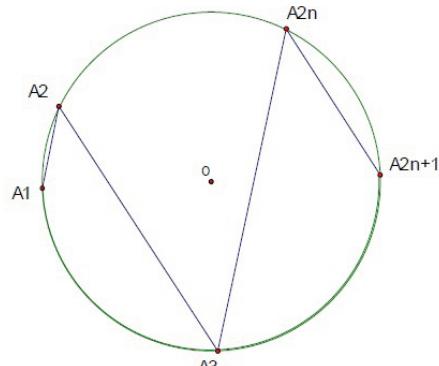
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引理 4. 圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+1})$, 在鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 設 $\widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta$,

- (1) 若 n 奇數時, 從弦 $\overline{A_1A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 時, 該弦組不包含靠圓心最近的弦, 當 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 時, 圓心至兩組弦的最近距離相等, 當 $\frac{\pi}{2n} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{n}$ 時, 該弦組包含靠圓心最近唯一的弦. (如圖十)
- (2) 若 n 偶數時, 從弦 $\overline{A_1A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 時, 該弦組包含靠圓心最近唯一的弦, 當 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 時, 圓心至兩組弦的最近距離相等, 當 $\frac{\pi}{2n} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{n}$ 時, 該弦組不包含靠圓心最近的弦. (如圖十一)



圖十： n 為奇數， $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n}$

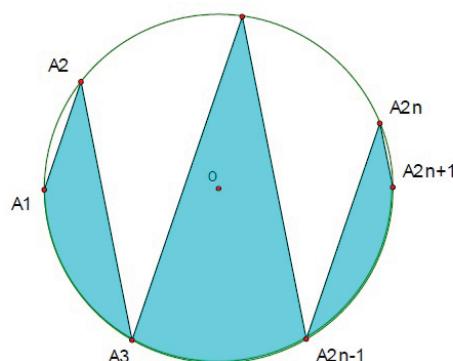


圖十一： n 為偶數， $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n}$

證明. 略

□

定理 1. 若圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+1})$ 的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 則鋸齒形上半部面積和(白色部分)與鋸齒形下半部面積和(藍色部分)相等.



圖十二

證明. (方法一)

令 $\widehat{A_1 A_2} = \theta$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{n}$, 則由圖十二知鋸齒形上半部面積和及下半部面積和其中有一為

$$(A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}) + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}),$$

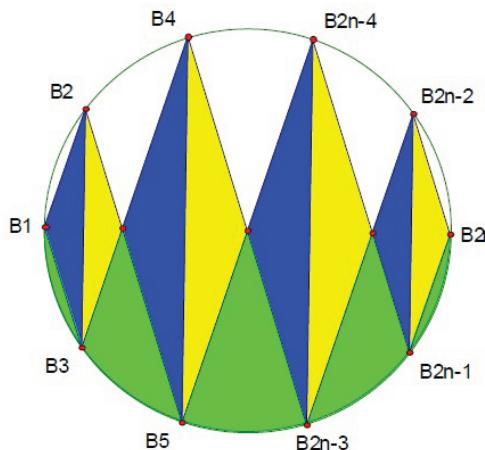
又因上半部面積和加上下半部面積和為圓面積，故只要證明

$$(A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}) + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

即可(設 R 為圓半徑).

(方法二)

在鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 將 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{n}$ 的圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(B_1B_2 \cdots B_{2n})$ 下半部區塊群(藍色部分)與 $\theta = 0$ 的圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(B'_1B'_2 \cdots B'_{2n})$ 下半部區塊群(黃色部分)作疊合, 得圖十三(綠色為重疊部分).



圖十三

僅保留重疊部分(綠色部分), 將 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{n}$ 的圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+1})$ 下方頂點與圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(B_1B_2 \cdots B_{2n})$ 下方頂點對齊(即 $A_{2k-1} = B_{2k-1}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $A_{2n+1} = B_{2n}$), 得圖十四.

則

$$\widehat{B_2A_4} = \widehat{B_4A_6} = \cdots = \widehat{B_{2n-2}A_{2n}} = \widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta$$

因為 $\widehat{A_{2k}A_{2k+4}} = \frac{2\pi}{n}$, 又因圖十四知與 $\overline{B_1B_2}$ 平行的直線和與 $\overline{B_1B_3}$ 平行的直線, 其銳交角皆為 $\frac{\pi}{n}$. 所以過 A_{2k} 作與 B_1B_3 平行的直線和過 A_{2k+4} 作與 $\overline{B_1B_2}$ 平行的直線相交於圓周上, 其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-2$. 故可設過 A_{2k} 與 $\overline{B_1B_3}$ 平行的線與過 A_{2k+4} 與 $\overline{B_1B_2}$ 平行的線交圓周於 C_{k+1} , 其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-2$, 特別地, $\overline{A_{2n-2}C_n} \parallel \overline{B_1B_3}$, $\overline{A_4C_1} \parallel \overline{B_1B_2}$ 又因 $\overline{A_{2k}C_{k+1}}$ 與 $\overline{A_{2k+2}C_k}$ 的交角為 $\frac{\pi}{n}$ 且 $\widehat{A_{2k}A_{2k+2}} = \frac{\pi}{n}$, 其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$
所以

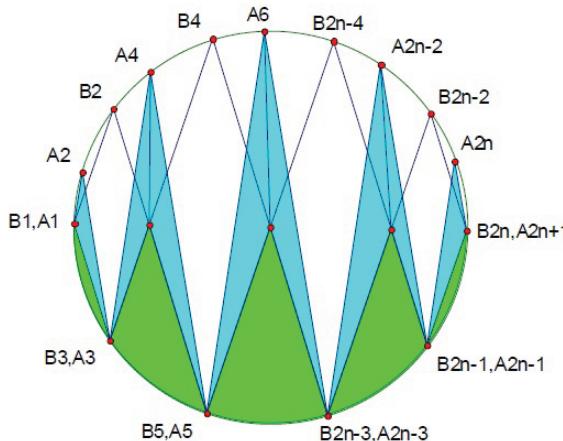
所以

$$\widehat{C_k C_{k+1}} = \frac{\pi}{n} = \widehat{A_{2k} A_{2k+2}}, \text{ 其中 } k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

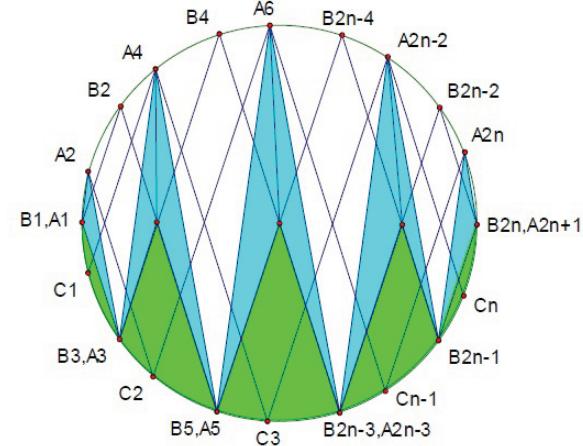
又因

$$\widehat{A_1 C_k} = \widehat{A_1 A_{2k-1}} + \widehat{A_{2k-1} C_k} = \widehat{A_1 A_{2k-1}} + \widehat{B_{2k-1} C_k} = \frac{(k-1)\pi}{n} + \theta = \widehat{A_1 A_{2k}},$$

其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

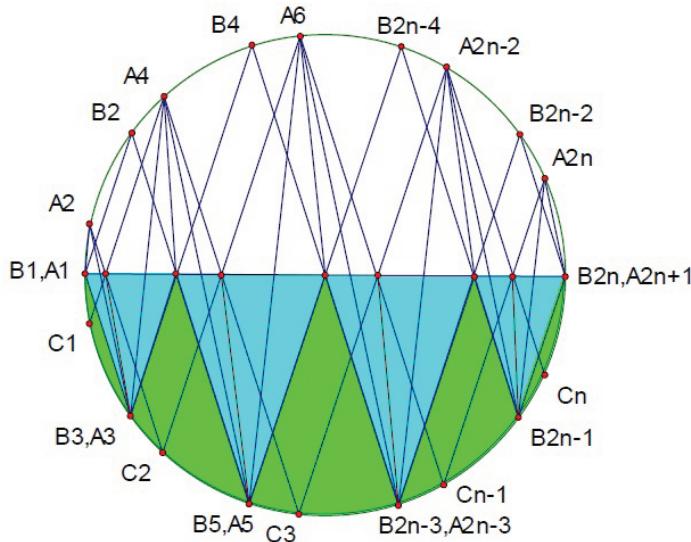


圖十四



圖十五

所以 $\overline{A_{2k}C_{k+1}}$ 與 $\overline{A_{2k+2}C_k}$ 的交點都在直徑 $\overline{A_1A_{2n+1}}$ 上, 其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$
將三角形(藍色部分)的頂點 A_{2k} 沿 $\overline{A_{2k}C_{k+1}}$ 與 $\overline{A_{2k}C_{k-1}}$ 作平行底邊(藍綠部分交界處)
的移動, 由於 $\overline{A_{2k}C_{k+1}}$ 與 $\overline{A_{2k+2}C_k}$ 的交點都在直徑 $\overline{A_1A_{2n+1}}$ 上, 最後將形成一半圓. (如
圖十六) \square



圖十六

定理 2. 若圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$ 的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時:

- 1、若 n 為奇數, 則包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和(藍色部分)比未包含圓心部分(白色部分)
的區塊群面積和大.(圖六)
- 2、若 n 為偶數, 則包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和(藍色部分)比未包含圓心部分(白色部分)
的區塊群面積和小.(圖八)

證明. 令 $\widehat{A_1 A_2} = \theta$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$, 則包含弓形 $A_1 A_2$ 部分的面積和為

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{弓形 } A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \\
 = & \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+1} + \theta \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

(由引理 1, 以下同)

不包含弓形 $A_1 A_2$ 部分的面積和為

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \\
 = & \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{(2n+2)\pi}{2n+1} - \theta + \sin \theta - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \cdots - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

由引理 3 得知: 只需將

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+1} + \theta \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

減掉

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{(2n+2)\pi}{2n+1} - \theta + \sin \theta - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \cdots - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

的值在 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ 時大於零, 在 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$ 時小於零, 即可證明定理 2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+1} + \theta \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\} \\
 & - \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{(2n+2)\pi}{2n+1} - \theta + \sin \theta - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \cdots - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\} \\
 & = R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

設 $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = \alpha$, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} = \omega$, 則

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+1} + \theta \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\} \\
&= R^2 \left[\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \operatorname{Im} (\alpha - \alpha\omega + \alpha\omega^2 - \cdots - \alpha\omega^{2n-1} + \alpha\omega^{2n}) \right] \\
&= R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \operatorname{Im} [\alpha(1 - \omega + \omega^2 - \cdots - \omega^{2n-1} + \omega^{2n})] \right\} \\
&= R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{1 + \omega} \right) \right] \right\} \\
&= R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{2}{1 + \omega} \right) \right] \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

又因

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{2}{1 + \omega} \right) \right] &= \operatorname{Im} \left\{ (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \left[\frac{2}{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}} \right] \right\} \\
&= \sec \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{2}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \right\} = R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sec \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{令 } f(\theta) = R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sec \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\}, \theta \in \left[0, \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\because f'(\theta) &= R^2 \left[1 - \sec \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right] \leq R^2 \left[1 - \sec \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right] = 0 \\
\left(\because \theta - \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2n+1}, \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right] \right)
\end{aligned}$$

且等號成立 $\Leftrightarrow \theta = 0$, 故 $f(\theta)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right)$ 上是一個嚴格遞減函數. 又因

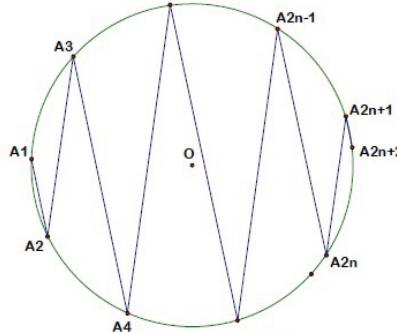
$$\begin{aligned}
f(0) &= R^2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sec \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\} \\
&= R^2 \left[\left(-\frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) + \tan \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right] > 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$f \left(\frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) = R^2(0 - 0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f \left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \right) &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \sec \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right\} \\
&= R^2 \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right) - \tan \frac{\pi}{2n+1} \right] < 0
\end{aligned}$$

因此在 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, $f(\theta)$ 恒大於零. 在 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$ 時, $f(\theta)$ 恒小於零. \square

定理 3. 若圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$ 的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時, 則由左到右輪流取弦, 兩組弦長和相等.



圖十七

證明. 令 $\widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$, 則從弦 $\overline{A_1A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則弦長總和為:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cdots + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sin\left(\frac{(2n-2)\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

從弦 $\overline{A_2A_3}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則弦長總和為:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cdots + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sin\left(\frac{(2n-3)\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

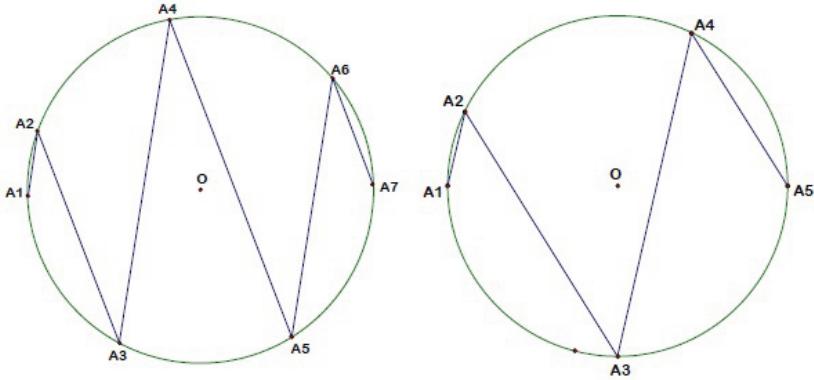
兩式相減, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}} \right) - \left(\overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}} \right) \\ &= 2R \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cdots \\ + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-2)\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ + \sin\left(\frac{(2n+2)\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{(2n+4)\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cdots + \\ \sin\left(\frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{4n\pi}{2n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{引理 2}} 2R \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由此得證: 若圓內接鋸齒形鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時, 則由左到右輪流取弦, 則兩組弦長和相等. \square

定理 4. 若圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+1})$ 鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 由左到右輪流取弦,

- 1、若 n 為奇數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大;
- 2、若 n 為偶數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小.



圖十八：左圖 n 為奇數，右圖 n 為偶數

證明. 令 $\widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta, 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{n}$, 則

- 1、當 n 為奇數時:
從弦 $\overline{A_1A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則弦長總和為:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-3}A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cdots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-4)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-2)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\} \\ &= 4R \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n}\right) + \cdots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{0}{2n}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

從弦 $\overline{A_2A_3}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則弦長總和為:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n-1}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-3)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cdots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4R \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n}\right) + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{0}{2n}\right) \right\}$$

2、當 n 為偶數時：

從弦 $\overline{A_1 A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \dots \\ & + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-4)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-2)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \\ &= 4R \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n}\right) + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2n}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

從弦 $\overline{A_2 A_3}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-3)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \dots \\ & + \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \\ &= 4R \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n}\right) + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2n}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(1) 當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 時，因為 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) > \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\ & < \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 當 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}$ 時，因為 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\ & = \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 當 $\frac{\pi}{2n} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{n}$ 時，因為 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) < \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\ & > \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

由引理 4 代入上述結果由可得知: 當鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 由左到右輪流取弦, 若 n 為奇數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大; 若 n 為偶數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小. \square

3 結論及未來展望

目前結論:

- 一、若圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 則鋸齒形上半部面積和與鋸齒形下半部面積和相等.
- 二、若圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時:
 - 1、若 n 為奇數, 則包含圓心部分的面積和比未包含圓心部分的面積和大.
 - 2、若 n 為偶數, 則包含圓心部分的面積和比未包含圓心部分的面積和小.
- 三、若圓內接鋸齒形鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時, 則由左到右輪流取弦, 則兩組弦長和相等.
- 四、當鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 由左到右輪流取弦,
 - 1、若 n 為奇數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大.
 - 2、若 n 為偶數, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小.

未來展望:

- 一、研究鋸齒角度皆為任意 x ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 時, 靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和與另一組弦長和的關係.
- 二、研究鋸齒角度皆為任意 x ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 時, 其包含圓心部分的面積和與未包含圓心部分的面積和的關係.
- 三、研究及探討鋸齒形在其他規則形狀(如正多邊形)時, 線段長和、面積和的關係.
- 四、研究及探討其在立體化後(如圓柱、球體、...), 原定理是否仍然成立.
- 五、研究及探討 zigzag 問題與披薩定理的相關性.

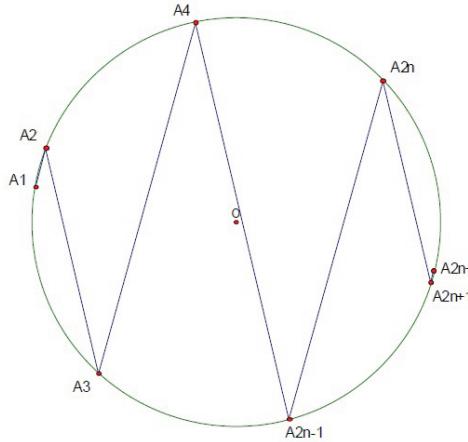
4 延伸研究

圓內接鋸齒形在鋸齒角度皆為任意實數 x ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 時:

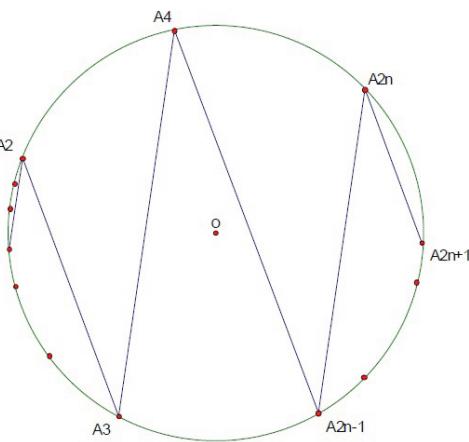
設圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{X}$, 其中 $X = m + a$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 2, a \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < a < 1$), 即 $[X] = m$.

- 一、當 $m = 2n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時,

圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+a}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時: 每一個鋸齒角度所對應到的弧角皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$, 定義 $\widehat{A_1 A_2}$ 為 θ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$)



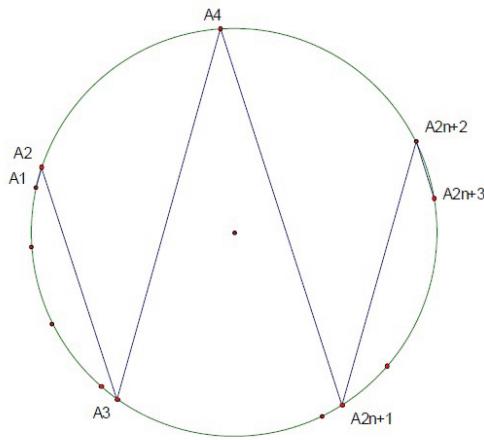
圖十九



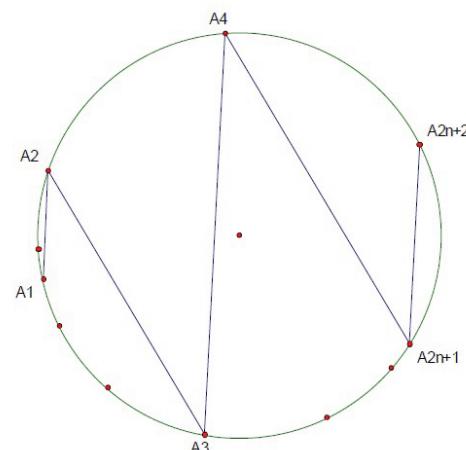
圖二十

- 1、當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 圓弧將被分割成 $2n+2$ 段, $\widehat{A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}}$ 為 $\frac{2a\pi}{2n+a} - \theta$, $\widehat{A_kA_{k+2}}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n$) 皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ (如圖十九).
- 2、當 $\frac{2a\pi}{2n+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 圓弧將被分割成 $2n+1$ 段, $\widehat{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}}$ 為 $\frac{2(1+a)\pi}{2n+a} - \theta$ ($\leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$), $\widehat{A_kA_{k+2}}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n-1$) 皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ (如圖二十).

二、當 $m = 2n+1$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時,



圖二十一



圖二十二

圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 時: 每一個鋸齒角度所對應到的弧角皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$, 定義 $\widehat{A_1 A_2}$ 為 θ $\left(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}\right)$

- 1、當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 圓弧將被分割成 $2n+3$ 段, $\widehat{A_{2n+2} A_{2n+3}}$ 為 $\frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} - \theta$, $\widehat{A_k A_{k+2}}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n+1$) 皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ (如圖二十一).
- 2、當 $\frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 圓弧將被分割成 $2n+2$ 段, $\widehat{A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}}$ 為 $\frac{2(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} - \theta$ ($\leq \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$), $\widehat{A_k A_{k+2}}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n$) 皆為 $\frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ (如圖二十二).

引理 5. 1、圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+a}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 令 $\widehat{A_1 A_2} = \theta$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$, 則

- (1) 當 n 為奇數時, 從弦 $\overline{A_1 A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 該弦組不包含靠圓心最近的弦, 當 $\theta = \frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 圓心至兩組弦的最近距離相等, 當 $\frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 該弦組包含靠圓心最近唯一的弦.
- (2) 當 n 為偶數時, 從弦 $\overline{A_1 A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 該弦組包含靠圓心最近唯一的弦, 當 $\theta = \frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 圓心至兩組弦的最近距離相等, 當 $\frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 該弦組不包含靠圓心最近的弦.

2、圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時:

- (1) 當 n 為奇數時, 從弦 $\overline{A_1 A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 該弦組包含靠圓心最近唯一的弦, 當 $\theta = \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 圓心至兩組弦的最近距離相等, 當 $\frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 該弦組不包含靠圓心最近的弦.
- (2) 當 n 為偶數時, 從弦 $\overline{A_1 A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 該弦組不包含靠圓心最近的弦, 當 $\theta = \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 圓心至兩組弦的最近距離相等, 當 $\frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 該弦組包含靠圓心最近唯一的弦.

證明. 略. □

引理 6. 1、圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{2n+a}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 令 $\widehat{A_1 A_2} = \theta$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$, 則

- (1) 當 n 為奇數時, 從弓形 A_1A_2 開始輪流取區塊, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群包含圓心, 當 $\theta = \frac{a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 圓心在弦 $\overline{A_{n+1}A_{n+2}}$ 上, 當 $\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群不包含圓心.
- (2) 當 n 為偶數時, 從弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊輪流取區塊, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的面積群不包含圓心, 當 $\theta = \frac{a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 圓心在弦 $\overline{A_{n+1}A_{n+2}}$ 上, 當 $\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群包含圓心.

2、圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$) 時, 令 $\widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta$,
 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$, 則

- (1) 當 n 為奇數時, 從弓形 A_1A_2 開始輪流取區塊, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群包含圓心, 當 $\theta = \frac{(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 圓心在弦 $\overline{A_{n+1}A_{n+2}}$ 上, 當 $\frac{(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群不包含圓心.
- (2) 當 n 為偶數時, 從弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊輪流取區塊, 則當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群不包含圓心, 當 $\theta = \frac{(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 圓心在弦 $\overline{A_{n+1}A_{n+2}}$ 上, 當 $\frac{(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} < \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群包含圓心.

證明. 略. □

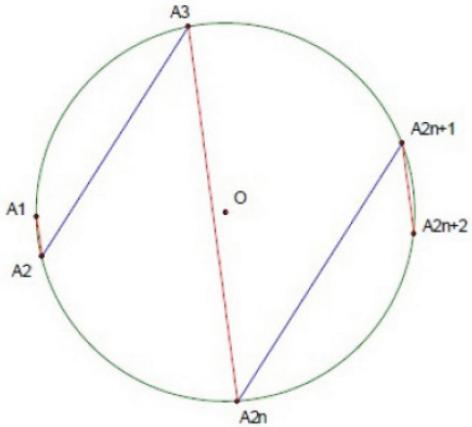
定理 5. 圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為任意 $\frac{\pi}{X}$ ($0 < \frac{\pi}{X} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) 時, 靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和與另一組弦長和的關係:

- 1、當 $[X] \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和(紅線部分)比另一組弦長和(藍線部分)小. (如圖二十三、圖二十四.)
- 2、當 $[X] \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和(紅線部分)比另一組弦長和(藍線部分)大. (如圖二十五、圖二十六).

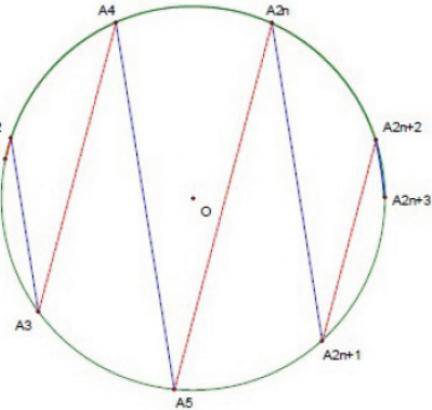
證明. 令 $\widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta$, 則

- 1、當 $[X] = 2n$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 設此時圓內接鋸齒形為 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$
 當從弦 $\overline{A_1A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則弦長總和為:

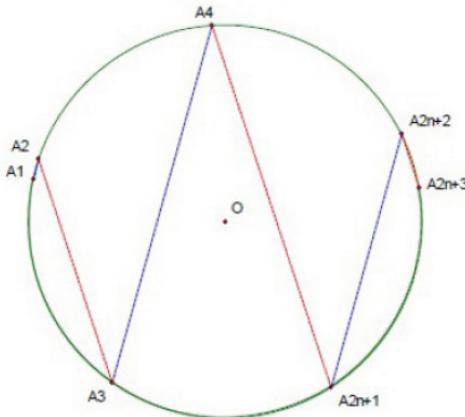
$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cdots + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sin\left(\frac{(2n-2)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$



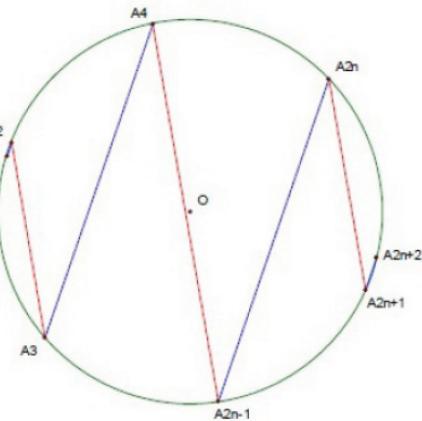
圖二十三



圖二十四



圖二十五



圖二十六

從弦 $\overline{A_2A_3}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \cdots + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sin \left(\frac{(2n-3)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

兩式相減，得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}} \right) - \left(\overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}} \right) \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \cdots \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

設 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \alpha$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+a} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2n+a} = \omega$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) - \dots \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= 2R \operatorname{Im} \{ \alpha - \alpha\omega + \alpha\omega^2 - \dots - \alpha\omega^{2n-1} + \alpha\omega^{2n} \} \\ &= 2R \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

又因 $\omega^{2n+a} = -1$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} 2R \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] &= 2R \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{-\omega^{1-a} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \\ &= 2R \underbrace{\frac{\sin \frac{(a-1)\pi}{2n+a}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+a}}}_{<0} \cdot \underbrace{\cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\frac{a\pi}{2}}{2\pi+a} \right)}_{>0} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}} \right) - \left(\overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \right) < 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \left(\overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}} \right) < \left(\overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2、當 $[X] = 2n$, $\frac{2a\pi}{2n+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 設此時圓內接鋸齒形為 $Z(A_1 A_2 \dots A_{2n+1})$
當從弦 $\overline{A_1 A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦, 則弦長總和為:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \dots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{4\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \dots + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sin \left(\frac{(2n-4)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{(2n-2)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= 2R \left\{ 2 \sin \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. 2 \sin \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \dots \right\} \\ &= 4R \sin \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \dots \right\} \end{aligned}$$

從弦 $\overline{A_2 A_3}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \\
&= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{(2n-3)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \cdots \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} = 2R \left\{ 2 \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. 2 \sin \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \cdots \right\} \\
&= 4R \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{(n-3)\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \cdots \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

- (1) 當 $\frac{2a\pi}{2n+a} \leq \theta < \frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a}$ 時，因為 $\sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) > \sin \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\
&< \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

- (2) 當 $\theta = \frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a}$ 時，因為 $\sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\
&= \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

- (3) 當 $\frac{(1+a)\pi}{2n+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時，因為 $\sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) < \sin \left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-3} A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} \\
&> \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 5 代入上述結果由可得知： $[X] = 2n$ 時，由左到右輪流取弦，若 n 為奇數，則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大；若 n 為偶數，則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小。故 $[X] \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ 時，則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大， $[X] \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ 時，則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小。

- 3、當 $[X] = 2n+1$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時，設此時圓內接鋸齒形為 $Z(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_{2n+3})$
當從弦 $\overline{A_1 A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}} \\
&= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \cdots + \sin \left(\frac{(2n)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \\
&= 2R \left\{ 2 \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \cdots \right\} \\
&= 4R \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{(n-2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \cdots \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

從弦 $\overline{A_2A_3}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}} + \overline{A_{2n+2}A_{2n+3}} \\
&= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \cdots \right\} \\
&= 2R \left\{ 2 \sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. 2 \sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{(n-2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \cdots \right\} \\
&= 4R \sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{(n-2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \cdots \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

- (1) 當 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時，因為 $\sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) > \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-3}A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} \\
&< \overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

- (2) 當 $\theta = \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時，因為 $\sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-3}A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} \\
&= \overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

- (3) 當 $\frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時，因為 $\sin \left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) < \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$
所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-3}A_{2n-2}} + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} \\
&> \overline{A_2A_3} + \overline{A_4A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2}A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n}A_{2n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

- 4、當 $[X] = 2n+1$, $\frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時，設此時圓內接鋸齒形為
 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$
當從弦 $\overline{A_1A_2}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{A_1A_2} + \overline{A_3A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1}A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}} \\
&= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \cdots + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \sin \left(\frac{(2n-2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

從弦 $\overline{A_2 A_3}$ 開始間隔取弦，則弦長總和為：

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \cdots + \sin \left(\frac{(2n-3)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

兩式相減，得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}} \right) - \left(\overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \right) \\ &= 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \cdots - \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

設 $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \alpha$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a} = \omega$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & 2R \left\{ \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \cdots - \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{2n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= 2R \operatorname{Im}\{\alpha - \alpha\omega + \alpha\omega^2 - \cdots - \alpha\omega^{2n-1} + \alpha\omega^{2n}\} \\ &= 2R \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

又因 $\omega^{(2n+1)+a} = -1$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} 2R \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] &= 2R \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{-\omega^{-a} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \\ &= 2R \underbrace{\frac{\sin \frac{\frac{a\pi}{2}}{(2n+1)+a}}{\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{(2n+1)+a}}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\frac{(-a-1)\pi}{2}}{(2n+1)+a} \right)}_{>0} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}} \right) - \left(\overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \right) > 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \left(\overline{A_1 A_2} + \overline{A_3 A_4} + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-1} A_{2n}} + \overline{A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}} \right) > \left(\overline{A_2 A_3} + \overline{A_4 A_5} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \cdots + \overline{A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1}} + \overline{A_{2n} A_{2n+1}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

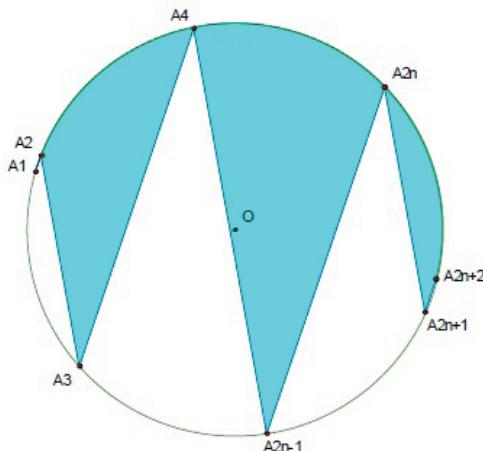
由引理 5 知： $[X] = 2n+1$ 時，由左到右輪流取弦，若 n 為奇數，則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小；若 n 為偶數，則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一

組弦長和大. 故 $[X] \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小, $[X] \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大.

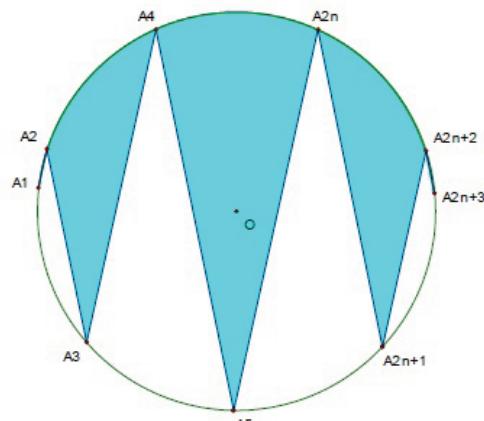
故得 $[X] \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和小, $[X] \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則靠圓心最近的弦該組弦長和比另一組弦長和大. \square

定理 6. 圓內接鋸齒形的鋸齒角度皆為任意 $\frac{\pi}{X} \left(0 < \frac{\pi}{X} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 時, 包含圓心部分的面積和與不包含圓心部分的面積和的關係:

1、當 $[X] \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則包含圓心部分(藍色部分)的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分(白色部分)的區塊群面積和大. (如圖二十七、圖二十八.)

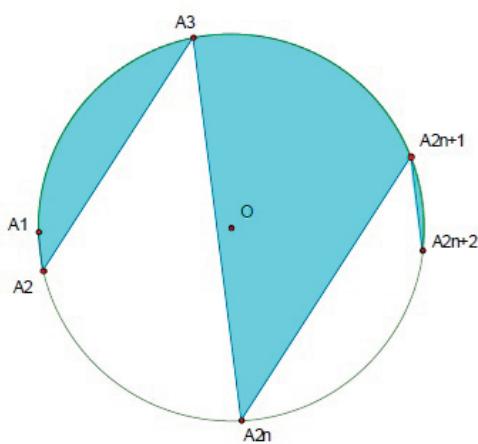


圖二十七： $[X] \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$

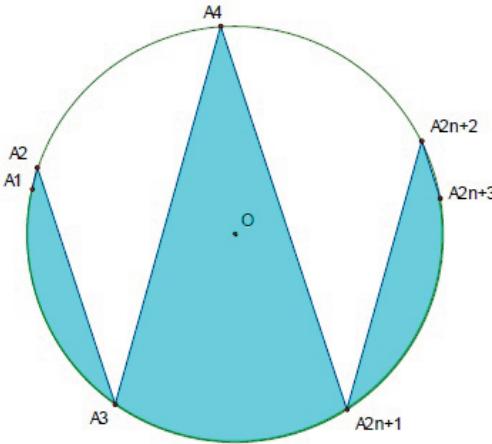


圖二十八： $[X] \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$

2、當 $[X] \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ 時, 則包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和(藍色部分)比未包含圓心部分(白色部分)的區塊群面積和小. (如圖二十九、圖三十.)



圖二十九： $[X] \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$



圖三十： $[X] \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

證明. 令 $\widehat{A_1 A_2} = \theta$, 則

1、當 $[X] = 2n$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 設此時圓內接鋸齒形為 $Z(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$
含弓形 $A_1 A_2$ 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{弓形 } A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \\ &= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+a} + \theta \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

不含弓形 $A_1 A_2$ 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned} & (A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \\ &= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{(2n+2a)\pi}{2n+a} - \theta \right) + \sin \theta - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \cdots - \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

兩式相減, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[(\text{弓形 } A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \right] \\ & - \left[(A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \right] \\ & R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

設 $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = \alpha$, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} = \omega$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right\} \\ & = R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \right\} \\ & \xrightarrow{\omega^{2n+a}=1} R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \right\} \\ & = R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta - \frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \frac{\cos \frac{(1-a)\pi}{2n+a}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+a}} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right\} \equiv f(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

並令 $u = \frac{\pi}{2n+a}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow f(\theta) &= R^2 \left[(\theta - au) - \frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \sin(\theta - au) \right], \quad \theta \in \left[0, \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}\right] = [0, 2u] \\ \Rightarrow f'(\theta) &= R^2 \left[1 - \frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \cos(\theta - au) \right] \\ &= R^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{\cos[\theta + (1-2a)u] + \cos[\theta - u]}{2 \cos u} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

當 $\theta \in [0, 2au)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \theta + (1-2a)u &\in [(1-2a)u, u] \subset (-u, u), \\ \theta - u &\in [-u, (2a-1)u] \subset [-u, u) \\ \Rightarrow \cos[\theta + (1-2a)u] &> \cos u, \cos[\theta - u] \geq \cos u \\ \Rightarrow f'(\theta) < 0, \quad \forall \theta \in [0, 2au) &\text{ 即 } f \text{ 在 } [0, 2au) \text{ 上嚴格遞減}\end{aligned}$$

$\because f(au) = R^2(0 - 0) = 0 \therefore f(\theta) > 0, \forall \theta \in [0, au), f(\theta) < 0, \forall \theta \in (au, 2au)$
故得

- $0 \leq \theta < \frac{a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時,

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{弓形} A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \\ > (A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) + (\text{弓形} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2})\end{aligned}$$

- $\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} < \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{2n+a}$ 時,

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{弓形} A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \\ < (A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) + (\text{弓形} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2})\end{aligned}$$

2、當 $[X] = 2n, \frac{2a\pi}{2n+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時, 設此時圓內接鋸齒形為 $Z(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_{2n+1})$
含弓形 $A_1 A_2$ 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{弓形} A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + \cdots + (A_{2n-2} A_{2n-1} A_{2n}) + (\text{弓形} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) \\ = \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{(2n+2a)\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] \right\}\end{aligned}$$

不含弓形 $A_1 A_2$ 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned}(A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) \\ = \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \sin \theta - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \cdots - \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] \right\}\end{aligned}$$

兩式相減，得

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\text{弓形 } A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) \\ & + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n} A_{2n+1})] - [(A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1})] \\ & = R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

設 $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = \alpha$, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} = \omega$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n-2)\pi}{2n+a} \right] \right\} \\ & = R^2 \left[\left(\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im}(\alpha - \alpha\omega + \alpha\omega^2 - \alpha\omega^3 + \cdots - \alpha\omega^{2n-1} + \alpha\omega^{2n} - \alpha\omega^{2n}) \right] \\ & = R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} - \alpha\omega^{2n} \right) \right] \right\} \\ & \xrightarrow{\omega^{2n+a}=1} R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} - \alpha\omega^{2n} \right) \right] \right\} \\ & = R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{1-a} + 1}{\omega + 1} - \alpha\omega^{2n} \right) \right] \right\} \text{ (由 1 部分的證明可知)} \\ & = R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) - \frac{\cos \left(\frac{(1-a)\pi}{2n+a} \right)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2n+a}} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{a\pi}{2n+a} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{2n+a} \right) \right\} \equiv f(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

並令 $u = \frac{\pi}{2n+a}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow f(\theta) = R^2 \left[au - \frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \sin(\theta - au) + \sin(\theta - 2au) \right], \theta \in [2au, 2u) \\ & \quad \left(\because 2\pi = (4n+2a)u, \therefore \sin(\theta + 4nu) = \sin(\theta + 2\pi - 2au) = \sin(\theta - 2au) \right) \\ & \Rightarrow f'(\theta) = R^2 \left[-\frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \cos(\theta - au) + \cos(\theta - 2au) \right] \\ & \quad f''(\theta) = R^2 \left[-\frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \sin(\theta - au) - \sin(\theta - 2au) \right] \\ & \quad > R^2 [\sin(\theta - au) - \sin(\theta - 2au)] \quad (\because \cos(1-a)u > \cos u > 0) \\ & \quad > 0 \quad \left(\because 0 \leq \theta - 2au < \theta - au < \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(\theta)$ 在 $[2au, 2u)$ 上凹口向上

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{又 } f(2au) = R^2 \left[au - \frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \sin au \right] \\ & = R^2 \left[au - \frac{\sin u + \sin(2a-1)u}{2 \cos u} \right] \equiv g(a), a \in (0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(a) = R^2 \left[u - \frac{2u \cos(2a-1)u}{2 \cos u} \right] = uR^2 \left[1 - \frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \right] < 0, \forall a \in (0, 1)$$

$\therefore g(a)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上嚴格遞減

又

$$g(0) = R^2 \left[0 - \frac{\sin u + \sin(-u)}{2 \cos u} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow g(a) < 0, \forall a \in (0, 1)$$

$\therefore f(2au) < 0, \forall a \in (0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2u) &= R^2 \left[au - \frac{\cos(1-a)u}{\cos u} \sin(2-a)u + \sin(2-2a)u \right] \\ &= R^2 \left[au - \frac{\sin(3-2a)u + \sin u}{2 \cos u} + \sin(2-2a)u \right] \equiv h(a), a \in (0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow h'(a) &= R^2 \left[u + \frac{2u \cos(3-2a)u}{2 \cos u} - 2u \cos(2-2a)u \right] \\ &= uR^2 \left[1 + \frac{\cos(3-2a)u - 2 \cos(2-2a)u \cos u}{\cos u} \right] \\ &= uR^2 \left[1 + \frac{\cos(3-2a)u - \cos(3-2a)u - \cos(1-2a)u}{\cos u} \right] \\ &= uR^2 \left[1 - \frac{\cos(1-2a)u}{\cos u} \right] < 0 (\because \cos(1-2a)u > \cos u > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore h(a)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上嚴格遞減

又

$$h(0) = R^2 \left[-\frac{\sin 3u + \sin u}{2 \cos u} + \sin 2u \right] = R^2 \left[-\frac{2 \sin 2u \cos u}{2 \cos u} + \sin 2u \right] = 0$$

$$\therefore h(a) < 0, \forall a \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f(2u) < 0$$

$\because f(2au) < 0, f(2u) < 0$ 且 $f(\theta)$ 在 $[2au, 2u]$ 上凹口向上

$$\therefore f(\theta) < 0, \forall \theta \in [2au, 2u]$$

由此可推得: 當 $[X] = 2n, \frac{2a\pi}{2n+a} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{2n+a}$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{弓形} A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) + (\text{弓形} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) \\ < (A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1} A_{2n} A_{2n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

由引理 6 知:

當 n 是奇數時, 即 $[X] \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ 時, 包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和大;

當 n 是偶數時, 即 $[X] \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ 時, 包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和小.

3、當 $[X] = 2n+1, 0 \leq \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 設此時圓內接鋸齒形為 $Z(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_{2n+3})$ 含弓形 $A_1 A_2$ 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{弓形} A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) + (\text{弓形} A_{2n+2} A_{2n+3}) \\ &= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{(2n+2a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n+2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

不含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_1A_2A_3) + (A_3A_4A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}A_{2n+3}) \\
 &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{(2n+2a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \sin \theta - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \cdots - \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n+2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

兩式相減，得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [(弓形 A_1A_2) + (A_2A_3A_4) + (A_4A_5A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n}A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}) \\
 &+ (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+2}A_{2n+3})] - [(A_1A_2A_3) + (A_3A_4A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}A_{2n+3})] \\
 &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{(a-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n+2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

設 $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = \alpha$, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} = \omega$, 則

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{(a-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{6\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \cdots + \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n+2)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right] \right\} \\
 &= R^2 \left[\left(\frac{(a-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \text{Im}(\alpha - \alpha\omega + \alpha\omega^2 - \alpha\omega^3 + \cdots - \alpha\omega^{2n-1} + \alpha\omega^{2n} - \alpha\omega^{2n+1}) \right] \\
 &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{(a-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \text{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} - \alpha\omega^{2n+1} \right) \right] \right\} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\omega^{(2n+1)+a}=1} R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{(a-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \text{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} - \alpha\omega^{2n+1} \right) \right] \right\} \\
 &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{(a-1)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{\cos \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a}} \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{-2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right\} \equiv f(\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{並令 } u = \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow f(\theta) = R^2 \left[(a-1)u - \frac{\cos au}{\cos u} \sin(\theta + (-1-a)u) + \sin(\theta - 2au) \right], \theta \in [0, 2au] \\ & \Rightarrow f'(\theta) = R^2 \left[-\frac{\cos au}{\cos u} \cos(\theta + (-1-a)u) + \cos(\theta - 2au) \right] \\ & f''(\theta) = R^2 \left\{ \frac{\cos au}{\cos u} \sin[\theta + (-1-a)u] - \sin(\theta - 2au) \right\} \\ & < R^2 \{ \sin[\theta + (-1-a)u] - \sin(\theta - 2au) \} \\ & \quad (\because \cos au > \cos u > 0 \text{ 且 } \sin[\theta + (-1-a)u] < 0) \\ & < 0 \left(\because -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta + (-1-a)u < \theta - 2au < 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(\theta)$ 在 $[0, 2au]$ 上凹口向下

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f(0) &= R^2 \left\{ (a-1)u + \frac{\cos au \sin(a+1)u}{\cos u} - \sin 2au \right\} \\ &= R^2 \left\{ (a-1)u + \frac{\sin(2a+1)u + \sin u}{2 \cos u} - \sin 2au \right\} \equiv g(a), a \in (0, 1) \\ \Rightarrow g'(a) &= R^2 \left\{ u + \frac{\cancel{2}u \cos(2a+1)u}{\cancel{2} \cos u} - 2u \cos 2au \right\} \\ &= uR^2 \left[1 + \frac{\cos(2a+1)u - 2u \cos 2au \cos u}{\cos u} \right] \\ &= uR^2 \left[1 + \frac{\cos(2a+1)u - \cos(2a+1)u - \cos(2a-1)u}{\cos u} \right] \\ &= uR^2 \left[1 - \frac{\cos(2a-1)u}{\cos u} \right] < 0 (\because \cos(2a-1)u > \cos u > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore g(a)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上嚴格遞減

又

$$g(1) = R^2 \left[0 + \frac{\cos u \sin 2u}{\cos u} - \sin 2u \right] = 0 \Rightarrow g(a) < 0 \forall a \in (0, 1)$$

$\therefore f(0) = g(a) > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2au) &= R^2 \left[(a-1)u - \frac{\cos au}{\cos u} \sin(a-1)u + 0 \right] \\ &= R^2 \left[(a-1)u - \frac{\sin(2a-1)u - \sin u}{2 \cos u} \right] \equiv h(a), a \in (0, 1) \\ \Rightarrow h'(a) &= R^2 \left[u + \frac{\cancel{2}u \cos(2a-1)u}{\cancel{2} \cos u} \right] = uR^2 \left[1 - \frac{\cos(2a-1)u}{\cos u} \right] < 0 \\ &\quad (\because \cos(2a-1)u > \cos u > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore h(a)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上嚴格遞減

又 $h(1) = R^2[0-0] = 0, \therefore h(a) > 0, \forall a \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f(2au) > 0$

$\therefore f(0) > 0, f(2au) > 0$ 且 $f(\theta)$ 在 $[0, 2au]$ 上凹口向下

$\therefore f(\theta) > 0, \forall \theta \in [0, 2au]$

由此可推得: 當 $[X] = 2n+1, 0 < \theta < \frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{弓形} A_1 A_2) + (A_2 A_3 A_4) + (A_4 A_5 A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n} A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2}) + (\text{弓形} A_{2n+2} A_{2n+3}) \\ & > (A_1 A_2 A_3) + (A_3 A_4 A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n+1} A_{2n+2} A_{2n+3}) \end{aligned}$$

4、當 $[X] = 2n+1, \frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a}$ 時, 設此時圓內接鋸齒形為 $Z(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_{2n+2})$

不含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{弓形 } A_1A_2) + (A_2A_3A_4) + (A_4A_5A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n}A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}) \\ &= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\theta + \frac{2n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \cdots - \sin \left[\theta + \frac{(4n)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

不含弓形 A_1A_2 的區塊群面積和為

$$\begin{aligned} & (A_1A_2A_3) + (A_3A_4A_5) + \cdots + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}) \\ &= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(-\theta + \frac{(2n+2+2a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) + \sin \theta - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cdots + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

兩式相減，得

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\text{弓形 } A_1A_2) + (A_2A_3A_4) + (A_4A_5A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n}A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2})] \\ &\quad - [(A_1A_2A_3) + (A_3A_4A_5) + \cdots + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2})] \\ &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \cdots - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

設 $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = \alpha$, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} = \omega$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \cdots - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{4n\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right\} \\ &= R^2 \left[\left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im}(\alpha - \alpha\omega + \alpha\omega^2 - \alpha\omega^3 + \cdots - \alpha\omega^{2n-1} + \alpha\omega^{2n}) \right] \\ &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \right\} \\ &\stackrel{\omega^{(2n+1)+a}=1}{=} R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{2n+1} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \operatorname{Im} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\omega^{-a} + 1}{\omega + 1} \right) \right] \right\} \text{(由 3 部分的證明可知)} \\ &= R^2 \left\{ \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) - \frac{\cos \frac{a\pi}{(2n+1)+a}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a}} \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(-1-a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \right) \right\} \equiv f(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{並令 } u = \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \\
\Rightarrow f(\theta) &= R^2 \left\{ \theta + (-1-a)u - \frac{\cos au}{\cos u} \sin(\theta + (-1-a)u) \right\}, \theta \in [2au, 2u] \\
\Rightarrow f'(\theta) &= R^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{\cos au}{\cos u} \cos(\theta + (-1-a)u) \right\} \\
&= R^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{\cos[\theta-u] + \cos[\theta+(-1-a)u]}{2\cos u} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

當 $\theta \in [2au, 2u]$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \theta - u \in [(2a-1)u, u] \subset (-u, u), \\
&\theta + (-1-a)u \in [(a-1)u, (1-a)u] \subset (-u, u) \\
\Rightarrow \cos[\theta-u] &> \cos u > 0, \cos[\theta+(-1-a)u] \geq \cos u > 0 \\
\Rightarrow f'(\theta) &< 0, \forall \theta \in [2au, 2u], \text{ 即 } f \text{ 在 } [2au, 2u] \text{ 上嚴格遞減}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\because f((1+a)u) = R^2(0-0) = 0 \\
\therefore f(\theta) &> 0, \forall \theta \in [2au, (1+a)u], f(\theta) < 0, \forall \theta \in ((1+a)u, 2au)
\end{aligned}$$

由此可推得：

$$\text{當 } \frac{2a\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \leq \theta < \frac{(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \text{ 時,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\text{弓形 } A_1A_2) + (A_2A_3A_4) + (A_4A_5A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n}A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}) \\
&> (A_1A_2A_3) + (A_3A_4A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1}A_{2n}A_{2n+1}) + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{當 } \frac{(1+a)\pi}{(2n+1)+a} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{(2n+1)+a} \text{ 時,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\text{弓形 } A_1A_2) + (A_2A_3A_4) + (A_4A_5A_6) + \cdots + (A_{2n}A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2}) \\
&< (A_1A_2A_3) + (A_3A_4A_5) + \cdots + (A_{2n-1}A_{2n}A_{2n+1}) + (\text{弓形 } A_{2n+1}A_{2n+2})
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 6 知：

當 n 是奇數時，即 $[X] \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 時，包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和大；

當 n 是偶數時，即 $[X] \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 時，包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和小。

故得

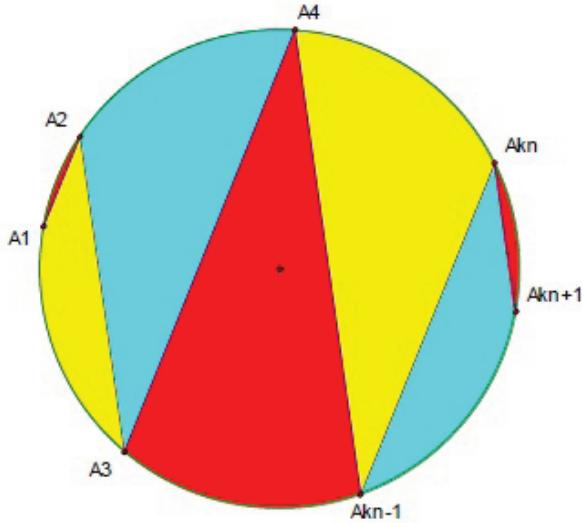
- 1、當 $[X] \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ 時，則包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積大。
- 2、當 $[X] \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ 時，則包含圓心部分的區塊群面積和比未包含圓心部分的區塊群面積小。

□

定理 7. 若圓內接鋸齒形 $Z(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{kn+1})$ 的鋸齒角度皆為 $\frac{\pi}{kn}$ ($n, k \in \mathbb{N}, n, k \geq 2$) 時，則分 k 組由左至右依序輪流取區塊群，此 k 組區塊群面積和皆相等。

證明. 令 $\widehat{A_1A_2} = \theta, 0 \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi}{kn}$ ，則設

$$\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = \alpha, \cos \frac{2\pi}{kn} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{kn} = \omega$$



由最左邊開始每隔 k 個輪番取區塊，得：

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{弓形 } A_1 A_2) + (A_k A_{k+1} A_{k+2}) + \cdots + (A_{(n-1)k} A_{(n-1)k+1} A_{(n-1)k+2}) + (\text{弓形 } A_{nk} A_{nk+1}) \\
 &= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{k} - \sin \theta + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(k-1)(2\pi)}{kn} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{k(2\pi)}{kn} \right) + \cdots \right. \\
 &\quad + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{[(n-1)k-1](2\pi)}{kn} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(n-1)k(2\pi)}{kn} \right) \\
 &\quad \left. - \sin \frac{2\pi - \theta}{kn} \left(= \sin \frac{\theta + (2kn-2)\pi}{kn} \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\pi R^2}{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

其向右 m ($m \in \mathbb{N}, m < k$) 塊的區塊組面積為各為：

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_m A_{m+1} A_{m+2}) + (A_{k+m} A_{k+m+1} A_{k+m+2}) + \cdots + (A_{(n-1)k+m} A_{(n-1)k+m+1} A_{(n-1)k+m+2}) \\
 &= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{k} + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(m-1)(2\pi)}{kn} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{m(2\pi)}{kn} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(k+m-1)(2\pi)}{kn} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{(k+m)(2\pi)}{kn} \right) + \cdots \\
 &\quad \left. + \sin \left(\theta + \frac{[(n-1)k+m-1](2\pi)}{kn} \right) - \sin \left(\theta + \frac{[(n-1)k+m](2\pi)}{kn} \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\pi R^2}{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

故此 k 組區塊群面積和皆相等。 □

參考文獻

- [1] Mad Maths 網站(網址: http://mathafou.free.fr/pbg_en/sol128.html)