

大代數

難題詳解

全冊

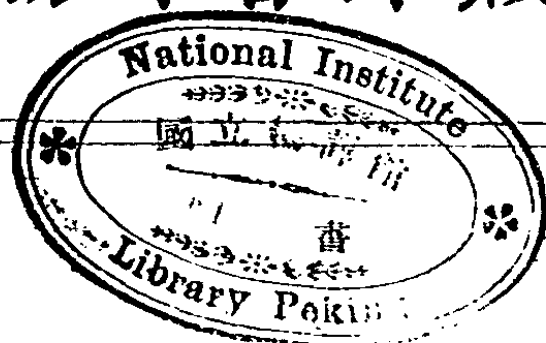
A

Collection of Advanced Algebraic Problems

WITH

Solutions and Explanations.

商務印書館藏版



查 理 斯 密 斯 氏, 霍 爾 氏, 乃 托 氏 大 代 數 難 題 詳 解

第 一 卷

斯 密 斯 氏 題 解

1. 求下之代數式之因子.

$$(1) a^2(b-c)(c+a-b)(a+b-c) + b^2(c-a)(a+b-c)(b+c-a) \\ + c^2(a-b)(b+c-a)(c+a-b).$$

$$(2) abcd(a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2) - b^2c^2d^2 - c^2d^2a^2 - d^2a^2b^2 - a^2b^2c^2.$$

$$(3) 2(a^3+b^3+c^3) + a^2b + a^2c + b^2c + b^2a + c^2a + c^2b - 3abc.$$

$$(4) a^4(b+c) + b^4(c+a) + c^4(a+b) + a^3(b+c)^2 + b^3(c+a)^2 \\ + c^3(a+b)^2 + 2abc(bc+ca+ab).$$

(解) (1) $b=c$, 則原式爲 0, 故 $b-c, c-a, a-b$ 爲原式之因子.

又 $a+b+c=0$, 則原式爲

$$a^2(b-c)(-2b)(-2c) + b^2(c-a)(-2c)(-2a) \\ + c^2(a-b)(-2a)(-2b),$$

即 $4abc\{a(b-c) + b(c-a) + c(a-b)\}$ 即 $4abc\{0\} = 0$,

故 $a+b+c$ 爲原式之因子.

而原式爲五次式, 故殘「子」爲壹次.

$$\text{由是 原式} = A(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(a+b+c)^2,$$

比較 a^4b 之係數, 則 $1 = -A \quad \therefore A = -1.$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(a+b+c)^2.$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = abcd\{(a^2+b^2)+(c^2+d^2)\} - c^2d^2(a^2+b^2) - a^2b^2(c^2+d^2)$$

$$= cd(a^2 + b^2)(ab - cd) - ab(c^2 + d^2)(ab - cd)$$

$$= (ab - cd)\{cd(a^2 + b^2) - ab(c^2 + d^2)\} = (ab - cd)(ac - bd)(ad - bc).$$

(3) 原式 $= 2(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc) + a^2b + a^2c + b^2a + b^2c + c^2a + c^2b + 3abc.$

$$= 2(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc) + a^2(b + c) + a\{(b + c)^2 + bc\} + bc(b + c)$$

$$= 2(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc) + a(b + c)(a + b + c) + bc(a + b + c)$$

$$= (a + b + c)\{2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab) + a(b + c) + bc\}$$

$$= (a + b + c)\{2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) - bc - ca - ab\}.$$

(4) $b = -c$, 則原式爲

$$a^4(0) + c^4(c + a) + c^4(a - c) + a^3(0)^2 - c^3(c + a)^2 + c^3(a - c)^2$$

$$- 2ac^2(-c^2 + ca - ac)$$

$$= +2c^4a - 4c^4a + 2c^4a = 0.$$

\therefore 原式 $= (b + c)(c + a)(a + b)\{A(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + B(bc + ca + ab)\}.$

比較 a^4b 之係數, 則 $1 = A,$

比較 a^3b^2 之係數, 則 $1 = A + B, \therefore B = 1 - A = 1 - 1 = 0.$

\therefore 原式 $= (b + c)(c + a)(a + b)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$

2. $a^2 - a^2 = b^2 - \beta^2 = c^2 - \gamma^2$, 則

$$\frac{b\gamma - c\beta}{a - \alpha} + \frac{ca - a\gamma}{b - \beta} + \frac{a\beta - ba}{c - \gamma} = 0.$$

(解) $a^2 - a^2 = b^2 - \beta^2 = c^2 - \gamma^2 = k$, 則

$$a + \alpha = \frac{k}{a - \alpha}, \quad b + \beta = \frac{k}{b - \beta}, \quad c + \gamma = \frac{k}{c - \gamma},$$

$$\therefore k \left\{ \frac{b\gamma - c\beta}{a - \alpha} + \frac{ca - a\gamma}{b - \beta} + \frac{a\beta - ba}{c - \gamma} \right\}$$

$$= (a + \alpha)(b\gamma - c\beta) + (b + \beta)(ca - a\gamma) + (c + \gamma)(a\beta - ba)$$

$$= 0.$$

3. $yz + zx + xy = a^2$, 則

$$\frac{1}{yz(a^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{zx(a^2 + y^2)} + \frac{1}{xy(a^2 + z^2)} = \frac{2a^2}{xyz\sqrt{(a^2 + x^2)(a^2 + y^2)(a^2 + z^2)}};$$

(解) $a^2 + x^2 = yz + zx + xy + x^2 = (x+y)(z+x)$,

同法 $a^2 + y^2 = (y+z)(x+y)$, $a^2 + z^2 = (z+x)(y+z)$,

$\therefore \sqrt{\{(a^2 + x^2)(a^2 + y^2)(a^2 + z^2)\}} = (x+y)(y+z)(z+x)$.

以上之各值代入 $\frac{1}{yz(a^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{zx(a^2 + y^2)} + \frac{1}{xy(a^2 + z^2)}$ 之式中,則

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{yz(x+y)(z+x)} + \frac{1}{zx(y+z)(x+y)} + \frac{1}{xy(z+x)(y+z)} \\ &= \frac{x(y+z) + y(z+x) + z(x+y)}{xyz(y+z)(z+x)(x+y)} = \frac{2(xy + yz + zx)}{xyz\sqrt{\{(a^2 + x^2)(a^2 + y^2)(a^2 + z^2)\}}} \end{aligned}$$

4. $yz + zx + xy = 0$, 則

$(y+z)^2(z+x)^2(x+y)^2 + 2x^2y^2z^2 = x^4(y+z)^2 + y^4(z+x)^2 + z^4(x+y)^2$.

(解) $yz + zx + xy = 0$, 則 $x(y+z) = -yz$,

故 $x^2(y+z) = -xyz$, $\therefore x^4(y+z)^2 = x^2y^2z^2$.

又 $(y+z)^2(z+x)^2(x+y)^2 + 2x^2y^2z^2$
 $= (y+z)^2\{x^2 + (xy + xz + yz)\}^2 + 2x^2y^2z^2$.

此式之最後部分 $xy + xz + yz = 0$, $2x^2y^2z^2 = 2x^4(y+z)^2$,

$\therefore (y+z)^2(z+x)^2(x+y)^2 + 2x^2y^2z^2 = x^4(y+z)^2 + 2x^4(y+z)^2$
 $= 3x^4(y+z)^2$,

此式為等勢式, 故亦等於 $3y^4(z+x)^2, 3z^4(x+y)^2$.

b. $f(x)$ 為 x 之有理整函數, 以 $(x-a)(x-b)$ 除之,

則其殘為 $x\left\{\frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b}\right\} + \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a - b}$.

(解) Q 為商, $Rx + R'$ 為殘, 則

$$f(x) = Q(x-a)(x-b) + Rx + R'$$

此恆式中如 $x = a$ 及 b , 則順次得

$f(a) = Ra + R'$ 及 $f(b) = Rb + R'$,

自此兩方程式求 R 及 R' , 則

$$R = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b}, \quad R' = \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a - b}.$$

由是 $Rx + R' = x \left\{ \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} \right\} + \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a - b}$.

6. $2\{(b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4 + (a-b)^4\}$ 爲完全平方式.

(解) $b-c=x, c-a=y, a-b=z$, 則 $x+y+z=0$,

故 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx) = 0$,

又 $x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 2(x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2) = 4(xy + yz + zx)^2$, 即

$x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 2\{(xy + yz + zx)^2 - 2xyz(x+y+z)\} = 4(xy + yz + zx)^2$,

$x+y+z=0$, 故 $2(x^4 + y^4 + z^4) = 4(xy + yz + zx)^2$,

即 $2\{(b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4 + (a-b)^4\} = \text{完全平方式}$.

7. $3\{(b-c)^6 + (c-a)^6 + (a-b)^6 - 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab)^3\}$
爲完全平方式.

(解) $b-c=x, c-a=y, a-b=z$, 則

$x+y+z=0$, 即 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx) = 0$, 轉項再平方之, 則

$x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 2(x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2) = 4(x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2)$.

$\therefore x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - 2x^2y^2 - 2y^2z^2 - 2z^2x^2 = 0 \dots \dots \dots (A)$

又原式 $= 3\{\sum (b-c)^6 - 2(\sum a^2 - \sum bc)^3\}$

$= 3\left\{\sum (b-c)^6 - 2\left[\frac{(b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 + (a-b)^2}{2}\right]^3\right\}$

$= 3\left\{x^6 + y^6 + z^6 - \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}{4}\right\}$

$= 3\left\{x^6 + y^6 + z^6 - 3x^2y^2z^2 - \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}{4}\right\} + 9x^2y^2z^2$

$= \frac{3}{4}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\{4(x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - x^2y^2 - y^2z^2 - z^2x^2)$

$- (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2\} + 9x^2y^2z^2$

$= \frac{9}{4}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - 2x^2y^2 - 2y^2z^2 - 2z^2x^2)$

$+ 9x^2y^2z^2$.

由 (A) 則 $= \frac{9}{4}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(0) + 9x^2y^2z^2 = 9x^2y^2z^2 = \text{完全平方式}$.

8. $(b-c)^7 + (c-a)^7 + (a-b)^7 = \frac{7}{2}(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)\sum (b-c)^4$.

(解) $\alpha = b - c, \beta = c - a, \gamma = a - b$, 則 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$,
 α, β, γ 爲 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 之三根, 則
 由第九編 129 章. $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 = 2p^2, \alpha\beta\gamma = -q$,

$$\alpha^7 + \beta^7 + \gamma^7 = -7p^2q = -\frac{7}{2}\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4),$$

$$\text{即 } (b-c)^7 + (c-a)^7 + (a-b)^7 = -\frac{7}{2}(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)\Sigma(b-c)^4.$$

9. a, b, c 爲正數量而皆不等, 則

$bc(a-b)(a-c) + ca(b-c)(b-a) + ab(c-a)(c-b)$ 爲正數量.

(解) 化原式爲最簡, 則 $a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 - abc(a+b+c)$,

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2}\{(ab-bc)^2 + (bc-ca)^2 + (ca-ab)^2\}, \text{ 故此式爲正數量.}$$

10. $a+b+c=0$, 則 $a(a-b)^2(a-c)^2 + b(b-c)^2(b-a)^2 + c(c-a)^2(c-b)^2 + 27abc(bc+ca+ab) = 0$.

$$\text{(解) } a(a-b)^2(a-c)^2 = a\{a^2 - a(b+c) + bc\}^2,$$

但 $b+c = -a$. 故 $= a(2a^2 + bc)^2$.

$$\therefore \text{原式之前邊} = a(2a^2 + bc)^2 + b(2b^2 + ca)^2 + c(2c^2 + ab)^2 + 27abc(bc + ca + ab)$$

$$= 4(a^5 + b^5 + c^5) + 4abc(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 28abc(bc + ca + ab).$$

又 a, b, c 爲 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 之三根, 則由第九編 129 章.

$$bc + ca + ab = p, \quad abc = -q, \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = -2p, \quad a^5 + b^5 + c^5 = 5pq,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式之前邊} = 4(5pq) + 4(-q)(-2p) + 28(-q)p = 0,$$

11. $a+b+c+d=0$, 則

$$(1) (\Sigma a^2)^2 = 2\Sigma a^4 + 8abcd \quad (2) \frac{\Sigma a^5}{5} = \frac{\Sigma a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\Sigma a^3}{3}.$$

又 n 爲正整數, 則 Σa^{2n+1} 可以 Σa^3 除之.

$$\text{(解) (1) } (\Sigma a^2)^2 = \Sigma a^4 + 2\Sigma a^2b^2 \dots \dots \dots (\Delta)$$

$$\text{又 } a+b+c = -d, \text{ 則 } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca = d^2,$$

$$\text{即 } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - d^2 = -2(ab + bc + ca),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + d^4 + 2(a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2) - 2d^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \\ = 4\{a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 + abc(a+b+c)\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum a^4 = 2\sum a^2b^2 - 8abcd, \quad \therefore 2\sum a^2b^2 = \sum a^4 + 8abcd \dots \dots \dots (\text{B})$$

$$\text{由 (A), (B) 得 } (\sum a^2)^2 = 2\sum a^4 + 8abcd.$$

$$(2) \quad (1+ax)(1+bx)(1+cx)(1+dx) = 1 + qx^2 + rx^3 + sx^4,$$

$$\text{由是 } q = \sum ac, \quad r = \sum abc, \quad s = abcd,$$

$$\therefore \sum a^2 = -2q, \quad \sum a^3 = 3r, \quad \sum a^5 = -5qr,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sum a^5}{5} = \frac{\sum a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum a^3}{3}.$$

欲證明最後之例題，設 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 = 0$ ，則

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - (a+b+c)^3 = 0, \quad \therefore 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) = 0,$$

故 $a+b=0$ 或 $b+c=0$ 或 $c+a=0$.

$$a+b=0, \text{ 則 } c+d=0, \quad \therefore a=-b, \quad c=-d,$$

以此代入 $\sum a^{2n+1}$ 即 $a^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1} + c^{2n+1} + d^{2n+1}$ 之式中，則

$$-b^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1} - d^{2n+1} + d^{2n+1} = 0.$$

即 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3$ 為 0，則 $\sum a^{2n+1} = 0$ ，故 $\sum a^{2n+1}$ 可以 $\sum a^3$ 除之。

又 $b+c=0$ ， $c+a=0$ 亦同法。

12. $a+b+c+d = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 0$ ，則

$$a^8 + b^8 + c^8 + d^8 = \frac{1}{4}(a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + d^4)^2.$$

(證) 由 11. 例 (1) $(\sum a^2)^2 = 2\sum a^4 + 8abcd$ 而 $\sum a^2 = 0$ ，故

$$abcd = -\frac{1}{4}(\sum a^4).$$

又 $\sum a^2 = 0$ ，故由 11. 例 (1) 得 $(\sum a^4)^2 = 2\sum a^8 + 8a^2b^2c^2d^2$ ，

$$\therefore \sum a^8 = \frac{1}{2}(\sum a^4)^2 - 4a^2b^2c^2d^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\sum a^4)^2 - 4 \times \frac{1}{16}(\sum a^4)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\sum a^4)^2.$$

13. $a+b+c+d+e+f=0$ 及 $a^3+b^3+c^3+d^3+e^3+f^3=0$ ，則

$$(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) + (d+e)(e+f)(f+d) = 0,$$

及
$$\frac{1}{7} \sum a^7 = \frac{1}{5} \sum a^5 \times \frac{1}{2} \sum a^2.$$

(解) $\{(a+b+c)+(d+e+f)\}^3=0,$ 即

$$(a+b+c)^3+(d+e+f)^3+3(a+b+c)(d+e+f)(a+b+c+d+e+f)=0,$$

但 $a+b+c+d+e+f=0,$ $a^3+b^3+c^3+d^3+e^3+f^3=0,$ 故化上之恒式爲簡式, 則

$$3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)+3(d+e)(e+f)(f+d)=0 \dots \dots \dots (A)$$

即得第壹之証.

(A) 式中 a, b, c, d, e, f 各貳個相組合變形相加得

$$\sum(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)+\sum(d+e)(e+f)(f+d)=0,$$

即 $A \sum a^2b + B \sum abc = 0 \dots \dots \dots (B)$

但 A 及 B 爲數字係數.

又 $(a+b+c+d+e+f)^3=0,$ 則 $\sum a^3 + M \sum a^2b + N \sum abc = 0$

$\therefore M \sum a^2b + N \sum abc = 0 \dots \dots \dots (C)$

但 M 及 N 爲數字係數.

由 (B) 及 (C) 得 $\sum abc = 0 \dots \dots \dots (D)$

又 a, b, c, d, e, f 爲根, 則得方程式如下

$$x^6 + px^4 + qx^3 + rx^2 + sx + t = 0,$$

已知 $\sum a = 0, \quad \sum a^3 = 0.$

$\therefore \sum ab = p, \quad \sum abc = -q, \quad \sum abcd = r, \quad \sum abcde = -s,$

及 $abcdef = t.$

由 (D) 知 $q = 0,$

由上之關係得 $(\sum a)^2 = 0, \quad \therefore \sum a^2 = -2p \dots \dots \dots (E)$

又由上之方程式得 $x^5 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s + \frac{t}{x} = 0,$

此 x 順次用 a, b, c, d, e, f 代之相加則

$$\sum a^5 + p \sum a^3 + q \sum a^2 + r \sum a + 6s + t \sum \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) = 0.$$

$$\sum a = 0, \sum a^3 = 0, q = 0,$$

故
$$\sum a^5 + 6s + t \sum \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) = 0,$$

即
$$\sum a^5 + 6s + t \left(\frac{\sum abcde}{abcdef} \right) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sum a^5 = -5s \dots \dots \dots (F)$$

又由前之方程式得 $x^7 + px^5 + qx^4 + rx^3 + sx^2 + tx = 0,$

$$\therefore \sum a^7 + p \sum a^5 + s \sum a^2 = 0,$$

即
$$\sum a^7 + p(-5s) + s(-2p) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sum a^7 = 7ps \dots \dots \dots (G)$$

由 (E), (F), (G) 得 $\frac{1}{7} \sum a^7 = \frac{1}{2} \sum a^2 \times \frac{1}{5} \sum a^5.$

14. 三數量 $ax + cy + bz$, $by + az + cx$, $cz + bx + ay$, 其壹數量等于零, 則他貳量之立方和爲

$$(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc)(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz).$$

(解) 原書於此題有誤, 茲訂正之.

$$ax + cy + bz = X, \quad by + az + cx = Y, \quad cz + bx + ay = Z,$$

然則 $X + Y + Z = (a + b + c)(x + y + z)$, 但 $\omega^3 = 1$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} X + \omega Y + \omega^2 Z &= (ax + cy + bz) + \omega(by + az + cx) \\ &\quad + \omega^2(cz + bx + ay) \\ &= x(a + b\omega^2 + c\omega) + y(a\omega^2 + b\omega + c) \\ &\quad + z(a\omega + b + c\omega^2) \\ &= x(a + b\omega^2 + c\omega) + \omega^2 y(a + b\omega^2 + c\omega) \\ &\quad + \omega z(a + b\omega^2 + c\omega) \\ &= (a + b\omega^2 + c\omega)(x + \omega^2 y + \omega z), \end{aligned}$$

同法

$$X + \omega^2 Y + \omega Z = (a + b\omega + c\omega^2)(x + \omega y + \omega^2 z),$$

$$(X + Y + Z)(X + \omega Y + \omega^2 Z)(X + \omega^2 Y + \omega Z)$$

$$= (a+b+c)(a+b\omega^2+c\omega)(a+b\omega+c\omega^2)(x+y+z) \\ (x+\omega^2y+\omega z)(x+\omega y+\omega^2z),$$

由第九編 139 章最後之例得

$$X^3+Y^3+Z^3-3XYZ=(a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc)(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz).$$

但 X, Y, Z 之中有一(例如 Z) 等于零, 則

$$X^3+Y^3=(a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc)(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz).$$

15. $u=x+y+z+a(y+z-2x), \quad v=x+y+z+a(z+x-2y),$

$w=x+y+z+a(x+y-2z),$ 則

$$27a^2(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz)=u^3+v^3+w^3-3uvw.$$

(解) $u+v+w=3(x+y+z),$

$u-v=3a(y-x), \quad v-w=3a(z-y), \quad w-u=3a(x-z).$

$$A^3+B^3+C^3-3ABC = \frac{1}{2}(A+B+C)\{(A-B)^2+(B-C)^2 \\ -A^2\} \text{ 之公式得}$$

$$u^3+v^3+w^3-3uvw = \frac{1}{2}(u+v+w)\{(u-v)^2+(v-w)^2+(w-u)^2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3(x+y+z)\{9a^2(y-x)^2+9a^2(z-y)^2+9a^2(x-z)^2\}$$

$$= \frac{27}{2}a^2(x+y+z)\{(x-y)^2+(y-z)^2+(z-x)^2\}$$

$\therefore u^3+v^3+w^3-3uvw=27a^2(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz).$

16. $X=ax+by+cz, \quad Y=cx+ay+bz, \quad Z=bx+cy+az,$

$A=ax+cy+bz, \quad B=bx+ay+cz, \quad C=cx+by+az,$

然則

$$(X-A)(X-B)(X-C)=(Y-A)(Y-B)(Y-C) \\ = (Z-A)(Z-B)(Z-C)=XYZ-ABC.$$

(證) 由既知之關係式得 $X-A=(b-c)(y-z),$

$Y-A=(c-a)(x-y),$

$$Z - A = (a - b)(z - x).$$

自此三式各得三對等勢式，而此三對相連乘，則

$$\begin{aligned} (X - A)(X - B)(X - C) &= (Y - A)(Y - B)(Y - C) \\ &= (Z - A)(Z - B)(Z - C) \\ &= (b - c)(c - a)(a - b)(y - z)(z - x)(x - y). \end{aligned}$$

又上之最初三相等式各為 k ，解括弧而相加，則得

$$\sum X^3 - \sum X^2 \sum A + \sum X \sum AB - 3ABC = 3k,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \sum X^3 - 3XYZ - \sum X^2 \sum A + \sum X \sum AB + 3(XYZ - ABC) \\ = 3k \dots\dots\dots (A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{但 } \sum X^3 - 3XYZ = \sum X(\sum X^2 - \sum XY),$$

又由既知之關係式得 $\sum X = \sum A = \sum a \sum x$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{及 } \sum XY &= \sum (ax + by + cz)(cx + ay + bz) = \sum x^2 \sum ab \\ &\quad + \sum xy(\sum a^2 + \sum ab), \\ \sum AB &= \sum (ax + cy + bz)(bx + ay + cz) = \sum x^2 \sum ab \\ &\quad + \sum xy(\sum a^2 + \sum ab). \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum XY = \sum AB.$$

由是 (A) 如下

$$\sum X(\sum X^2 - \sum XY) - \sum X^2 \sum X + \sum X \sum XY + 3(XYZ - ABC) = 3k,$$

$$\text{即 } 3(XYZ - ABC) = 3k, \quad \therefore k = XYZ - ABC.$$

17. $b^2 < 4ac$ 及 $b'^2 < 4a'c'$ ，則

$$(bc' - b'e)(ab' - a'b) < (ca' - ac')^2.$$

$$\text{(解)} (bc' - b'e)(ab' - a'b) = (ac' + a'e)bb' - ab'^2c - a'b^2c',$$

$b^2 < 4ac$, $b'^2 < 4a'c'$, $\therefore bb' < 4\sqrt{aa'cc'}$ ，代入上式之第貳部分得

$$\begin{aligned} (bc' - b'e)(ab' - a'b) &< (ac' + a'e)4\sqrt{aa'cc'} - 8aa'cc' \\ &< 4(\sqrt{ac'} - \sqrt{a'c})^2\sqrt{aa'cc'}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{但 } 4\sqrt{aa'cc'} < (\sqrt{ac'} + \sqrt{a'c})^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (bc' - b'e)(ab' - a'b) &< (\sqrt{ac'} - \sqrt{a'e})^2 (\sqrt{ac'} + \sqrt{a'e})^2 \\ &< (ac' - a'e)^2. \end{aligned}$$

18. $b, bc - l^2$ 及 $abc + 2lmn - al^2 - bm^2 - cn^2$ 皆為正數量, 則 $a, c, ac - m^2$ 及 $ab - n^2$ 皆為正數量, 但此各文字為實數量.

(解) $b > 0, bc - l^2 > 0, \therefore c > \frac{l^2}{b}$ 而 $\frac{l^2}{b}$ 為正, 故知 c 為正.

又 $abc + 2lmn - al^2 - bm^2 - cn^2 > 0$, 而 $b > 0$, 故

$$m^2 - \frac{2lmn}{b} + \frac{al^2 + cn^2 - abc}{b} < 0,$$

即 $\left\{ m + \frac{ln + \sqrt{(bc - l^2)(ab - n^2)}}{b} \right\} \left\{ m + \frac{ln - \sqrt{(bc - l^2)(ab - n^2)}}{b} \right\} < 0,$

$\therefore m$ 在 $\frac{-ln - \sqrt{(bc - l^2)(ab - n^2)}}{b}$ 及 $\frac{-ln + \sqrt{(bc - l^2)(ab - n^2)}}{b}$

之兩值之間, 而 m 為實數, 故此兩值亦為實數, 而

$$bc - l^2 > 0, \therefore ab - n^2 > 0.$$

由是 $a > \frac{n^2}{b}$ 而 $\frac{n^2}{b}$ 為正, $\therefore a > 0$.

次由 n 之貳次式施同法, 則 $ac - m^2 > 0$.

19. a, b, c 不等而 $a(b-c)x + b(c-a)y + c(a-b)z = 0,$

$a(b-c)yz + b(c-a)zx + c(a-b)xy = 0$, 則 $x = y = z$.

(解) 由兩方程式得 $\frac{a(b-c)}{x(y^2 - z^2)} = \frac{b(c-a)}{y(z^2 - x^2)} = \frac{c(a-b)}{z(x^2 - y^2)} = \frac{1}{k}$,

$\therefore a(b-c)k = x(y^2 - z^2), \quad b(c-a)k = y(z^2 - x^2),$

$c(a-b)k = z(x^2 - y^2).$

由是 $\{a(b-c) + b(c-a) + c(a-b)\}k = \sum x(y^2 - z^2),$

即 $(x-y)(y-z)(z-x) = \{0\}k = 0.$

$\therefore z = y$ 或 $y = z$ 或 $z = x$.

$x=y$, 則由第壹方程式得 $a(b-c)x+b(c-a)x+c(a-b)z=0$,
 即 $c(a-b)(z-x)=0$, 但 $a-b$ 不為 0, $\therefore z-x=0$.

由是 $x=y=z$.

$$20. \quad ax^2+by^2+cz^2+2fyz+2gzx+2hxy, \\ = (lx+my+nz)(l'x+m'y+n'z), \text{ 則}$$

$$(mn'-m'n)(gh-af)=(nl'-n'l)(hf-bg)=(lm'-l'm)(fg-ch).$$

(解) 比較既知恒式之係數, 則由第拾貳編 154 章

$$a=ll', \quad b=mm', \quad c=nn', \quad 2f=mn'+m'n,$$

$$2g=nl'+n'l, \quad 2h=lm'+l'm.$$

$$4gh=(nl'+n'l)(lm'+l'm)=l^2m'n'+l'^2mn+ll'(mn'+m'n),$$

$$\text{又 } 4af=2ll'(mn'+m'n),$$

$$\therefore 4(gh-af)=l^2m'n'+l'^2mn-ll'(mn'+m'n) \\ = (lm'-l'm)(ln'-l'n).$$

由是

$$4(mn'-m'n)(gh-af)=- (mn'-m'n)(nl'-n'l)(lm'-l'm),$$

$$\text{同樣 } 4(nl'-n'l)(hf-bg)=- (nl'-n'l)(lm'-l'm)(mn'-m'n),$$

$$4(lm'-l'm)(fg-ch)=- (lm'-l'm)(mn'-m'n)(nl'-n'l).$$

$$21. \quad \text{自 } cy+bz=az+cx=bx+ay=ax+by+cz,$$

(1) 消去 x, y, z . (2) 消去 a, b, c .

$$\text{(解) 由第壹節及第貳節得 } cx-cy+(a-b)z=0,$$

$$\text{由第三節及第四節得 } (a-b)x-(a-b)y+cz=0,$$

$$\text{此兩方程式相加得 } (c+a-b)(z+x-y)=0,$$

$$\therefore c+a-b=0 \text{ 或 } z+x-y=0.$$

$$\text{由此法得 } (c+a-b)(a+b-c)(b+c-a)=0.$$

$$(c+x-y)(x+y-z)(y+z-x)=0.$$

$$22. \quad \frac{x-a}{y-b} + \frac{y-b}{x-a} = \frac{x-b}{y-a} + \frac{y-a}{x-b}, \text{ 則}$$

$$a=b \text{ 或 } x=y \text{ 或 } z+y=a+b$$

(解) $\frac{x-a}{y-b} - \frac{y-a}{x-b} = \frac{x-b}{y-a} - \frac{y-b}{x-a}$

即 $\frac{(x-y)(x+y-a-b)}{(y-b)(x-b)} = \frac{(x-y)(x+y-a-b)}{(y-a)(x-a)}$

∴ $x-y=0$ 或 $x+y-a-b=0$. 或 $\frac{1}{(y-b)(x-b)} = \frac{1}{(y-a)(x-a)}$

∴ $(a-b)(x+y-a-b)=0$.

23. $a+b+c=0$, 則 $\sum \frac{a^2}{b-c} \cdot \sum \frac{b-c}{a^2} = 4abc \left(\sum \frac{1}{a} \right)^2$

(解) $\sum \frac{a^2}{b-c} \cdot \sum \frac{b-c}{a^2} = \frac{\sum a^2(c-a)(a-b)}{(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)} \cdot \frac{\sum b^2c^2(b-c)}{a^2b^2c^2}$
 $= \frac{-\sum a^2\{a^2-a(b+c)+bc\}}{(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)} \cdot \frac{-(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)\sum bc}{a^2b^2c^2}$

$= (2\sum a^4) \frac{\sum bc}{a^2b^2c^2} = 4\sum b^2c^2 \cdot \frac{\sum bc}{a^2b^2c^2}$

$= 4abc \sum \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a} = 4abc \left(\sum \frac{1}{a} \right)^2 \sum \frac{1}{a} = 4abc \left(\sum \frac{1}{a} \right)^3$

24. $\lambda(ax^2+bx+c)+\mu(a'x^2+b'x+c')=0$, λ 及 μ 為實數值, 則其根為實根之要件為

$b^2-4ac > 0$ 及 $(bc'-b'c)(ab'-a'b)-(ca'-c'a)^2 > 0$.

(解) $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = y$, 則原方程式為

$x^2(ay+a') + x(by+b') + (cy+c') = 0$,

由題意

$(by+b')^2 - 4(ay+a')(cy+c') > 0$,

即 $(b^2-4ac)y^2 + 2\{bb'-2(ca'+c'a)\}y + b'^2 - 4a'c' > 0 \dots\dots\dots(\Lambda)$

由下之補題得

$4\{bb'-2(ca'+c'a)\}^2 - 4(b^2-4ac)(b'^2-4a'c') < 0$,

∴ $(ac'-c'a)^2 - (bc'-b'c)(ab'-a'b) < 0$,

即

$(bc'-b'c)(ab'-a'b) - (ca'-c'a)^2 < 0$.

又 (A) 常爲正, 而此式中 y 雖爲極大之值(正或負)
而 $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, 則 $(b^2 - 4ac)y^2$ 爲極大之正值, 由是知 (A) 爲合理.

(補題) $ax^2 + bx + c$ 常爲正, 則 $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

$$\text{何則 } ax^2 + bx + c = a \left\{ \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2} \right\},$$

$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2$ 常爲正, 故 $ax^2 + bx + c$ 常爲正, 則 $4ac - b^2$ 必爲正.

即 $4ac - b^2 > 0$, $\therefore b^2 - 4ac < 0$.

25. 求下兩方程式之解答爲不定之關係

$$2a(1-x) + (b+c)x = 2b(1-y) + (c+a)y,$$

$$2d(1-x) + (e+f)x = 2e(1-y) + (f+d)y.$$

$$\text{(解) } x - \frac{c+a-2b}{b+c-2a}y + \frac{2(a-b)}{b+c-2a} = 0,$$

$$\text{及 } x - \frac{f+d-2e}{e+f-2d}y + \frac{2(d-e)}{e+f-2d} = 0,$$

此兩方程式之解答爲不定, 則各式必全相同,

$$\therefore \frac{c+a-2b}{b+c-2a} = \frac{f+d-2e}{e+f-2d}, \quad \frac{a-b}{b+c-2a} = \frac{d-e}{e+f-2d}$$

26. $x+y+z=0$ 及 $\frac{x^3}{b-c} + \frac{y^3}{c-a} + \frac{z^3}{a-b} = 0$, 則

$$\Sigma(b-c)(b+c-2a)^2/x^2 = 0.$$

本題予未能解, 俟諸異日.

27. $x+y+z=0$, $a^2x + b^2y + c^2z = 0$, 則

$$(a+b+c)(a^3x + b^3y + c^3z) = (bc+ca+ab)(bcx + cay + abz).$$

$$\text{(解) } x+y+z=0, \quad a^2x + b^2y + c^2z = 0,$$

$$\text{設 } \frac{x}{b^2-c^2} = \frac{y}{c^2-a^2} = \frac{z}{a^2-b^2} = k,$$

$$\text{則 } k = \frac{\Sigma a^3x}{\Sigma a^3(b^2-c^2)} = \frac{a^3x + b^3y + c^3z}{-(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(ab+bc+ca)} \dots\dots\dots(A)$$

$$\text{又 } k = \frac{\sum bcx}{\sum bc(b^2 - c^2)} = \frac{bcx + cay + abz}{-(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(a+b+c)} \dots\dots\dots (B)$$

由 (A) 及 (B) 得所求之結果.

28. 解下之方程式.

- (1) $\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 2} = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x + 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 2}.$
- (2) $\frac{(a-x)^4 + (b-x)^4}{(a-x)^2 + (b-x)^2} = (a-b)^2.$
- (3) $\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-b}{x+b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-c}{x+c}\right)^2 + 2\frac{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} - 1 = 0.$
- (4) $x+y+z=0, \quad ax+by+cz=0,$
 $a^3x^3+b^3y^3+c^3z^3=3(b-c)(c-a)(a-b).$
- (5) $2yz=y+z, \quad 2zx=z+x, \quad 2xy=x+y.$
- (6) $x(x+y+z)+yz=a^2, \quad y(x+y+z)+zx=b^2,$
 $z(x+y+z)+xy=c^2.$
- (7) $x^2(x^2+4)=y^2(y^2+4)=z^2(z^2+4)=5xyz.$
- (8) $ayz+by+cz=bzx+cz+ax=cxy+ax+by$
 $=a+b+c.$
- (9) $x-y=2, \quad xz-yw=3, \quad xz^2-yw^2=5, \quad xz^3-yw^3=9.$
- (10) $x+y+z=0, \quad \frac{a}{(c-a)x} + \frac{b}{(a-b)y} + \frac{c}{(b-c)z} = 0,$
 $\frac{b-c}{x} + \frac{c-a}{y} + \frac{a-b}{z} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}.$
- (11) $\frac{cy+bz}{y+z} = \frac{az+cx}{z+x} = \frac{bx+ay}{x+y} = x+y+z.$
- (12) $yz+bcx+aby+caz=0,$
 $zx+abx+cay+bcz=0,$
 $xy+cac+bcy+abz=0.$

(解) (1) $\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 2} = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x + 3} - \sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 2},$
 兩邊爲平方, 則

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

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

即 $(2x^2 - 1)(x^2 - x + 2) = (2x^2 + 2x + 3)(x^2 - 3x - 2),$

故 $\frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x^2 - 3x - 2} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 3}{2x^2 - 1},$

自兩邊減 1, 則 $\frac{2x + 4}{x^2 - 3x - 2} = \frac{2x + 4}{2x^2 - 1},$

即 $(2x + 4) \left\{ \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x - 2} - \frac{1}{2x^2 - 1} \right\} = 0,$

故 $2x + 4 = 0$ 或 $\frac{1}{x^2 - 3x - 2} - \frac{1}{2x^2 - 1} = 0,$

由是 $x = -2$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}(-3 \pm \sqrt{5}).$

(2) $\frac{(a-x)^4 + b-x^4}{(a-x)^2 + b-x^2} = \{(a-x) - (b-x)\}^2,$ 去分母解括弧而化之

為最簡, 則 $2(a-x)^2(b-x^2) - 2(a-x)(b-x)\{(a-x)^2 + (b-x)^2\} = 0,$

故 $a-x=0, b-x=0,$ 或 $(a-x)(b-x) - (a-x)^2 - (b-x)^2 = 0,$

由是 $x=a, b,$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}\{a+b \pm (a-b)\sqrt{-3}\}.$

(2) $\frac{x-a}{x+a} = y, \frac{x-b}{x+b} = z, \frac{x-c}{x+c} = u,$ 則

原方程式為 $y^2 + z^2 + u^2 + 2yzu - 1 = 0,$

即 $y^2z^2 + 2yzu + u^2 = 1 - (y^2 + z^2) + y^2z^2,$

即 $yz + u = \pm \sqrt{(1-y^2)(1-z^2)} \dots \dots \dots (A)$

但 $1-y^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^2 = \frac{4ax}{(x+a)^2}, \quad 1-z^2 = \frac{4bx}{(x+b)^2}.$

由 (A) 得 $\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)\left(\frac{x-b}{x+b}\right) + \frac{x-c}{x+c} = \pm \frac{4x\sqrt{ab}}{(x+a)(x+b)},$

即 $\frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(x+a)(x+b)} - 1 + \frac{x-c}{x+c} + 1 = \frac{\pm 4x\sqrt{ab}}{(x+a)(x+b)},$

即
$$\frac{-2x(a+b)}{(x+a)(x+b)} + \frac{2x}{x+c} = \frac{\pm 4c\sqrt{ab}}{(x+a)(x+b)},$$

故 $x=0$ 或 $-(a+b)(x+c) + (x+a)(x+b) = \pm 2\sqrt{ab}(x+c),$

即 $x^2 \mp 2x\sqrt{ab} + ab = c(a \pm 2\sqrt{ab} + b),$

故 $x \mp \sqrt{ab} = \pm \sqrt{c}(\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b}).$

由是 $x = \pm \sqrt{ab} \pm \sqrt{ca} \pm \sqrt{bc}.$

(4) $x+y+z=0, \quad ax+by+cz=0,$

設 $\frac{x}{b-c} = \frac{y}{c-a} = \frac{z}{a-b} = k,$

則 $k^3 = \frac{a^3x^3 + b^3y^3 + c^3z^3}{a^3(b-c)^3 + b^3(c-a)^3 + c^3(a-b)^3} = \frac{3(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)}{3abc(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)},$

$\therefore k = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{abc}} = \frac{x}{b-c} = \frac{y}{c-a} = \frac{z}{a-b}.$

(5) 之答爲 0, 0, 0 或 1, 1, 1.

(6) 變原三方程式, 則

$(x+y)(x+z) = a^2, \quad (y+z)(y+x) = b^2, \quad (z+x)(z+y) = c^2,$

由是 $(x+y)^2 = \frac{a^2b^2}{c^2}, \quad \therefore x+y = \pm \frac{ab}{c},$

同法 $y+z = \pm \frac{bc}{a}, \quad z+x = \pm \frac{ca}{b},$

由是 $2x = \pm \frac{c^2a^2 + a^2b^2 - b^2c^2}{2abc}.$

(7) $x^2(x^2+4) = y^2(y^2+4),$ 則 $(x^2-y^2)(x^2+y^2+4) = 0,$

故 $x^2 = y^2$ 或 $x^2 + y^2 + 4 = 0,$

同法 $y^2 = z^2$ 或 $y^2 + z^2 + 4 = 0,$

由是 $x^2 = y^2 = z^2 \quad \therefore x = \pm y = \pm z,$

以此代入 $x^2(x^2+4) = 5xyz$ 之式中得

$x^2(x^2 \pm 5x + 4) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0$ 或 $x = \pm 1, \pm 4.$

由是 $x = \pm 1, y = \pm 1, z = \pm 1,$

或 $x = \pm 4, y = \pm 4, z = \pm 4.$

(8) 此方程式由視察而知 $x = y = z = 1.$

又 $x = \lambda + 1, y = \mu + 1, z = \nu + 1,$ 則

原方程式爲 $a(\mu + 1)(\nu + 1) + b(\mu + 1) + c(\nu + 1) = a + b + c,$

變之則 $\frac{c+a}{\mu} + \frac{a+b}{\nu} + a = 0,$

司法 $\frac{a+b}{\nu} + \frac{b+c}{\lambda} + b = 0, \frac{b+c}{\lambda} + \frac{c+a}{\mu} + c = 0,$

由是 $\lambda = \frac{2(b+c)}{a-b-c}$ 即 $x = \frac{2b+c}{a-b-c} + 1 = \frac{a+b+c}{a-b-c},$
 $y = \frac{a+b+c}{b-c-a}, z = \frac{a+b+c}{c-a-b}.$

(9) 第壹以 z 乘之減第貳, 則 $yz - yz = 2z - 3 \dots \dots \dots (A)$

第貳以 z 乘之減第三, 則 $yz^2 - yzw = 3z - 5 \dots \dots \dots (B)$

自 (A), (B) 消去 $y,$ 得 $z = \frac{3w-5}{2w-3} \dots \dots \dots (C)$

又 第三以 z 乘之減第四, 則 $yz^3 - yzw^2 = 5z - 9 \dots \dots \dots (D)$

自 (B), (D) 消去 $y,$ 得 $z = \frac{5w-9}{3w-5} \dots \dots \dots (E)$

由 (C), (E) 得 $\frac{3w-5}{2w-3} = \frac{5w-9}{3w-5} \therefore w = 2$ 或 $1,$

由是 x, y, z, w 爲 $1, -1, 1, 2$ 或 $1, -1, 2, 1.$

(10) $z = -(x+y)$ 代入第貳, 則

$\frac{a}{c-a}x + \frac{b}{a-b}y - \frac{c}{(b-c)(x+y)} = 0, \frac{x}{y} = \lambda$ 而變化之, 則

$\lambda^2 + \frac{a-b}{b} \left(\frac{a}{c-a} + \frac{b}{a-b} - \frac{c}{b-c} \right) \lambda + \frac{a(a-b)}{b(c-a)} = 0.$

即 $\lambda^2 - \frac{a-b}{b} \left\{ \frac{ab-c}{(c-a)(a-b)} + \frac{b}{b-c} \right\} \lambda + \frac{a(a-b)}{b(c-a)} = 0,$

$$\text{即 } \left(\lambda - \frac{a-b}{b-c}\right) \left\{ \lambda - \frac{a(b-c)}{b(c-a)} \right\} = 0.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{a-b}{b-c} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{a(b-c)}{b(c-a)}.$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a-b}{b-c} \quad \text{則} \quad \frac{x}{a-b} = \frac{y}{b-c} \quad (\text{同法}) = \frac{z}{c-a} = k,$$

$x = k(a-b), y = k(b-c), z = k(c-a)$ 代入第三, 則

$$\frac{b-c}{k(a-b)} + \frac{c-a}{k(b-c)} + \frac{a-b}{k(c-a)} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c},$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{x}{a-b} = \frac{y}{b-c} = \frac{z}{c-a} = \frac{(b-c) + (c-a) + (a-b)}{\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)}.$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a(b-c)}{b(c-a)} \quad \text{則} \quad \frac{x}{a(b-c)} = \frac{y}{b(c-a)} = \frac{z}{c(a-b)} = m,$$

$x = a(b-c)m, y = b(c-a)m, z = c(a-b)m$, 代入第三, 則

$$\frac{1}{am} + \frac{1}{bm} + \frac{1}{cm} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \quad \therefore m = 1,$$

由是 $x = a(b-c), y = b(c-a), z = c(a-b)$.

$$(11) \quad \frac{cy + bz}{y + z} = \frac{az + cx}{z + x}, \quad \text{則} \quad z\{z(a-b) - x(b-c) - y(c-a)\} = 0,$$

$$\therefore z = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad z\{z(a-b) - x(b-c) - y(c-a)\} = 0,$$

$$\text{又} \quad \frac{az + cx}{z + x} = \frac{bx + ay}{x + y}, \quad \text{則}$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad x\{b(c-a) - y(c-a) - z(a-b)\} = 0,$$

由是 $x = y = z = 0$,

$$\text{或} \quad x = \frac{b(a-b)}{a-c}, \quad y = 0, \quad z = \frac{b(b-c)}{a-c}, \quad \text{以下略.}$$

(12) 此方程式由視察而知 $x = y = z = 0$.

又第壹以 x 乘之, 第貳以 y 乘之, 由減法得 $b(x^2 - yz) = a(y^2 - zx)$,

$$\text{第貳第三由同法得} \quad \frac{x^2 - yz}{a} = \frac{y^2 - zx}{b} = \frac{z^2 - xy}{c} = k, \quad \text{則}$$

$$x^2 - yz = ak, \quad y^2 - zx = bk, \quad z^2 - xy = ck,$$

$$k^2(a^2 - bc) = (x^2 - yz)^2 - (y^2 - zx)(z^2 - xy) = x(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz),$$

同法 $\frac{a^2 - bc}{x} = \frac{b^2 - ca}{y} = \frac{c^2 - ab}{z} = \frac{x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz}{k^2},$

$$\therefore x = (a^2 - bc)\lambda, \quad y = (b^2 - ca)\lambda, \quad z = (c^2 - ab)\lambda,$$

此 x, y, z 之值代入第壹求 λ 則得 $\lambda = 1.$

由是 $x = a^2 - bc, \quad y = b^2 - ca, \quad z = c^2 - ab.$

$$29. \quad \frac{x}{a+\alpha} + \frac{y}{b+\alpha} + \frac{z}{c+\alpha} = 1, \quad \frac{x}{a+\beta} + \frac{y}{b+\beta} + \frac{z}{c+\beta} = 1,$$

$$\frac{x}{a+\gamma} + \frac{y}{b+\gamma} + \frac{z}{c+\gamma} = 1, \quad \text{則} \quad \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1 + \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{abc}.$$

(解) 先設 $\frac{x}{a+\theta} + \frac{y}{b+\theta} + \frac{z}{c+\theta} - 1 = \frac{(a-\theta)(\beta-\theta)(\gamma-\theta)}{(a+\theta)(b+\theta)(c+\theta)} \dots\dots\dots (\Lambda)$

(Λ) 式中 $\theta = a, \beta$ 或 γ , 則順次適合於原三方程式, 而 (Λ) 去分母, 則 θ^3 之項消去, 故為 θ 之貳次方程式, 故 (Λ) 為恒式.

由是 (Λ) 如下而 θ 得為任意之值即 $-a$,

$$x + (a+\theta) \left\{ \frac{y}{b+\theta} + \frac{z}{c+\theta} - 1 \right\} = \frac{(a-\theta)(\beta-\theta)(\gamma-\theta)}{(b+\theta)(c+\theta)},$$

$$\theta = -a, \quad \text{則} \quad x = \frac{(a+a)(\beta+a)(\gamma+a)}{(b-a)(c-a)},$$

同法 $y = \frac{(a+b)(\beta+b)(\gamma+b)}{(c-b)(a-b)},$

$$z = \frac{(a+c)(\beta+c)(\gamma+c)}{(a-c)(b-c)}.$$

$$\text{故} \quad \frac{x}{a} = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{a(b-a)(c-a)} + \frac{\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha}{(b-a)(c-a)} + \frac{\alpha(a+\beta+\gamma)}{(b-a)(c-a)} + \frac{a^2}{(b-a)(c-a)},$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = \alpha\beta\gamma \sum \frac{1}{a(b-c)(c-a)} + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \sum \frac{1}{(b-a)(c-a)}$$

$$+ (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \sum \frac{a}{(b-a)(c-a)} + \sum \frac{a^2}{(b-a)(c-a)} = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{abc} + 1.$$

30. 下之三方程式非 $a+b+c=0$, 則不成立,

$$\frac{a}{a'}x - \frac{b}{b'}y + \frac{a'}{x} + \frac{b'}{y} = 0, \quad \frac{b}{b'}y - \frac{c}{c'}z + \frac{b'}{y} + \frac{c'}{z} = 0,$$

$$\frac{c}{c'}z - \frac{a}{a'}x + \frac{c'}{z} + \frac{a'}{x} = 0.$$

(解) 三方程式相加, 以 2 除之, 則 $\frac{a'}{x} + \frac{b'}{y} + \frac{c'}{z} = 0$,

故由第壹 $\frac{a}{a'}x - \frac{b}{b'}y = \frac{c'}{z} \quad \therefore ab'zx - a'byz = a'b'c' \dots\dots\dots(1)$

同法 $bc'xy - b'czx = a'b'c' \dots\dots(2) \quad ca'yz - c'axy = a'b'c' \dots\dots\dots(3)$

(1) 以 c 乘之, (2) 以 a 乘之, (3) 以 b 乘之, 相加得

$$a'b'c'(a+b+c) = 0 \times xy = 0,$$

故必 $a+b+c=0$.

31. 自 $p=ax+cy+bz$, $q=cx+by+az$, $r=bx+ay+cz$ 及 $x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy=0$, 消去 x, y, z .

(解) $p-q=a(x-z)+b(z-y)+c(y-x)$,

$$\therefore (p-q)^2 = \sum a^2(x-z)^2 + 2\sum ab(x-z)(z-y),$$

同法 $(q-r)^2 = \sum a^2(z-y)^2 + 2\sum ab(z-y)(y-x)$,

$$(r-p)^2 = \sum a^2(y-x)^2 + 2\sum ab(y-x)(x-z).$$

$$\therefore (p-q)^2 + (q-r)^2 + (r-p)^2 = \sum a^2\{(x-z)^2 + (z-y)^2 + (y-x)^2\} + 2\sum ab\{(x-z)(z-y) + (z-y)(y-x) + (y-x)(x-z)\},$$

即 $2(p^2+q^2+r^2-pq-qr-rp) = 2\sum a^2(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx) - 2\sum ab(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx) = 2\sum a^2 \times 0 - 2\sum ab \times 0,$

$$\therefore p^2+q^2+r^2-pq-qr-rp=0.$$

32. 兩正整數之積等於其和之 12 倍, 求兩數.

(解) 兩數為 x, y , 則 $xy=12(x+y)$,

$$\therefore (x-12)(y-12)=144,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } x-12 &= 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, \\ y-12 &= 144, 72, 84, 36, 24, 18, 16, 12, \\ \therefore x &= 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, \\ y &= 156, 84, 60, 48, 36, 30, 28, 24. \end{aligned}$$

33. $x_1 : y_1 : z_1, x_2 : y_2 : z_2, x_3 : y_3 : z_3$ 爲方程式
 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + axyz = 0, lx + my + nz = 0$ 之三解答, 則

$$x_1x_2x_3 + y_1y_2y_3 + z_1z_2z_3 = 0.$$

本題予不能解.

34. $x + y + z = p_1, yz + zx + xy = p_2, xyz = p_3,$

及 $x^2 + yz = a, y^2 + zx = b, z^2 + xy = c,$

則 $a + b + c = p_1^2 - p_2, bc + ca + ab = p_1^2 p_2 - 2p_1 p_3 - p_2^2,$

及 $abc = p_1^3 p_3 - 6p_1 p_2 p_3 + p_2^3 + 8p_3^2.$

(解) $a + b + c = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + yz + zx + xy$

$$= (x + y + z)^2 - (yz + zx + xy) = p_1^2 - p_2.$$

又 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (x + y + z)^2 - 2(yz + zx + xy) = p_1^2 - 2p_2,$

及 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = (x^2 + yz)^2 + (y^2 + zx)^2 + (z^2 + xy)^2$
 $= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 - (yz + zx + xy)^2 + 4xyz(x + y + z)$
 $= (p_1^2 - 2p_2)^2 - p_2^2 + 4p_3 p_1 = p_1^4 - 4p_1^2 p_2 + 4p_1 p_3 + 3p_2^2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore bc + ca + ab &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (a + b + c)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (p_1^2 - p_2)^2 - (p_1^4 - 4p_1^2 p_2 + 4p_1 p_3 + 3p_2^2) \} \\ &= p_1^2 p_2 - 2p_1 p_3 - p_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} abc &= (x^2 + yz)(y^2 + zx)(z^2 + xy) \\ &= 2x^2 y^2 z^2 + x^3 y^3 + y^3 z^3 + z^3 x^3 + xyz(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) \\ &= 2x^2 y^2 z^2 + (xy + yz + zx)^3 - 3xyz(x + y)(y + z)(z + x) \\ &\quad + xyz \{ (x + y + z)^3 - 3(x + y)(y + z)(z + x) \} \\ &= 2x^2 y^2 z^2 + (xy + yz + zx)^3 + xyz(x + y + z)^3 \\ &\quad - 6xyz(x + y)(y + z)(z + x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2p_3^2 + p_2^3 + p_3p_1^3 - 6p_3(p_1 - z)(p_1 - x)(p_1 - y) \\
 &= 2p_3^2 + p_2^3 + p_1^3p_3 - 6p_3\{p_1^3 - p_1^2\sum x + p_1\sum xy - xyz\} \\
 &= 2p_3^2 + p_2^3 + p_1^3p_3 - 6p_3\{p_1^3 - p_1^3 + p_1p_2 - p_3\} \\
 &= p_1^3p_3 - 6p_1p_2p_3 + p_2^3 + 8p_3^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

35. $x_1 = x_0 + x_0^2 + x_0^3 + \dots$ 至無限,

$x_2 = x_1 + x_1^2 + x_1^3 + \dots$ " "

$\dots = \dots$

然則 $x_n = nx_0 + n^2x_0^2 + n^3x_0^3 + \dots$ 亦至無限.

(解) 由等比級數 $x_1 = \frac{x_0}{1-x_0}$, $x_2 = \frac{x_1}{1-x_1}$, $x_3 = \frac{x_2}{1-x_2}$,

$$\therefore x_2 = \frac{\frac{x_0}{1-x_0}}{1-\frac{x_0}{1-x_0}} = \frac{x_0}{1-2x_0}, \quad x_3 = \frac{\frac{x_0}{1-2x_0}}{1-\frac{x_0}{1-2x_0}} = \frac{x_0}{1-3x_0}, \dots$$

由是 $nx_n = \frac{nx_0}{1-nx_0} = nx_0 + n^2x_0^2 + n^3x_0^3 + \dots$

36. $x-1, y-1, z+1, u+1$ 爲等差級數, x^2, y^2, z^2 及 x^2, z^2, u^2 亦爲等差級數, 則 x, y, z, u 之值如何.

(解) $(x-1)-(y-1)=(y-1)-(z+1)=(z+1)-(u+1)$,

即 $x-y=y-z-2=z-u$.

$$x^2 - y^2 = y^2 - z^2 \quad \text{即} \quad x^2 - z^2 = 2(y^2 - z^2) = 2(x^2 - y^2),$$

又 $2(x^2 - y^2) = z^2 - u^2 = x^2 - z^2$,

$$\text{由是} \quad \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{x - y} = \frac{z^2 - u^2}{z - u} \quad \text{即} \quad 2(x + y) = z + u.$$

由 $x - y = z - u$ 及 $2(x + y) = z + u$ 得 $2z = 3x + y$,

由 $x - y = y - z - 2$ 及 $2z = 3x + y$ 得 $y = \frac{5x + 4}{3}$,

$$\therefore z = 2y - x - 2 = \frac{2(5x + 4)}{3} - x - 2 = \frac{7x + 2}{3},$$

及 $u = y + z - x = \frac{5x+4}{3} + \frac{7x+2}{3} - x = 3x + 2.$

由是 $x^2 - y^2 = y^2 - z^2$, 則 $x^2 - \frac{(5x+4)^2}{9} = \frac{(5x+4)^2}{9} - \frac{(7x+2)^2}{9},$

由是 $x=7, y=13, z=17, u=23.$

37. 任意之數可以 $p_1 + p_2 \underline{|} 2 + p_3 \underline{|} 3 + p_4 \underline{|} 4 + \dots$ 之形表之.

但 p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots 爲正整數

而 $p_1 < 2, p_2 < 3, p_3 > 4, \dots$

由此法表 999 則如何.

(解) 任意之數爲 N , 以 2 除之, 商爲 Q_1 , 殘數爲 p_1 , 則 $N = p_1 + Q_1 \underline{|} 2,$

又 Q_1 以 3 除之, 商爲 Q_2 , 殘數爲 p_2 , 則

$$N = p_1 + (p_2 + Q_2 \times 3) \underline{|} 2 = p_1 + p_2 \underline{|} 2 + Q_2 \underline{|} 3,$$

以下順次 $N = p_1 + p_2 \underline{|} 2 + p_3 \underline{|} 3 + \dots$

$$999 = 1 + 1 \underline{|} 2 + 2 \underline{|} 3 + 1 \underline{|} 4 + 2 \underline{|} 5 + 1 \underline{|} 6.$$

38. 級數 $25, 26, 27, \dots, N-2, N-1, N$ 初末貳項之等差等比及調音中項爲此級數之項數, 求 N .

(解) $s = \frac{n}{2}(25 + N)$ 而 $n = \frac{1}{2}(25 + N) = \sqrt{25N} = \frac{2 \times 25N}{25 + N},$

$\therefore 25 + N = 10\sqrt{N}$, 由是 $(\sqrt{N} - 5)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore N = 25.$

而 $\sqrt{25N} = \frac{2 \times 25N}{25 + N}$ 亦得 $N = 25.$

39. r 進法之三位數以 $r-1$ 乘之, 則初末貳位交換, 中央之數增初末貳位之差, 原數如何.

(解) 原數爲 $xr^2 + yr + z$, 由題意

$$(xr^2 + yr + z)(r-1) = zr^2 + (y+z-x)r + x,$$

$$\therefore z = x(r-1) + y\left(1 - \frac{2r+1}{r^2+1}\right) \quad \therefore y=0, \text{ 由是 } z=x(r-1).$$

$$\text{由是 } z=r-1 \quad \therefore x=1.$$

例如由十進法得 $109 \times 9 = 981$, 即 $8 = 0 + (9-1)$.

40. 自 n 物取各 r 個之錯列, 其內二物有定位置, 則錯列之數為 $(n^2 - 3n + 3) {}_{n-2}P_{r-2}$.

$$\text{(解) 全列數爲 } {}_n P_r = \frac{|n|}{|n-r|}$$

$$\text{此內二物(例如 } a, b) \text{ 其壹個有定位置, 則 } {}_{n-1}P_{r-1} = \frac{|n-1|}{|n-r|},$$

$$\text{而此內二個有定位置, 則 } {}_{n-2}P_{r-2} = \frac{|n-2|}{|n-r|},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } {}_n P_r - (2 {}_{n-1}P_{r-1} - {}_{n-2}P_{r-2}) &= \frac{|n|}{|n-r|} - \left(\frac{2|n-1|}{|n-r|} - \frac{|n-2|}{|n-r|} \right) \\ &= (n^2 - 3n + 3) \times {}_{n-2}P_{r-2}. \end{aligned}$$

41. n 為正整數, 則級數

$$1 - \frac{(2n-1)}{|1|} + \frac{(2n-1)(2n-2)}{|2|} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-1)(2n-2)\dots(n+1)}{|n-1|}$$

之和等子 $(-1)^{n-1} (2n-2)(n-3)\dots(n+1)n/|n-1|$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解) } 1 - \frac{(2n-1)}{|1|} &= -\frac{(2n-2)}{|1|} = (-1)^1 \frac{(2n-2)}{|1|}, \\ 1 - \frac{(2n-1)}{|1|} + \frac{(2n-1)(2n-2)}{|2|} &= -\frac{(2n-2)}{|1|} + \frac{(2n-1)(2n-2)}{|2|} \\ &= \frac{(2n-2)(2n-3)}{|2|} = (-1)^2 \frac{(2n-2)(2n-3)}{|2|}, \\ \dots &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 此級數之和 } = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)(2n-3)\dots(n+1)n}{|n-1|}$$

42. 求級數 $\frac{1}{\binom{n-1}{1}} + \frac{1}{\binom{n-2}{2}} + \frac{1}{\binom{n-3}{3}} + \dots$
 $+ \frac{1}{\binom{1}{n-1}}$ 之和.

(解) $(1+x)^n = 1 + \frac{n}{\binom{1}{1}}x + \frac{n(n-1)}{\binom{2}{2}}x^2 + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n-1}}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}}x^{n-1} + x^n,$

$x=1$, 則 $2^n = 1 + \frac{n}{\binom{1}{1}} + \frac{n(n-1)}{\binom{2}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n-1}}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}} + 1,$

以 $\binom{n}{n}$ 除之, 則

$$\frac{2^n - 2}{\binom{n}{n}} = \frac{1}{\binom{1}{n-1}} + \frac{1}{\binom{2}{n-2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\binom{n-1}{1}}.$$

43. 由恒式 $\{1-x(2-x)\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (1-x)^{-1},$

證明 $\frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{n}{n}} - \frac{\binom{2n-2}{n-1}}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}} + \frac{\binom{2n-4}{n-2}}{\binom{n-2}{n-2}} - \dots = 2.$

(解) 開散恒式之兩邊如下

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &1 + \frac{1}{2}x(2-x) + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^2} \frac{1}{2}x^2(2-x)^2 + \dots \\ &+ \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-3)}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} x^{n-1} (2-x)^{n-1} \\ &+ \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{\binom{n}{n}} \frac{1}{2^n} x^n (2-x)^n + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots$$

逆記左邊 x^n 之係數為

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{\binom{n}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot 2^n - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-3)}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{n-1}{\binom{1}{1}} 2^{n-2} + \dots$$

即 $\frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{n}{n}} - \frac{\binom{2n-2}{n-1}}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}} \frac{n-1}{\binom{1}{1}} + \dots$

即 $\frac{1}{2^n} \left\{ \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{n}{n}} - \frac{\binom{2n-2}{n-1}}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}} + \dots \right\}.$

又右邊 x^n 之係數為 1, 故題言如此.

44. a, b, c, d 爲 $(1+x)^n$ 之開散式中任意連續四項之係數, 則
 $(a+b)(c^2-bd)=(c+d)(b^2-ac)$.

$$(解) \quad b = a \times \frac{n-r-1}{r+1}, \quad c = b \times \frac{n-r-2}{r+2}, \quad d = c \times \frac{n-r-3}{r+3},$$

$$a+b = a \left(1 + \frac{n-r-1}{r+1} \right) = \frac{na}{r+1}, \quad c+d = \frac{nc}{r+3},$$

$$又 \quad c^2 - bd = c \times \frac{b(n-r-2)}{r+2} - b \times \frac{c(n-r-3)}{r+3} = \frac{nb}{(r+2)(r+3)},$$

$$及 \quad b^2 - ac = b \times \frac{a(n-r-1)}{r+1} - a \times \frac{b(n-r-2)}{r+2} = \frac{na}{(r+1)(r+2)}.$$

$$由是 \quad (a+b)(c^2-bd) = (c+d)(b^2-ac) = \frac{n^2abc}{(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)}.$$

45. $(1+x)^n(1-x)^{-n}$ 之開散式中 x^n 之係數爲

$$2^n \frac{\binom{n+r-1}{n-1} \binom{r}{r}}{\binom{n-1}{n-1} \binom{r}{r}} - n 2^{n-1} \frac{\binom{n+r-2}{n-2} \binom{r}{r}}{\binom{n-2}{n-2} \binom{r}{r}} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} 2^{n-2} \frac{\binom{n+r-3}{n-3} \binom{r}{r}}{\binom{n-3}{n-3} \binom{r}{r}} \\ + \dots \dots \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n \cdot 2.$$

$$(解) \quad \{(1+x)(1-x)^{-1}\}^n = \{2 - (1-x)\}(1-x)^{-1}\}^n \\ = \{2(1-x)^{-1} - 1\}^n.$$

解散此最後之結果則如下

$$2^n(1-x)^{-n} - \frac{n}{1} 2^{n-1}(1-x)^{-n+1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} 2^{n-2}(1-x)^{-n+2} + \dots \dots \dots$$

$$(1-x)^{-n} \text{ 之式中 } x^r \text{ 之係數} = \frac{\binom{n+r-1}{r} \binom{r}{n-1}}{\binom{n-1}{n-1}},$$

$$(1-x)^{-n+1} \text{ 之式中 } \frac{\binom{n+r-2}{r} \binom{r}{n-2}},$$

由是得所求之係數.

46. 求下之級數之和,

$$(1^2+1) \cdot 1 + (2^2+1) \cdot 2 + (3^2+1) \cdot 3 + \dots + (n^2+1) \cdot n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad (n^2+1) \cdot n &= \{n(n+1) - (n-1)\} \cdot n \\ &= (n+1)n - n(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= \{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 0\} + \{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1\} + \{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2\} + \dots \\ &\quad + \{n(n-1) \cdot n - (n-1)(n-2)\} \\ &\quad + \{(n+1)n \cdot n - n(n-1)\} \\ &= (n+1)n \cdot n = n \cdot n + 1. \end{aligned}$$

47. n 爲大於 2 之任意正整數, 則

$$1 \cdot n - \frac{n-1}{1} \cdot (n-1) + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \cdot (n-2) - \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{3} \cdot (n-3)$$

+..... 之 n 項之和等於 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad \text{原式} &= n \left\{ 1 - \frac{n-1}{1} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n-1}{n-1} \right\} \\ &\quad - (n-1) \left\{ 1 - \frac{n-1}{1} + \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2} - \dots + (-1)^{n-2} \frac{n-2}{n-2} \right\} \\ &= n \{1-1\}^{n-1} - (n-1) \{1-1\}^{n-2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

48. $\frac{1}{1-ax-ax^2} = 1 + p_1x + p_2x^2 + \dots + p_r x^r + \dots$ 則

$$\frac{1-ax}{1+ax} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(a^2+2a)x+a^2x^2} = 1 + p_1^2x + p_2^2x^2 + \dots$$

但 x 使兩邊爲斂級數.

$$\text{(解)} \quad 1 = (1-ax-ax^2)(1+p_1x+p_2x^2+\dots+p_r x^r+\dots),$$

右邊 x^r 之係數爲 $p_r - ap_{r-1} - ap_{r-2}$, 左邊爲 0.

$$\therefore p_r = a(p_{r-1} + p_{r-2}).$$

$$\text{而 } p_1 = a, p_2 = a(a+1),$$

$$\therefore p_3 = a(a^2+2a), p_4 = a(a^3+3a^2+a), p_5 = a(a^4+4a^3+3a^2).$$

又第二開散式爲 $1 + q_1x + q_2x^2 + \dots$ 則

$$1 - ax = (1 + ax) \{1 - (a^2 + 2a)x + a^2x^2\} (1 + q_1x + q_2x^2 + \dots)$$

$$= \{1 - (a^2 + 2a)x + a^2x^2\} \{1 + (a + q_1)x + (aq_1 + q_2)x^2 + \dots\},$$

比較 x 之同方乘之係數則 $-a = -(a^2 + 2a) + (a + q_1)$,

$$\therefore q_1 = a^2 = p_1^2,$$

又 $0 = -(a^2 + 2a)(a + q_1) + (aq_1 + q_2) + a^2$, $\therefore q_2 = a^2(a + 1)^2 = p_2^2$,

以下同法 $\therefore 1 + q_1x + q_2x^2 + \dots = 1 + p_1^2x + p_1^2x^2 + \dots$

49. $x < 1$, 則

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

(解) $\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = x(1-x)^{-2} = x(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots)$,

$$\frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = x^2(1-x^2)^{-2} = x^2(1 + 2x^2 + 3x^4 + 4x^6 + \dots),$$

$$\frac{x^3}{(1-x^3)^2} = x^3(1-x^3)^{-2} = x^3(1 + 2x^3 + 3x^6 + 4x^9 + \dots),$$

.....

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{x^3}{(1-x^3)^2} + \dots$$

$$= (x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots) + 2(x^2 + x^4 + x^6 + \dots) + 3(x^3 + x^6 + x^9 + \dots) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{3x^3}{1-x^3} + \dots$$

50. 證 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} &1 + \frac{a}{1-a} + \frac{b}{(1-a)(1-b)} \\ &+ \frac{c}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)} + \dots \\ &+ \frac{k}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)\dots(1-k)} \end{aligned} \right\}^2$

$$= 1 + \frac{a(2-a)}{(1-a)^2} + \frac{b(2-b)}{(1-a)^2(1-b)^2} + \cdots + \frac{k(2-k)}{(1-a)^2(1-b)^2 \cdots (1-k)^2} \Big\}$$

(解) 前節爲平方, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + \frac{a}{1-a} \left(\frac{a}{1-a} + 2 \right) + \frac{b}{(1-a)(1-b)} \left\{ \frac{b}{(1-a)(1-b)} + \frac{2a}{(1-a)} + 2 \right\} \\ & + \frac{c}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)} \left\{ \frac{c}{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)} + \frac{2b}{(1-a)(1-b)} + \frac{2a}{1-a} + 2 \right\} + \cdots \\ & = 1 + \frac{a(2-a)}{(1-a)^2} + \frac{b(2-b)}{(1-a)^2(1-b)^2} + \frac{c(2-c)}{(1-a)^2(1-b)^2(1-c)^2} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

51. 求 $1 + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13 \cdot 16}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16 \cdot 20 \cdot 24} + \cdots$ 至無限項

之和.

(解) $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16} + \cdots$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{\sqrt{4}} \frac{1}{4^4} + \cdots = \left(1 + \frac{3}{4} \right)^{-1}$$

又 $1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 8} - \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16} + \cdots = \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

$$\therefore 2 \left(1 + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16} + \cdots \right) = \left(\frac{7}{4} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16} + \cdots = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{7}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{1}} \right).$$

52. 求 $1^2 + \frac{3^2}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{5^2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{7^2}{\sqrt{5}} + \cdots$ 至無限項之和.

(解) $\frac{e+e^{-1}}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \cdots$

及 $\frac{e-e^{-1}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \cdots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{普通項} &= \frac{(2n+1)^2}{|2n-1|} = \frac{4+5(2n-1)+(2n-1)(2n-2)}{|2n-1|} \\ &= \frac{4}{|2n-1|} + \frac{5}{|2n-2|} + \frac{1}{|2n-3|}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原級數} &= 1 + \left(\frac{4}{|1|} + 5\right) + \left(\frac{4}{|3|} + \frac{5}{|2|} + \frac{1}{|1|}\right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{4}{|5|} + \frac{5}{|4|} + \frac{1}{|3|}\right) + \dots \\ &= 5 + 4\left(\frac{1}{|1|} + \frac{1}{|3|} + \frac{1}{|5|} \dots\right) + 5\left(1 + \frac{1}{|2|} + \frac{1}{|4|} + \dots\right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{|1|} + \frac{1}{|3|} + \dots\right) \\ &= 1 + 4\left(\frac{e-e^{-1}}{2}\right) + 5\left(\frac{e+e^{-1}}{2}\right) + \frac{e-e^{-1}}{2} = 1 + 5e. \end{aligned}$$

53. 求 $2+x+4x^2+19x^3+70x^4+229x^5+\dots$ 之 n 項之和, 但連續四項之係數有一次式之關係.

(解) 原級數之係數 2, 1, 4, 19, 70, 229,.....
 此第一逐差級數為 -1, 3, 15, 51, 159,.....
 第二逐差級數為 4, 12, 36, 108,.....

原級數之第 n 項為 u_n , 第一逐差級數之第 n 項為 v_n , 則
 $v_n - v_{n-1} =$ 第二逐差級數之第 $(n-1)$ 項 $= 4 \times 3^{n-2}$,
 同理 $v_{n-1} - v_{n-2} = 4 \times 3^{n-3} \dots v_2 - v_1 = 4 \times 3^0 = 4$,
 此各式相加得 $v_n - v_1 = 4(1+3+3^2+\dots+3^{n-2})$

$$v_1 = -1 \quad \therefore \quad v_n + 1 = 4 \times \frac{1-3^{n-1}}{1-3} \quad \therefore \quad v_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 3.$$

又 $u_n - u_{n-1} = v_{n-1}$, $u_{n-1} - u_{n-2} = v_{n-2} \dots u_2 - u_1 = v_1$,
 此各式相加得 $u_n - u_1 = v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore u_n - u_1 &= (2 \cdot 3^0 - 3) + (2 \cdot 3^1 - 3) + (2 \cdot 3^2 - 3) + \dots + (2 \cdot 3^{n-2} - 3) \\
 &= 2(1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^{n-2}) - 3(n-1) \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1 - 3^{n-1}}{1 - 3} - 3(n-1), \quad \therefore u_n = 3^{n-1} - 3n + 4.
 \end{aligned}$$

54. 求循環級數 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ... 之第 n 項即前二項之和等于其次項者.

$$(解) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 5x^3 + 8x^4 + 13x^5 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore (1 - x - x^2) &= 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 5x^3 + 8x^4 + 13x^5 + \dots \\
 &\quad - x - 2x^2 - 3x^3 - 5x^4 - 8x^5 - \dots \\
 &\quad - x^2 - 2x^3 - 3x^4 - 5x^5 - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (1 - x - x^2) = 1 + x,$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1+x}{1-x-x^2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt{5}}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}x} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2\sqrt{5}}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{此式中 } x^n \text{ 之係數爲 } &\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \right)^n + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2\sqrt{5}} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \right)^n \\
 &= \{(5+1)^{n+1} + (-1)^n (\sqrt{5}-1)^{n+1}\} \div 2^{n+1} \sqrt{5}.
 \end{aligned}$$

55. 求 $\frac{3}{1.2.4} + \frac{5}{3.4.6} + \frac{7}{5.6.8} + \dots$ 至無限項之和.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (解) \quad \epsilon &= \left(\frac{1}{1.2} - \frac{1}{1.2.4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3.4} - \frac{1}{3.4.6} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5.6} - \frac{1}{5.6.8} \right) + \dots \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \frac{1}{5.6} + \dots \right) - \left(\frac{1}{1.2.4} + \frac{1}{3.4.6} + \frac{1}{5.6.8} + \dots \right) \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1.2} - \frac{1}{2.4} + \frac{1}{3.4} - \frac{1}{4.6} + \frac{5}{5.6} - \frac{1}{6.8} + \dots \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \log_2 2 - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots \right) \right\} \\
 &= \log_2 2 - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \log_2 2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots \right) \right\} \\
 &= \log_2 2 - \frac{1}{3} \log_2 2 + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \log_2 2 + \frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

56. n 爲正整數

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{則 } & \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{n}{1} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} - \dots \text{ 至 } n+1 \text{ 項} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{n}{1} \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \frac{1}{x+3} + \dots \right) \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x+n} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

(解) 後節相乘

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{則 } & \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{n}{1} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} - \dots \\
 & \quad + \sum \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{n}{1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} - \dots \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{n}{1} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} - \dots \\
 & \quad + \sum \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} \{1-1\}^n
 \end{aligned}$$

即得前節.

57. $y = x + x^2 + 2x^3 + \dots + \frac{2n}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1} + \dots$ 至無限

$$\text{則 } y^2 - y + x = 0,$$

$$\text{而 } y^3 = x^3 + 3x^4 + 9x^5 + \dots + \frac{3}{n-1} \frac{2n}{n+2} x^{n+2} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(解) } & x = A_1 y + A_2 y^2 + A_3 y^3 + \dots \text{ 代入級數, 則} \\
 y &= (A_1 y + A_2 y^2 + A_3 y^3 + \dots) + (A_1 y + A_2 y^2 + \dots)^2 \\
 & \quad + 2(A_1 y + \dots)^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

比較 y 之同方乘之係數, 則 $1 = A_1$,

$$0 = A_2 + A_1^2 \quad \therefore \quad A_2 = -1. \quad 0 = A_3 + 2A_1A_2 + 2A_1^3 \quad \therefore \quad A_3 = 0,$$

以下 $A_4 = A_5 = \dots = 0$.

$$\text{由是 } x = y - y^2 \quad \therefore \quad y^2 - y + x = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } y^3 = y^2 - yx = y - x - yx$$

$$= (x + x^2 + 2x^3 + \dots) - x - (x + x^2 + 2x^3 + \dots)x$$

$$= x^3 + 3x^4 + \dots$$

$$\text{即 } y^3 = x^3 + 3x^4 + 9x^5 + \dots + \frac{3 \mid 2n}{(n-1) \mid n+2} x^{n+2} + \dots$$

58. ${}_n H_r$ 爲 a, b, c, \dots 之 n 文字之 r 乘元等次積之和, 各文字無高于 m 方乘者, 則 r 乘元之積之和爲

$${}_n H_r = \sum a^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-m} + \sum a^m b^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-2m} - \dots$$

(解) 自 ${}_n H_r$ 內去 a^m, b^m 等以上之項, 即去 $\sum a^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-m}$,

即 ${}_n H_r - \sum a^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-m}$, 然 $\sum a^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-m}$ 之內, 如 $a^{r-m} b^m$ 之項有二故不可不再加 $\sum a^m b^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-2m}$,

即 ${}_n H_r - \sum a^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-m} + \sum a^m b^m \cdot {}_n H_{r-2m}$, 以下準此.

例如 $(a+b+c+d)^5$ 之式中 a^2, b^2, c^2, d^2 以下之項爲

$${}_5 H_5 - \sum a^2 \cdot {}_4 H_3 + \sum a^2 b^2 \cdot {}_4 H_1.$$

59. a, b, c 自 0 次至 n 次, 凡等次積之和爲

$$\frac{a^{n+3}}{(a-b)(a-c)(a-1)} + \frac{b^{n+3}}{(b-c)(b-a)(b-1)} + \frac{c^{n+3}}{(c-a)(c-b)(c-1)} - \frac{1}{(a-1)(b-1)(c-1)}$$

(解) 上式相加, 則分子爲

$$-a^{n+3}(b-c)(b-1)(c-1) - b^{n+3}(c-a)(c-1)(a-1)$$

$$-c^{n+3}(a-b)(a-1)(b-1) + (a-b)(b-c)(c-a),$$

即有 $(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a-1)(b-1)(c-1)$ 之因子, 而分母等于此因子.

由是此式爲自 n 次式至 0 次式之等次項。

60. 有人書名於 n 個信面, 而各一信封中封入各一信及各一名帖, 若每回之封入全誤, 則封法之數爲

$$\lfloor n \rfloor \left\{ \frac{n-1}{1} + \frac{n-2}{2} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

參照斯密斯 251 章第五例。

61. 於一平面畫相交之 n 個圓, 而各圓周無三個相會於一點者, 則此平面被分爲 $n^2 - n + 2$ 部分。

(解) 一圓分平面爲圓內圓外之二部分, 故 n 圓所分之數爲 $f(n)$, 則 $f(1) = 2$ 。

今交於 $n-1$ 圓作一圓周, 則以 $2(n-1)$ 點交於 $n-1$ 圓。

故 $f(n) - f(n-1) = 2(n-1)$, $f(n-1) - f(n-2) = 2(n-2), \dots$

$$f(2) - f(1) = 2, \quad f(1) = 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{相加則 } f(n) &= 2(n-1) + 2(n-2) + \dots + 4 + 2 + 2 \\ &= n(n-1) + 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 62. \text{ 證 } \frac{n^2}{x+n} - \frac{n(n-1)^n}{1(x+n-1)} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)^n}{1.2(x+n-2)} - \dots \\ = \frac{x^{n-1} \lfloor n \rfloor}{(x-1)(x+3)\dots(x+n)} \end{aligned}$$

(解) 前邊 $\frac{1}{x}$ 之係數爲

$$n^n - \frac{n}{1}(n-1)^n + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}(n-2)^n - \dots$$

由斯密斯氏大代數第二十二編 294 章第四例 $a = n, b = -1$,

$$\text{則 } n^n - \frac{n}{1}(n-1)^n + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}(n-2)^n - \dots = \lfloor n \rfloor$$

又後邊 $\frac{1}{x}$ 之係數爲 $\lfloor n \rfloor$ 故此式爲恒式。

63. 檢下之各級數爲斂級數否。

$$(1) \frac{2}{2^2+1} + \frac{3}{3^3+1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+1} + \dots$$

$$(2) \frac{2}{2^3-1} + \frac{3}{3^3-1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^3-1} + \dots$$

$$(3) a + \frac{2^2-2+1}{2^4-2^3+1} a^2 + \dots + \frac{n^2-n+1}{n^4-n^2+1} a^n + \dots$$

$$(4) \frac{2^3 \cdot 4^3}{3^3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{2^3 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7^3}{3^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 6^3 \cdot 6^3} + \dots + \frac{2^3 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7^3 \dots (3n-1)^3 (3n+1)^3}{3^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 6^3 \cdot 6^3 \dots (3n)^3 (3n)^3}$$

$$(5) (1 \cdot \log \frac{3}{1} - 1) + (2 \log \frac{5}{3} - 1) + \dots + (n \log \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} - 1) + \dots$$

$$(解) (1) \frac{n}{n^2+1} > \frac{1}{n+1}$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$ 爲發級數, 故 $\sum \frac{n}{n^2+1}$ 亦爲發級數.

$$(2) \frac{n}{n^3-1} < \frac{n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 爲斂級數, 故 $\sum \frac{n}{n^3-1}$ 亦爲斂級數.

$$(3) \frac{n^2-n+1}{n^4-n^2+1} = \frac{n^3+1}{n^6+1} < \frac{n^3+1}{n^6}$$

而 $\sum \frac{n^3+1}{n^6}$ 爲斂級數, 故 $a \neq 1$, 則原級數爲斂級數.

$$(4) \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{(3n+2)^3 (3n+4)^3}{(3n+3)^3 (3n+3)^3} = \frac{\left(3 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^3 \left(3 + \frac{4}{n}\right)^3}{\left(3 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^3 \left(3 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^3}$$

n 無限增大, 則 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}$ 爲 1, 故爲發級數.

$$(5) S = (\log 3 - \log 1 - 1) + (2 \log 5 - 2 \log 3 - 1) \\ + (3 \log 7 - 3 \log 5 - 1) + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -(2 + \log 3 + 1 + \log 5 + 1 + \log 7 + \dots) \\
 &= -(1 + \log 3e + \log 5e + \log 7e + \dots) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\log e} + \frac{1}{\log 3e} + \frac{1}{\log 5e} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log(2n-1)e} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

由斯密斯大代數學 339 章之例, 此級數為斂級數.

64. 求第 r 項為 $\frac{(m+n)^r(2m-n)(3m-2n)\dots(rm-r-1n)}{(m-n)^r(2m+n)(3m+2n)\dots(rm+r-1n)}$ 之級數為斂級數之關係.

(解) 第 $r+1$ 項

$$\frac{(m+n)^{r+1}(2m-n)(3m-2n)\dots(rm-r-1n)(r+1m-rn)}{(m-n)^{r+1}(2m+n)(3m+2n)\dots(rm+r-1n)(r+1m+rn)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{第}(r+1)\text{項}}{\text{第}r\text{項}} = \frac{(m+n)(r+1m-rn)}{(m-n)(r+1m+rn)} < 1,$$

$$\therefore \frac{(m+n)\{r+1m-rn\}}{(m-n)\{r+1m+rn\}} - 1 < 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{2mn}{(m-n)(r+1m+rn)} < 0,$$

$$\therefore (m-n)(r+1m+rn) < 0 \quad \therefore m-n < 0 \quad \therefore m < n$$

$$\text{又 } (m+n)(r+1m-rn) < 0 \quad \therefore r(m^2-n^2) + m^2 + mn > 0,$$

因 $m < n$, 故 $m^2 + mn < 2mn$, 而 $r=1$,

則 $m^2 - n^2 + 2mn > 0$ 即 $\{m+n(1+\sqrt{2})\}\{m-n(1-\sqrt{2})\} > 0$,

$$\therefore m > n(\sqrt{2}-1), \text{ 即 } m(\sqrt{2}+1) > n.$$

由是所求之關係為 $m < n < m(\sqrt{2}+1)$.

65. n 為無限大, 則 $\left\{ \frac{(m+1)(m+2)(m+3)\dots(m+n)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 為 1.

$$\text{(解) 原式} = \left(1 + \frac{m}{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(1 + \frac{m}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(1 + \frac{m}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \dots \left(1 + \frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

而 $\left(1 - \frac{m}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \frac{m}{r} + \frac{1-n}{n^2} \frac{m^2}{r^2} + \dots$ 此式中 n 為無限大,

則 $\left(1 + \frac{m}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, 故原式 = 1.

$$66. \text{ 證 } 2\sqrt{(n^2+1)} = 2n + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{4n} + \dots$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad 2\sqrt{(n^2+1)} - 2n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(n^2+1)} + n}$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{(n^2+1)} = 2n + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{(n^2+1)}}{2}},$$

$$\text{由是 } 2\sqrt{(n^2+1)} = 2n + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{4n} + \dots$$

$$67. \quad \phi(x) = 1 + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^3}{x(x+1)(x+2)} + \dots$$

$$\text{則 } \frac{a\phi(x+1)}{x\phi(x)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{a}{x+2} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad \phi(x+1) &= 1 + \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{(x+1)(x+2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^3}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \phi(x) - \phi(x+1) &= \frac{a}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2a^2}{x(x+1)(x+2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \frac{3a^3}{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} + \dots \\ &= \frac{a}{x(x+1)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{(x+2)(x+3)} + \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{a}{x(x+1)} \phi(x+2), \end{aligned}$$

$$x\phi(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} \{x(x+1)\phi(x+1) + a\phi(x+2)\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } \frac{a\phi(x+1)}{x\phi(x)} &= \frac{a(x+1)\phi(x+1)}{x(x+1)\phi(x+1)+a\phi(x+2)} \\ &= \frac{a}{x + \frac{a\phi(x+2)}{(x+1)\phi(x+1)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{a\phi(x+2)}{(x+1)\phi(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x+1 + \frac{a\phi(x+3)}{(x+2)\phi(x+2)}}, \text{ 以下理同.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a\phi(x+1)}{x\phi(x)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{a}{x+2} + \dots$$

68. $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ 及 $\frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}$ 為 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \dots + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{l}$ 之最後兩漸近分數, 則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \dots + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \dots + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{l} \\ = \frac{p_n q_n + p_{n-1} q_{n-1}}{q_n^2 + p_n q_{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

(解) 由斯密斯第二十七編 355 之公式

$$\frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{b_{n-1} p_{n-1} + a_{n-1} p_{n-2}}{b_{n-1} q_{n-1} + a_{n-1} q_{n-2}}$$

而本題所求之值為 F ,

$$\text{則 } F = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \dots + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{p_n}{q_n}$$

$$\text{故由前之公式得 } F = \frac{q_n p_n + p_{n-1} q_{n-1}}{q_n q_n + p_n q_{n-1}} = \frac{q_n p_n + p_{n-1} q_{n-1}}{q_n^2 + p_n q_{n-1}}$$

69. 證 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{4} - \dots - \frac{n}{n+1} \dots$ 之第 n 漸近分數

$$\text{為 } \frac{\sum_1^n |r|}{1 + \sum_1^n |r|}$$

(解) 由漸近分數之公式 $p_n = (n+1)r_{n-1} - n p_{n-2}$
 $q_n = (n+1)q_{n-1} - n q_{n-2}$

$$\text{由是 } p_n - p_{n-1} = n(p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}),$$

$$\text{同理 } p_{n-1} - p_{n-2} = (n-1)(p_{n-2} - p_{n-3}), \quad \text{但 } p_1 = 1,$$

$$p_{n-2} - p_{n-3} = (n-2)(p_{n-3} - p_{n-4}),$$

$$p_{n-3} - p_{n-4} = (n-3)(p_{n-4} - p_{n-5}), \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{4},$$

.....

$$p_3 - p_2 = 3(p_2 - p_1) \quad \therefore p_2 = 3,$$

$$p_2 - p_1 = 2,$$

$$p_1 = 1,$$

$$\text{由是 } p_2 - p_1 = \underline{2}, \quad p_3 - p_2 = 3 \underline{2} = \underline{3},$$

$$p_{n-1} - p_{n-2} = (n-1) \underline{n-2} = \underline{n-1}, \quad p_n - p_{n-1} = n \underline{n-1} = \underline{n},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由加法得 } (p_n - p_{n-1}) + (p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}) + \dots + (p_2 - p_1) + p_1 \\ = \underline{n} + \underline{n-1} + \dots + \underline{2} + 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore p_n = \sum_1^n \underline{n}, \text{ 此記號示 } \underline{n} \text{ 之自 } \underline{1} \text{ 至 } \underline{n} \text{ 之和.}$$

$$\text{又同法 } q_n = \underline{n} + \underline{n-1} + \dots + \underline{2} + 1 = \sum_1^n \underline{n} + 1.$$

70. 求 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{9}{10} - \dots - \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} - \dots$ 之第 n 漸近分數.

$$\text{(解). } p_n = (n^2+1)p_{n-1} - n^2p_{n-2} \quad \therefore p_n - p_{n-1} = n^2(p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}),$$

$$\text{與前例同法 } p_n = \sum_1^n (\underline{n})^2 \text{ 及 } q_n = \sum_1^n (\underline{n})^2 + 1,$$

$$\therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{\sum_1^n (\underline{n})^2}{1 + \sum_1^n (\underline{n})^2}.$$

71. $\frac{a_1}{a_1+1} - \frac{a_2}{a_2+1} - \frac{a_3}{a_3+1} - \dots$ 之第 n 漸近分數

爲 $s_n/(s_n+1)$, 但 $s_n = a_1 + a_1a_2 + a_1a_2a_3 + \dots$ 至 n 項.

$$\text{(解) } p_n = (a_n+1)p_{n-1} - a_n p_{n-2} \quad \therefore p_n - p_{n-1} = a_n(p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}),$$

與前例同法 $p_n = a_1 + a_1 a_2 + \dots + a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n = s_n$,

$$q_n = s_n + 1,$$

$$\therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{s_n}{s_n + 1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 72. \quad & \frac{1}{1} - \frac{a}{1} - \frac{a^2(1-a)}{1} - \frac{a^3(1-a^2)}{1} - \dots \\ & = 1 + \frac{a}{1-a} + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} + \dots \\ & = (1+a)(1+a^2)(1+a^3)\dots \end{aligned}$$

(解) $p_n = p_{n-1} - a^{n-1}(1 - a^{n-1})p_{n-2}$,

$$\therefore \frac{p_n}{1 - a^{n-1}} - p_{n-1} = a^{n-1} \left(\frac{p_{n-1}}{1 - a^{n-1}} - p_{n-2} \right),$$

$$\frac{p_{n-1}}{1 - a^{n-2}} - p_{n-2} = a^{n-2} \left(\frac{p_{n-2}}{1 - a^{n-2}} - p_{n-3} \right),$$

.....

$$\frac{p_3}{1 - a^2} - p_2 = a^2 \left(\frac{p_2}{1 - a^2} - p_1 \right),$$

$$\frac{p_2}{1 - a} - p_1 = \frac{1}{1 - a} - 1 = \frac{a}{1 - a}, \quad \text{且 } p_1 = 1, p_2 = 1.$$

由是 $\frac{p_2}{1 - a} - p_1 = \frac{a}{1 - a}, \quad \frac{p_3}{1 - a^2} - p_2 = \frac{a}{1 - a} \cdot a^2,$

$$\frac{p_4}{1 - a^3} - p_3 = \frac{a}{1 - a} \cdot a^2 \cdot a^3, \dots, \frac{p_n}{1 - a^{n-1}} - p_{n-2} = \frac{a}{1 - a} \cdot a \cdot a^2 \dots a^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{p_2}{1 - a} - p_1 = \frac{a}{1 - a},$$

$$\frac{p_3}{(1 - a)(1 - a^2)} - \frac{p_2}{1 - a} = \frac{a}{1 - a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1 - a^2},$$

$$\frac{p_4}{(1 - a)(1 - a^2)(1 - a^3)} - \frac{p_3}{(1 - a)(1 - a^2)} = \frac{a}{1 - a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1 - a^2} \cdot \frac{a^3}{1 - a^3},$$

$$\frac{p_n}{(1-a)(1-a^2)\dots(1-a^{n-1})} - \frac{p_{n-1}}{(1-a)(1-a^2)\dots(1-a^{n-2})}$$

$$= \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} \cdots \frac{a^{n-1}}{1-a^{n-1}}$$

由加法 $\frac{p_n}{(1-a)(1-a^2)\dots(1-a^{n-1})} - p_1$

$$= \frac{a}{1-a} + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} + \cdots + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} \cdots \frac{a^{n-1}}{1-a^{n-1}}$$

即 $\frac{p_n}{(1-a)(1-a^2)\dots(1-a^{n-1})}$

$$= 1 + \frac{a}{1-a} + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} + \cdots + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} \cdots \frac{a^{n-1}}{1-a^{n-1}}$$

又 $q_1=1, q_2=1-a,$

由前法則 $\frac{q_n}{(1-a)(1-a^2)\dots(1-a^{n-1})} = 1.$

$$\therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n} = 1 + \frac{a}{1-a} + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} + \cdots + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} \cdots \frac{a^{n-1}}{1-a^{n-1}}$$

$\frac{p}{q}$ 為無限之連分數,

則 $\frac{p}{q} = 1 + \frac{a}{1-a} + \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} + \cdots$

次由斯密斯氏 301 章例題二十九之 29 例知此連分數等於

$$(1+a)(1+a^2)(1+a^3)\dots$$

73. a 大於 1,

則 $\frac{1}{2a-1} \frac{(a-1)(2a-1)}{+2a} \frac{(2a-1)(3a-1)}{+2a} \cdots \frac{(n-1)a-1)(na-1)}{+2a} \cdots$

之第 n 漸近分數為

$$(a-1) \left\{ \frac{1}{(a-1)(2a-1)} - \frac{1}{(2a-1)(3a-1)} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(na-1)(n+1a-1)} \right\}$$

(解) $p_n = 2ap_{n-1} + (\overline{n-1}a-1)(na-1)p_{n-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore p_n - (\overline{n+1}a-1)p_{n-1} &= -(\overline{n-1}a-1)\{p_{n-1} - (na-1)p_{n-2}\}, \\ p_{n-1} - (na-1)p_{n-2} &= -(\overline{n-2}a-1)\{p_{n-2} - (\overline{n-1}a-1)p_{n-3}\}, \\ &\dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_3 - (4a-1)p_2 &= -(2a-1)\{p_2 - (3a-1)p_1\}, \text{ 但 } p_1 = 1, p_2 = 2a, \\ p_2 - (3a-1)p_1 &= 2a - (3a-1) = -(a-1). \end{aligned}$$

由是 $p_3 - (4a-1)p_2 = (a-1)(2a-1), \dots\dots\dots$

$$p_n - (\overline{n+1}a-1)p_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1}(a-1)(2a-1)\dots(\overline{n-1}a-1).$$

$$\therefore \frac{p_2}{(a-1)(2a-1)(3a-1)} - \frac{p_1}{(a-1)(2a-1)} = -\frac{1}{(2a-1)(3a-1)}$$

$$\frac{p_3}{(a-1)(2a-1)(3a-1)(4a-1)} - \frac{p_2}{(a-1)(2a-1)(3a-1)} = \frac{1}{(3a-1)(4a-1)},$$

$\dots\dots\dots$

$$\begin{aligned} (a-1)(2a-1)\dots(\overline{n+1}a-1) \frac{p_n}{(a-1)(2a-1)\dots(\overline{n+1}a-1)} &- \frac{p_{n-1}}{(a-1)(2a-1)\dots(na-1)} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(a-1)(n+1a-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{p_n}{(a-1)(2a-1)\dots(\overline{n+1}a-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a-1)(2a-1)} - \frac{1}{(2a-1)(3a-1)} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(na-1)(n+1a-1)}$$

次由 $q_1 = 2a-1, q_2 = (2a-1)(3a-1)$

得 $\frac{q_n}{(a-1)(2a-1)\dots(\overline{n+1}a-1)} = \frac{1}{a-1}$, 故題言如此.

74. 連續兩奇數之平方根爲連分數,則其第一漸近分數之差爲 1, 而第三漸近分數之差爲 $\frac{497}{3855}$, 兩數各如何.

(解) 兩數之第三漸近分數爲 $a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c}}$ 及 $a' + \frac{1}{b' + \frac{1}{c'}}$,

$$\text{由是 } a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c}} - \left(a' + \frac{1}{b' + \frac{1}{c'}} \right) = \frac{497}{3855}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{abc + a + c}{bc + 1} - \frac{a'b'c' + a' + c'}{b'c' + 1} = \frac{A}{257} - \frac{B}{15} = \frac{497}{3855}$$

由不定方程式求 A, B, 則 $A = 2072$, $B = 119$,

即 $bc + 1 = 257$, $b'c' + 1 = 15$ $\therefore bc = 256$, $b'c' = 14$,

及 $abc + a + c = 2072$, $a'b'c' + a' + c' = 119$,

$\therefore 257a + c = 2072$, $15a' + c' = 119$, 但 $a - a' = 1$.

由是 $c = 16$, $c' = 14$, $a = 8$, $a' = 7$, $b = 16$, $b' = 1$.

而原兩奇數之平方根在 8, 9 及 7, 8 之間,

故原兩數在 64, 81 及 49, 64 之間,

由是所求之兩數爲 65 及 63.

75 遞昇連分數 $\frac{b_1 + \frac{b_2 + \frac{b_3 + \frac{b_4 + \dots}{a_1}}{a_2}}{a_3}}{a_1}$ 之第 n 漸近分數爲

$\frac{p_n}{q_n}$, 則 $p_n = a_n p_{n-1} + b_n$, $q_n = a_n q_{n-1}$.

由是 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + \dots$ 至無限之值爲 1.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{p_1}{q_1} = \frac{b_1}{a_1}, \quad \frac{p_2}{q_2} = \frac{b_1 + \frac{b_2}{a_2}}{a_1} = \frac{a_2 b_1 + b_2}{a_1 a_2} = \frac{a_2 p_1 + b_2}{a_1 a_2}, \dots$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{a_n p_{n-1} + b_n}{a_n q_{n-1}}$$

然 $\frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} = \frac{p_n + \frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}}}{a_n} = \frac{a_{n+1}p_n + b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}a_n}$, 故合理,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + \dots = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + \dots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots = 1. \end{aligned}$$

76. $\frac{1}{1-x+1} - \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{2(x+2)}{x+3} \dots - \frac{(n-1)(x+n-1)}{x+2n-1}$

等於 $(x+1)(x+2)\dots(x+n)/n$.

(解) $p_{n+1} = (x+2n-1)p_n - (n-1)(x+n-1)p_{n-2}$,

$\therefore p_{n+1} - (x+n)p_n = (n-1)\{p_n - (x+n-1)p_{n-2}\}$,

同法 $p_n - (x+n-1)p_{n-1} = (n-2)\{p_{n-1} - (x+n-2)p_{n-3}\}$,

.....

$p_4 - (x+3)p_3 = 2\{p_3 - (x+2)p_2\}$,

$p_3 - (x+2)p_2 = 1\{p_2 - (x+1)p_1\}$,

但 $p_1 = 1, p_2 = x+1, p_2 - (x+1)p_1 = (x+1) - (x+1)1 = 0$.

由是

$p_{n+1} = p_n(x+n)$,

$p_n = p_{n-1}(n+n-1)$,

.....

$p_3 = p_2(x+2)$

$p_2 = p_1(x+1)$

$p_1 = 1$,

由乘法得 $q_n = (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\dots(x+n)$.

又 $q_{n+1} - (x+n)q_n = (x-1)\{q_{n-1} - (x+n-1)q_{n-2}\}$,

而 $q_1 = 1, q_2 = 1$ 故 $q_3 - (x+2)q_2 = 2\{q_2 - (x+1)q_1\}$

則 $q_3 = 2 = \underline{2}$, 又 $q_4 - (x+3)q_3 = 2\{q_3 - (x+2)q_2\}$

則 $q_4 = \underline{3, \dots, q_{n+1} = \underline{n}}$.

由是 $\frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)\dots(x+n)}{\underline{n}}$.

$$77. \sum r^i = a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_r}$$

則 $\sum_n^1 \cdot \sum_2^n = \sum_1^n \cdot \sum_{n-1}^1$

(解) $\sum_n^1 = \frac{p_n}{q_n}$, 由斯密斯 857 章第一例知 $\sum_1^n = \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}$.

又 $\sum_{n-1}^1 = \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}$, $\sum_n^1 = a_1 + \frac{1}{\sum_n^2} = \frac{p_n}{q_n} \therefore \sum_n^2 = \frac{q_n}{p_n - a_1 q_n}$,

由是 $\sum_2^n = \frac{q_n}{q_{n-1}}$.

$$\therefore \sum_n^1 \cdot \sum_2^n = \frac{p_n}{q_n} \cdot \frac{p_n}{q_{n-1}} = \frac{p_n}{q_{n-1}},$$

及 $\sum_1^n \cdot \sum_{n-1}^1 = \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}} = \frac{p_n}{q_{n-1}}$.

78. $\frac{a_1}{1} + \frac{a_2}{1} + \dots + \frac{a_2}{1}$ 之第 r 漸近分數為 $\frac{p_r}{q_r}$,

$\frac{a_n}{1} + \frac{a_{n-1}}{1} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{1}$ 之第 r 漸近分數為 $\frac{p'_r}{q'_r}$.

則 $q_n = p'_{n-1} + q'$, $q_{n-1} = q'_{n-1}$ 及 $p_{n-1} = a_1 q'_{n-2}$

(解) $q_n = q_{n-1} + a_n q'_{n-2}$, $q_{n-1} = q_{n-2} + a_{n-1} q'_{n-3}$,

又 $q_3 = q_2 + a_3 q_1$, $q_2 = 1 + a_2$, $q_1 = 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{q_3}{q_2} = 1 + \frac{a_3}{\frac{q_2}{q_1}} = 1 + \frac{a_3}{1} + \frac{a_2}{1}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{q_n}{q_{n-1}} = 1 + \frac{a_n}{\frac{q_{n-1}}{q_{n-2}}} = 1 + \frac{a_n}{1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{\frac{q_{n-2}}{q_{n-3}}}} = 1 + \frac{a_n}{1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{1 + \dots + \frac{a_2}{1}}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{q_n}{q_{n-1}} = 1 + \frac{p'_{n-1}}{q'_{n-1}} = \frac{q'_{n-1} + p'_{n-1}}{q'_{n-1}},$$

$$\therefore q_n = p'_{n-1} + q'_{n-1} \text{ 及 } q_{n-1} = q'_{n-1}.$$

$$\text{又 } q'_n = q'_{n-1} + a_1 q'_{n-2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \frac{q'_n}{q'_{n-1}} &= 1 + \frac{a_1}{\frac{q'_{n-1}}{q'_{n-2}}} = 1 + \frac{a_1}{1} + \frac{a_2}{1} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{1} = 1 + \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{q_{n-1} + p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore q'_n = q_{n-1} + p_{n-1} = q'_{n-1} + p_{n-1}, \text{ 然 } q'_n = q'_{n-1} + a_1 q'_{n-2},$$

$$\therefore p_{n-1} = a_1 q'_{n-2}.$$

79. $\frac{m^2}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{(m+1)^2}{-2m+3} \cdot \frac{(m+2)^2}{-2m+5} - \dots$ 至無限項之值為 m .

$$\text{(解) } p_n = (2m+2n-1)p_{n-1} - (m+n-1)^2 p_{n-2},$$

$$\therefore p_n - (m+n)p_{n-1} = (m+n-1)\{p_{n-1} - (m+n-1)p_{n-2}\},$$

$$p_{n-1} - (m+n-1)p_{n-2} = (m+n-2)\{p_{n-2} - (m+n-2)p_{n-3}\},$$

$$p_3 - (m+3)p_2 = (m+2)\{p_2 - (m+2)p_1\},$$

$$\text{但 } p_1 = m^2, p_2 = m^2(2m+3),$$

$$\therefore p_2 - (m+2)p_1 = m^2(2m+3) - (m+2)m^2 = m^2(m+1).$$

$$\text{由是 } p_3 - (m+3)p_2 = m^2(m+1)(m+2),$$

.....

$$p_{n-1} - (m+n-1)p_{n-2} = m^2(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n-2),$$

$$p_n - (m+n)p_{n-1} = m^2(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n).$$

如前諸例,

$$\text{則 } p_n = m^2(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n) \left\{ \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m+n} \right\},$$

$$\text{又 } q_n = m(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n) \left\{ \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m+n} \right\}$$

$$\frac{p_n}{q_n} = m, \text{ 但 } \frac{p}{q} = m.$$

80. n 爲正整數, 則 $N^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 可以 1 爲分子之不循環連分數示之, 而 $N=2, n=3$, 則 $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{29}{23}$ 爲其漸近分數.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad \sqrt[3]{2} &= 1 + \sqrt[3]{2} - 1 = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1} = 1 + \frac{1}{3 + (\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} - 2)} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3 + (\sqrt[3]{2} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{2} + 2)} = 1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{10}{(\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1)(4 - 2\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4})}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{4} + 4\sqrt[3]{2} - 8}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4 + 4\sqrt[3]{4} + 5\sqrt[3]{2}}{3}}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4\sqrt[3]{4} + 3\sqrt[3]{2} - 11}{3}}}, \\ \therefore 1 + \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{4}{3}, \quad 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}, \\ 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{5} &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6} = 1 + \frac{6}{23} = \frac{29}{23}. \end{aligned}$$

81. a, b, c 爲已知數量, 而 $a-x, b-y, c-z$ 皆爲正數量,

則 $(a-x)(b-y)(c-z)(ax+by+cz)$ 之最大值如何.

(解) $a(a-x) + b(b-y) + c(c-z) + (ax+by+cz) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ 即爲常數, 故 $a(a-x)b(b-y)c(c-z)(ax+by+cz)$ 爲最大,

則 $a(a-x) = b(b-y) = c(c-z) = ax+by+cz$,

$$\therefore ax+by+cz = \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{2}.$$

$$\text{由是 } (a-x)(b-y)(c-z)(ax+by+cz) = \frac{(ax+by+cz)^4}{abc} = \frac{(a^2+b^2+c^2)^4}{2^4 abc}$$

82. a, b, c 爲三正數量, 其內二數之和皆大於第三數,
而 $ax+by+cz=0$,
則 $ayz+bxz+cxy$ 對於 x 之任意實數值爲負.

$$\text{(解) } z = -\frac{ax+by}{c},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore ayz+bxz+cxy &= -\frac{ax+by}{c} (ay+bx) + cxy \\ &= -\frac{1}{c} \{a^2x^2 + (a^2+b^2-c^2)xy + aby^2\}, \end{aligned}$$

而 $abx^2 + (a^2+b^2-c^2)xy + aby^2$ 爲正, 何則

$$\begin{aligned} (a^2+b^2-c^2)^2y^2 - 4ab \cdot a^2y^2 \\ = -y^2(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c) < 0 \text{ 故也.} \end{aligned}$$

83. m 及 n 爲正數而 $m > n$, 又 x 爲正,

$$\text{則由 } x > 1 \text{ 而 } \frac{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-1}}{m} > \frac{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1}}{n},$$

(解) $n(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-1}) - m(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})$, 此式中
前項及後項皆有 mn 項, 而括此各項則有如 $x-1, x^2-1$ 之項之
和, 故 $x > 1$ 則爲正, $x < 1$ 則爲負,

84. a 爲任意正數, 而 $p < q$, 則除 $p > 0 > q$ 而 $\frac{a^p-1}{p} > \frac{a^q-1}{q}$.

(解) 第一 p, q 爲整數,

$$\text{則由前例 } \frac{1+a+a^2+\dots+a^{p-1}}{p} > \frac{1+a+a^2+\dots+a^{q-1}}{q},$$

$$\text{兩邊以 } a-1 \text{ 乘之, 則 } \frac{a^p-1}{p} > \frac{a^q-1}{q}.$$

次 $p = \frac{m}{n}, q = \frac{r}{s}$ 即爲分數求 n, s 之 L.C.M. 爲 θ ,

$$\text{則 } p = \frac{m'}{\theta}, \quad q = \frac{r'}{\theta},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1 + a^{\frac{1}{\theta}} + a^{\frac{2}{\theta}} + \dots + a^{\frac{m'}{\theta}} - 1}{p} > \frac{1 + a^{\frac{1}{\theta}} + a^{\frac{1}{\theta}} + \dots + a^{\frac{r'}{\theta}} - 1}{q},$$

$$\text{兩邊以 } 1 - a^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \text{ 乘之, 則 } \frac{a^{\frac{m'}{\theta}} - 1}{p} > \frac{a^{\frac{r'}{\theta}} - 1}{q},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{a^p - 1}{p} > \frac{a^q - 1}{q}.$$

85. x 爲任意正數, 則 $x^{-1} > x^{-r} > 1 + x - x^2$.

(解) $x > 1$, 則 $x^r > x \therefore x^{-1} > x^{-r}$,

又 $x < 1$, 則 $x^{1-r} < 1 \therefore x < x^r \therefore x^{-1} > x^{-r}$,

次 $\frac{1}{x^r} > 1 + x - x^2$ 則 $1 > x^r + x^{r+1} - x^{r+2}$,

$$\text{即 } (x^{r+2} - x^r) - (x^{r+1} - 1) > 0,$$

而 $x > 1$, 則 $x^{r+2} - x^r$ 大於 $x^{r+1} - 1$.

又 $x < 1$, 則 $x^{r+2} - x^r$ 爲負, $-(x^{r+1} - 1)$ 爲正, 而其數大於前者之數, 故皆爲 $x^{-r} > 1 + x - x^2$,

86. 凡文字爲正數, 則 $x^m y^n \geq \left(\frac{x+y}{m+n}\right)^{m+n} m^m n^n$,

由是 $x^m y^n = a$, 試決定 $x+y$ 之極小值.

$$\text{(解) } \frac{\left(\frac{x}{m} + \frac{x}{m} + \dots \text{至 } m \text{ 項}\right) + \left(\frac{y}{n} + \frac{y}{n} + \dots \text{至 } n \text{ 項}\right)}{m+n}$$

$$\geq \sqrt[m+n]{\left(\frac{x}{m} \cdot \frac{x}{m} \dots \text{至 } m \text{ 因子}\right) \left(\frac{y}{n} \cdot \frac{y}{n} \dots \text{至 } n \text{ 因子}\right)},$$

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{x+y}{m+n}\right)^{m+n} \geq \left(\frac{x^m}{m^m} \cdot \frac{y^n}{n^n}\right) \therefore x^m y^n \geq \left(\frac{x+y}{m+n}\right)^{m+n} m^m n^n.$$

$$\text{次 } x^m y^n = a, \text{ 則 } (x+y)^{m+n} \geq \frac{(m+n)^{m+n} a}{m^m n^n}.$$

$$\therefore x+y \text{ 之極小值} = \sqrt{\frac{(m+n)^{m+n}a}{m^m n^n}}$$

87. a, b, c 爲正數對於 x, y, z 之正值而 $x=a, y=b, z=c$,

則 $\frac{(x+y+z)^{a+b+c}}{x^a y^b z^c}$ 之值極小.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{a\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + b\left(\frac{y}{b}\right) + c\left(\frac{z}{c}\right)}{a+b+c} \leq \sqrt{\left\{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^a \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^c\right\}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(x+y+z)^{a+b+c}}{x^a y^b z^c} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^{a+b+c}}{a^a b^b c^c}$$

故 $\frac{(x+y+z)^{a+b+c}}{x^a y^b z^c}$ 之極小值爲 $\frac{(a+b+c)^{a+b+c}}{a^a b^b c^c}$.

而 $x=a, y=b, z=c$, 則爲此值.

88. $a, b, c, d, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ 爲正數而 $a > \alpha, b > \beta, c > \gamma, d > \delta$,

則 $8abcd + 8\alpha\beta\gamma\delta > (a+\alpha)(b+\beta)(c+\gamma)(d+\delta)$.

$$\text{(解)} \quad a-\alpha=A, b-\beta=B, c-\gamma=C, d-\delta=D,$$

則 $2a=(a+\alpha)+A, 2b=(b+\beta)+B, 2c=(c+\gamma)+C, 2d=(d+\delta)+D,$

又 $2\alpha=(a+\alpha)-A, 2\beta=(b+\beta)-B, 2\gamma=(c+\gamma)-C, 2\delta=(d+\delta)-D.$

$$\therefore 16abcd + 16\alpha\beta\gamma\delta = 2(a+\alpha)(b+\beta)(c+\gamma)(d+\delta)$$

$$+ 2\sum ABC(d+\delta) + 2ABCD,$$

$$\therefore 8abcd + 8\alpha\beta\gamma\delta > (a+\alpha)(b+\beta)(c+\gamma)(d+\delta).$$

89. $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n, c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n$ 爲三種正數, 各從其大小遞降列之,

$$\text{則} \quad \frac{a_1 b_1 c_1 + a_2 b_2 c_2 + a_3 b_3 c_3 + \dots}{n} > \frac{\sum a_i}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum b_i}{n} \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad \text{由斯密斯氏 318 章} \quad \frac{\sum a_i^r}{n} > \frac{\sum a_i^2}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum a_i^3}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum a_i^4}{n} \dots \dots \dots$$

90. a, b, c 爲正數, 則 $a^a b^b c^c > \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(a+b+c) \right\}^{a+b+c}$,

及 $(b+c)^a (c+a)^b (a+b)^c < \left\{ \frac{2}{3}(a+b+c) \right\}^{a+b+c}$,

$$\text{(解)} \quad \left\{ \frac{a\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) + b\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) + c\left(\frac{1}{c}\right)}{a+b+c} \right\}^{a+b+c} > \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^a \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^c,$$

$$\therefore a^a b^b c^c > \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(a+b+c) \right\}^{a+b+c}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad (b+c)^a (c+a)^b (a+b)^c &< \left\{ \frac{a(b+c) + b(c+a) + c(a+b)}{a+b+c} \right\}^{a+b+c} \\ &< \left\{ \frac{2(ab+bc+ca)}{a+b+c} \right\}^{a+b+c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{但} \quad \frac{2}{3}(a+b+c)^2 - 2(ab+bc+ca) = \frac{2}{3}(a^2+b^2+c^2 - ab - bc - ca) > 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3}(a+b+c)^2 > 2(ab+bc+ca),$$

$$\therefore \frac{2(ab+bc+ca)}{a+b+c} < \frac{2}{3}(a+b+c),$$

$$\text{由是} \quad (b+c)^a (c+a)^b (a+b)^c < \left\{ \frac{2}{3}(a+b+c) \right\}^{a+b+c},$$

91. a 爲大於 19 之素數, 則 $a^{18} - 1$ 爲 9576 之倍數.

(解) 由斯密斯氏 38 章 $a^{18} - 1 = M(19)$,

又 $a^6 - 1$ 有 $a^6 - 1, a^3 \pm 1, a^2 - 1$ 之因子.

$$\therefore a^{18} - 1 = M(7), a^3 \pm 1 = (3m \pm 1)^3 \pm 1 = 9(3m^3 \pm 3m^2 + m),$$

$$a^2 - 1 = (2m + 1)^2 - 1 = 4m(m + 1) = 4M \left[\frac{1}{2} = M^{-5} \right],$$

$$\text{由是} \quad a^{18} - 1 = M(19 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 8) = M(9576).$$

92. 相異之素數 $m+1, n+1, p+1$ 之積爲底數之數, 其 $mnp+1$ 方乘之末位數字與原末位數字同.

(解) $r = (m+1)(n+1)(p+1)$, 原數 $= a_0 + a_1 r + a_2 r^2 + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原數之 } mnp+1 \text{ 方乘爲 } (a_0+a_1r+a_2r^2+\cdots)^{mnp+1} \\ = M(r) + a_0^{mnp+1} \end{aligned}$$

故原數之 $mnp+1$ 方乘之末位數字等於 a_0^{mnp+1} 之末位數字,

而 $a_0^{mnp+1} = a_0 \cdot a_0^{mnp}$

而 $a_0^{mnp} = (a_0^m)^{np} = (a_0^m - 1 + 1)^{np} = \{M(m+1) + 1\}^{np}$
 $= M(m+1) + 1,$

同法 $a_0^{mnp} = M(n+1) + 1 = M(p+1) + 1,$

$\therefore a_0^{mnp} = M(m+1)(n+1)(p+1) + 1,$

$\therefore a_0^{mnp+1} = M(m+1)(n+1)(p+1) + a_0.$

93. 方程式 $x+2y+3z=6n$ 之正整解答(含0)爲 $3n^2+3n+1.$

(解) 由斯密斯氏第二十九編例題四十四 16 例之解

求 $\frac{1}{(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3)}$ 之式中 x^{6n} 之係數可也.

94. n 爲正整數,則 $(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)\cdots(n+n)$ 爲 2^n 之倍數

(解) $(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)\cdots(n+n) = M(2^n)$

則 $(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)\cdots(n+1+n-1)(n+1+n)(n+1+n+1)$
 $= M(2^{n+1})$

而 $(n+2)(n+3)\cdots(n+1+n-1)(n+1+n)(n+1+n+1)$
 $= \frac{M(2^n)}{n+1} (n+1+n)(2n+2)$
 $= M(2^n)(2n+1)2 = M(2^{n+1}).$

95. q 爲素數,而 p 對於 q 而爲素數,

設 $\frac{p(p+q)(p+2q)\cdots(p+n-1q)}{\underline{n}}$ 爲既約分數,則分母爲 q 之某方乘.

(解) \underline{n} 內之因子 q 爲分母之素因子,故此分數爲既約分數,則其分母當殘 q .

又由斯密斯氏 388 章推論分子之各因子, 以 q 除之, 則當殘
 $1, 2, 3, \dots, q-1$.

即 q 之他因子含於分母之內.

由是如題所云.

96. p 爲素數, 則 $1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1$ 之各 $p-2$ 箇之積之和
 可以 p^2 除之.

(解) 由斯密斯氏 394 章此積之和爲 s_{p-2} , 因

$$(p-2)S_{p-3} = \frac{p(p-1)\dots 2}{p-1} + s_1 \frac{(p-1)(p-2)\dots 2}{p-2} + s_2 \frac{(p-2)\dots 2}{p-3} + \dots$$

$$+ S_{p-5} \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2}, \text{ 以 } s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{p-3} \text{ 代入, 則知爲 } M(p^2).$$

97. p 爲素數, 則 $1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1$ 之各 r 方乘之和, 可以 p
 除之, 但 $r-p-2$ 及 r 爲正整數.

(解) 由斯密斯氏 321 章第三此和爲 s_{p-1}^r

$$\text{因 } p^{r+1} - p = (r+1)s_{p-1}^r + \frac{(r+1)r}{2} s_{p-1}^{r-1} + \dots + (r+1)s^{1p-1}$$

以 $s_{p-1}^1, s_{p-1}^2, \dots$ 代入, 則知爲 $M(p)$.

98. p 爲素數, 則 $\frac{2p-2}{p} \frac{p}{p}$ 可以 p^5 除之.

$$\text{(解) } \frac{2p-2}{p} \frac{p}{p} = \frac{2p(2p-1)(2p-2)\dots(p+1)-2}{p} \frac{p}{p}$$

$$= 2p \frac{\{(2p-1)(2p-2)\dots(p+1) - \frac{p-1}{2}\}}{p},$$

$$\text{但 } (2p-1)(2p-2)\dots(p+1) = (2p-1)(2p-2)\dots\{2p-(p-1)\}$$

$$= (2p)^{p-1} - (1+2+\dots+p-1)(2p)^{p-2} + \dots$$

$$+ 2p\{1 \cdot 2 \dots (p-2) + 2 \cdot 3 \dots (p-1) + \dots\} + \frac{p-1}{2},$$

又由 96 題知 $1 \cdot 2 \dots (p-2) + 2 \cdot 3 \dots (p-1) + \dots = M(p^2)$,

$$\therefore (2p-1)(2p-2)\dots(p+1) = (2p)^{p-1} - \dots + 2pM(p^2) + \frac{p-1}{2},$$

由是 $\frac{2p-2}{p} \frac{p}{p} = 2p \frac{\{(2p)^{p-1} - \dots + 2pM(p^2)\}}{p} = M(p^5)$.

99. 囊內有 a 筒白玉, b 筒黑玉, 一度取出各一筒, 再返入而取出 a 筒, 則凡取出黑玉之適遇為 $\frac{\frac{|a|}{a+b} \frac{|a|}{a-b}}{}$, 但 a 不小於 b .

本題及下二題另解於後

100. 囊內有貨幣 10 筒, 而知其二筒為磅貨, 又取出二筒皆非磅貨, 則此囊內有二筒磅貨之適遇為三分之一試証之.

101. 囊內有若干筒玉, 不知其黑白, 而取出其一筒知為白, 然則取出他一筒為白之適遇為三分之二, 試証之, 但最初取出之玉不再返入.

102. α, β, γ 為三次方程式 $x^3 + 3Hx + G = 0$ 之三根, 則 $(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma), (\beta - \gamma)(\beta - \alpha), (\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)$ 為三根之方程式為 $x^3 + 9Hx^2 - 27(G^2 + 4H^3) = 0$.

(解) $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0, \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = 3H, \alpha\beta\gamma = -G$.

第二方程式之 x^2 之係數 $= -\{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma) + (\beta - \gamma)(\beta - \alpha) + (\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)\} = -(a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - a\beta - \beta\gamma - \gamma\alpha) = -\{a + \beta + \gamma\}^2 - 3a\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = -\{-3 \cdot 3H\} = 9H,$

x 之係數 $= \sum(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \gamma)(\beta - \alpha) = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \gamma)\{(\beta - \alpha) + (\gamma - \beta) + (\alpha - \gamma)\} = 0,$

末項 $= -(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \gamma)(\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)$
 $= -\{a^2 - a(\beta + \gamma) + \beta\gamma\}\{\beta^2 - \beta(\gamma + \alpha) + \gamma\alpha\}\{\gamma^2 - \gamma(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta\}$
 $= -(2a^2 + \beta\gamma)(2\beta^2 + \gamma\alpha)(2\gamma^2 + \alpha\beta)$
 $= -\{9a^2\beta^2\gamma^2 + 3(a^3\beta^3 + \beta^3\gamma^3 + \gamma^3\alpha^3) + 2a\beta\gamma(a^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3)\}$
 $= -\{9G^2 + 4\{(a\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^3 - 3a\beta\gamma(a + \beta)(\beta + \gamma)(\gamma + \alpha)\}$
 $\quad + 2a\beta\gamma\{(a + \beta + \gamma)^3 - 3(a + \beta)(\beta + \gamma)(\gamma + \alpha)\}\}$
 $= -\{9G^2 + 4\{27H^3 + 3G(-\gamma)(-\alpha)(-\beta)\}$
 $\quad - 2G(-3(-\gamma)(-\alpha)(-\beta))\}$

$$= -\{9G^2 + 4(27H^3 + 3G^2) - 2G(-3G)\} = -27(G^2 + 4H^3)$$

由是第二方程式爲 $x^3 + 9Hx^2 - 27(G^2 + 4H^3) = 0$.

103. s_r 爲方程式 $x^n + ax^2 + b = 0$ 之根之 r 方乘之和,

則 $s_2^{n-1} = 0$, 但 $m > 5$.

(解) $x^n + ax^2 + b = 0$ 之根爲 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m ,

則 $\sum a_1 = 0, \sum a_1 a_2 = 0, \sum a_1 a_2 a_3 = 0, \dots, \sum a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1} = 0$.

由原方程式 $x^{n+1} + ax^3 + bx = 0$, 得 $\sum a_1^{n+1} + a \sum a_1^3 + b \sum a_1 = 0$,

但 $(\sum a_1)^3 = \sum a_1^3 + 3 \sum a_1^2 a_2 + 6 \sum a_1 a_2 a_3$

$\therefore 0 = \sum a_1^3 + 3 \sum a_1 (\sum a_1 a_2) + 6 \times 0$,

$\therefore \sum a_1^3 = 0$, 由是 $\sum a_1^{n+1} = 0$.

又由 $x^{n-1} + ax + \frac{b}{x} = 0$, 得 $\sum a_1^{n-1} + a \sum a_1 + b \sum \frac{1}{a_1} = 0$,

即 $\sum a_1^{n-1} + a \sum a_1 + b \sum \frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = 0 \therefore \sum a_1^{n-1} = 0$.

又由 $x^{2n-1} + xa^{n+1} + bx^{n-1} = 0$,

得 $\sum a_1^{2n-1} + a \sum a_1^{n+1} + b \sum a_1^{n-1} = 0, \therefore s_{2n-1} = 0$.

104. 方程式 $x^4 - 6x^3 + 18x^2 - 30x + 25 = 0$ 之兩根爲 $a + i\beta$, $\beta + ia$ 之形, 求此方程式之根.

(解) 他兩根爲 $a - i\beta, \beta - ia$, 故原方程式爲

$$\{x - (a + i\beta)\} \{x - (a - i\beta)\} \{x - (\beta + ia)\} \{x - (\beta - ia)\} = 0,$$

即 $x^4 - 2x^3(x + \beta) + 2x^2(a + \beta)^2 - 2x(a + \beta)(a^2 + \beta^2) + (a^2 + \beta^2)^2 = 0$,

比較此式及原方程式之係數,

則 $2(a + \beta) = 6, 2(a + \beta)^2 = 18, 2(a + \beta)(a^2 + \beta^2) = 30, (a^2 + \beta^2)^2 = 25$.

$\therefore a + \beta = 3, a^2 + \beta^2 = 5$ 由是 $a = 1$ 或 $2, \beta = 2$ 或 1 .

由是所求之根爲 $1 \pm 2\sqrt{-1}, 2 \pm \sqrt{-1}$.

105. 方程式 $x^{2n+2} + (2-a)x^{2n+1} + (b-a+1)x^{2n} + (a+2nb)x^{2n-1} + a + (2n-1)b = 0$ 之兩根相等而殘根之各一箇二箇三箇等之和爲等差級數試証之.

(解) $x^{2n}(x+1)^2 - ax^{2n}(x+1) + b(x^{2n}-1) + (a+2nb)(x+1) = 0,$

$\therefore x = -1,$

$x^{2n}(x+1) - ax^{2n} + b(x^{2n-1} - x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-3} - \dots + x - 1) + a + 2nb = 0,$

即 $x^{2n}(x+1) - a(x^{2n}-1) + b(x^{2n-1}+1) - b(x^{2n-2}-1)$
 $+ b(x^{2n-3}+1) - \dots + b(x+1) = 0,$

$\therefore x = -1.$

除此兩等根之後, 有殘根之方程式為

$x^{2n} - a(x^{2n-1} - x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-3} - \dots + x - 1)$
 $+ b(x^{2n-2} - x^{2n-3} + x^{2n-4} - \dots - x + 1)$
 $- b(x^{2n-3} - a^{2n-4} + \dots + x - 1)$
 $+ (x^{2n-3} - x^{2n-4} + \dots - x + 1) - \dots + b = 0,$

即 $x^{2n} - ax^{2n-1} + (a+b)x^{2n-2} - (a+2b)x^{2n-3} + (a+3b)x^{2n-4} - \dots$
 $- (a - 2n - 2b)x + a - 2n - 1b = 0,$

即殘根之各一箇二箇三箇等之和為 $a, a+b, a+2b$, 即為等差級數

106. n 為偶數, 而 p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots 皆為正數, H 為

$\frac{p_1}{p_0}, \frac{p_2}{p_1}, \dots, \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-2}}$ 之各比之最大值, 及 K 為 $\frac{p_2}{p_1}, \frac{p_3}{p_2}, \dots, \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}$ 之

各比之最小值, 則方程式 $p_0x^n - p_1x^{n-1} + p_2x^{n-2} - \dots + p_n = 0$ 之實根, 在 H 及 K 之間.

又 H 不大於 K , 則此方程式之各根為虛根.

(解) 變原方程式為

$p_0x^{n-1}\left(x - \frac{p_1}{p_0}\right) + p_2x^{n-2}\left(x - \frac{p_2}{p_2}\right) + \dots + p_{n-2}x\left(x - \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-2}}\right)$
 $+ p_n = 0,$

$x = H$, 則 $p_0H^{n-1}\left(H - \frac{p_1}{p_0}\right) + p_2H^{n-2}\left(H - \frac{p_2}{p_2}\right) + \dots$
 $+ p_{n-2}H\left(H - \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-2}}\right) + p_n$ 為正.

又變原方程式爲

$$p_0 x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} - x \right) + p_2 x^{n-2} \left(\frac{p_4}{p_3} - x \right) + \dots \\ + p_{n-1} \left(\frac{p^n}{p_{n-1}} - x \right) = 0,$$

$$x = K, \text{ 則 } p_0 K^n + p_1 K^{n-1} \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} - K \right) + p_2 K^{n-2} \left(\frac{p_4}{p_3} - K \right) + \dots \\ + p_{n-1} \left(\frac{p^n}{p_{n-1}} - K \right) \text{ 爲正.}$$

故 x 之各實根在 H 及 K 之間.

若 $H < K$, 則 x 之各根爲虛根.

107. 證 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & \dots & \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix}$ 至 n 列及 n 行 $= a^{n-1}$

(解) $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & \\ -a & 1+a & 1 & \dots & \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & \\ 1 & 1+a & \dots & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix}$ 至 $n-1$ 列行,

第二式與原式同形, 故亦得與 a 之因子同形之式逐次如此, 至最

後得 $\Delta = a^{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} = a^{n-1}$

108. 證 $\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \dots & \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & \dots & \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix}$ 至 n 列及 n 行 $= a^n + na^{n-1}$

$$(解) \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 1+a & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^{n-1} + a \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & \dots \\ 1 & 1+a & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} \text{ 至 } n-1 \text{ 行列,}$$

但第二之 $n-1$ 行列式與原行列式同形, 故亦得

$$\Delta = a^{n-1} + a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 1 & 1+a & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} + a \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 1+a & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} \text{ } n-1 \text{ 行列,}$$

$$= 2a^{n-1} + a^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & \dots \\ 1 & 1+a & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} \text{ } n-2 \text{ 行列,}$$

.....

$$= (n-2)a^{n-1} + a^{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} = na^{n-2} + a^n$$

109. 證 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a' & b' & c' & d' \\ aa' & bb' & cc' & dd' \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(c-d)(a'-c')(b'-d') - (a-c)(b-d)(a'-b')(c'-d')$

$$(解) \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & a-b & c & c-d \\ a' & a'-b' & c' & c'-d' \\ aa' & aa'-bb' & cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & a-b & a-c & c-d \\ a' & a'-b' & a'-c' & c'-d' \\ aa' & aa'-bb' & aa'-cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a-c & c-d \\ a'-b' & a'-c' & c'-d' \\ aa'-bb' & aa'-cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a-c & c-d \\ a'-b' & a'-c' & c'-d' \\ a'(a-b)+b(a'-b') & aa'-cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a-c & c-d \\ 0 & a'-c' & c'-d' \\ a'(a-b) & aa'-cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a-c & c-d \\ a'-b' & a'-c' & c'-d' \\ b(a'-b') & aa'-cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a-c & c-d \\ 0 & a'-c' & c'-d' \\ a' & aa'-cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix} + (a'-b') \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a-c & c-d \\ 1 & a'-c' & c'-d' \\ b & aa'-cc' & cc'-dd' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$110. \text{ 證 } \begin{vmatrix} a^2+b^2+c^2 & bc+ca+ab & bc+ca+ab \\ bc+ca+ab & a^2+b^2+c^2 & bc+ca+ab \\ bc+ca+ab & bc+ca+ab & a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a^3+b^3+c^3 - 3abc)^2$$

$$\text{(解)} \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \sum a^2 - \sum bc & 0 & bc+ca+ab \\ \sum bc - \sum a^2 & \sum a^2 - \sum bc & bc+ca+ab \\ 0 & \sum bc - \sum a^2 & a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\sum a^2 - bc)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & bc+ca+ab \\ -1 & 1 & bc+ca+ab \\ 0 & -1 & a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\sum a^2 - bc)^2 \{a^2+b^2+c^2 + (bc+ca+ab) + (bc+ca+ab)\}$$

$$= (\sum a^2 - bc)^2 (a+b+c)^2 = (\sum a^3 - 3abc)^2$$

111. 解下之方程式

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 - a^2 & x^2 - b^2 & x^2 - c^2 \\ (x - a)^3 & (x - b)^3 & (x - c)^3 \\ (x + a)^3 & (x + b)^3 & (x + c)^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

(解) 自原方程式之第一行減第二行, 自第二行減第三行, 以 $(a - b)(b - c)$ 除之, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} -(a+b) & -(b+c) & x^2 - c^2 \\ -3x^2 + 3x(a+b) - (a^2 + ab + b^2) & -3x^2 + 3x(b+c) - (b^2 + bc + c^2) & (x-c)^3 \\ 3x^2 + 3x(a+b) + (a^2 + ab + b^2) & 3x^2 + 3x(b+c) + b^2 + bc + c^2 & (x+c)^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

又自第一行減第二行以 $a - c$ 除之, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -(b+c) & x^2 - c^2 \\ 3x - a - b - c & -3x^2 + 3x(b+c) - (b^2 + bc + c^2) & (x-c)^3 \\ 3x + a + b + c & 3x^2 + 3x(b+c) + b^2 + bc + c^2 & (x+c)^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

於第二列加第三列得

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -(b+c) & x^2 - c^2 \\ 6c & 6x(b+c) & 2x^3 + 6c^2x \\ 3x + a + b + c & 3x^2 + 3x(b+c) + b^2 + bc + c^2 & (x+c)^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\therefore x = 0,$$

或

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3(b+c) & 3x^2 - c^2 \\ 3 & 3(b+c) & x^2 + 3c^2 \\ 3x + a + b + c & 3x^2 + 3x(b+c) + b^2 + bc + c^2 & (x+c)^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

於第一列加第二列得

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4c^2 \\ 3 & 3(b+c) & x^2 + 3c^2 \\ 3x + a + b + c & 3x^2 + 3x(b+c) + b^2 + bc + c^2 & (x+c)^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

即 $3\{3x^2 + 3x(b+c) + b^2 + bc + c^2\} - 3(b+c)(3x+a+b+c) = 0,$

$$\therefore x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{bc+ca+ab}{3}}$$

$$112. \text{ 證 } \begin{vmatrix} b^2c^2 & bc & b+c \\ c^2a^2 & ca & c+a \\ a^2b^2 & ab & a+b \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$(\text{解}) \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} b^2c^2 & bc & b \\ c^2a^2 & ca & c \\ a^2b^2 & ab & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b^2c^2 & bc & c \\ c^2a^2 & ca & a \\ a^2b^2 & ab & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = abc \begin{vmatrix} bc^2 & c & 1 \\ ca^2 & a & 1 \\ ab^2 & b & 1 \end{vmatrix} + abc \begin{vmatrix} b^2c & b & 1 \\ c^2a & c & 1 \\ a^2b & a & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc \{ bc^2(a-b) + ca^2(b-c) + ab^2(c-a) + b^2c(c-a) + c^2a(a-b) + a^2b(b-c) \}$$

$$= abc \{ c^2(a^2-b^2) + a^2(b^2-c^2) + b^2(c^2-a^2) \} = 0,$$

113. 化下式爲最簡

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & p & 0 \\ 1 & b+c & bc & (p+b^2)(p+c^2) \\ 1 & c+a & ca & (p+c^2)(p+a^2) \\ 1 & a+b & ab & (p+a^2)(p+b^2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(\text{解}) \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & p & 0 \\ 1 & b+c & bc & (p+b^2)(p+c^2) \\ 0 & a-b & c(a-b) & (p+c^2)(a^2-b^2) \\ 0 & a-c & b(a-c) & (p+b^2)(a^2-c^2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-b)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & p & 0 \\ 1 & b+c & bc & (p+b^2)(p+c^2) \\ 0 & 1 & c & (p+c^2)(a+b) \\ 0 & -1 & -b & -(p+b^2)(c+a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(a-b)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & b+c & bc-p & (p+b^2)(p+c^2) \\ 0 & 0 & -b+c & p(b-c)-(b-c)(ab+bc+ca) \\ 0 & -1 & -b & -(p+b^2)(c+a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(a-b)(c-a)(b-c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & b+c & bc-p & (p+b^2)(p+c^2) \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & p-(ab+bc+ca) \\ 0 & -1 & -b & -(p+b^2)(c+a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(a-b)(c-a)(b-c) \begin{vmatrix} b+c & bc-p & (p+b^2)(p+c^2) \\ 0 & -1 & p-(ab+bc+ca) \\ -1 & -b & -(p+b^2)(c+a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(a-b)(c-a)(b-c)\{(b+c)\{(p+b^2)(c+a)+bp-b(ab+bc+ca)\} \\ -\{p(bc-p)-(bc-p)(ab+bc+ca)+(p+b^2)(p+c^2)\}\}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (a-b)(c-a)(b-c)\{(b+c)\{p(a+b+c)-abc\} \\ -\{p(bc+ab+bc+ca+b^2+c^2)-bc(ab+ca)\}\} \\ = (a-b)(c-a)(b-c)\{0\} = 0.$$

114. 證 $\begin{vmatrix} -b^2c^2 & ab(c^2+a^2) & ac(a^2+b^2) \\ ba(b^2+c^2) & -c^2a^2 & bc(a^2+b^2) \\ ca(b^2+c^2) & cb(c^2+a^2) & -a^2b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b^2c^2+c^2a^2+a^2b^2)^3.$

(解) $\Delta = -b^2c^2\{a^4b^2c^2-b^2c^2(a^2+b^2)(c^2+a^2)\} \\ -ba(b^2+c^2)\{-a^3b^3(c^2+a^2)-abc^2(a^2+b^2)(c^2+a^2)\} \\ +ca(b^2+c^2)\{ab^2c(c^2+a^2)(a^2+b^2)+c^3a^3(a^2+b^2)\} \\ = b^4c^4\{a^2b^2+a^2c^2+b^2c^2\} + a^2b^2(b^2+c^2)(c^2+a^2)\{a^2b^2+a^2c^2 \\ + b^2c^2\} + c^2a^2(b^2+c^2)(a^2+b^2)\{b^2c^2+a^2b^2+c^2a^2\} \\ = (a^2b^2+a^2c^2+b^2c^2)\{b^4c^4+a^2(b^2+c^2)(a^2b^2+2b^2c^2+c^2a^2)\} \\ = (a^2b^2+a^2c^2+b^2c^2)^3.$

$$115. \text{ 證 } \begin{vmatrix} b^2+c^2+1 & c^2+1 & b^2+1 & b+c \\ c^2+1 & c^2+a^2+1 & a^2+1 & c+a \\ b^2+1 & a^2+1 & a^2+b^2+1 & a+b \\ b+c & c+a & a+b & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (bc+ca+ab)^2.$$

$$\text{(解) } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} b^2 & -a^2 & b^2-a^2 & b-a \\ c^2-b^2 & c^2 & -b^2 & c-b \\ b^2+1 & a^2+1 & a^2+b^2+1 & a+b \\ b+c & c+a & a+b & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b^2-a^2 & -b^2 & b^2-a^2 & b-a & 0 & -b^2 & -a^2 & b-a \\ 2c^2-b^2 & b^2+c^2 & -b^2 & c-b & 2c^2 & b^2+c^2 & c^2 & c-b \\ a^2+b^2+2 & -b^2 & a^2+b^2+1 & a+b & 1 & -b^2 & a^2+1 & a+b \\ a+b+2c & c-b & a+b & 3 & 2c & c-b & c+a & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -b^2 & -a^2 & b-a \\ 0 & b^2+bc & -ac & -2c-b \\ 1 & -b^2 & a^2+1 & a+b \\ 2c & c-b & c+a & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -b^2 & -a^2 & b-a \\ 0 & b^2+bc & -ac & -2c-b \\ 0 & -2b^2c+b-c & 2ca^2+c-a & 2ca+2bc-3 \\ 2c & c-a & c+a & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -b^2 & -a^2 & b-a \\ b^2+bc & -ac & -2c-b \\ -2b^2c+b-c & 2ca^2+c-a & 2ca+2bc-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -b^2 & -a^2 & b-a \\ bc & -a^2-ac & -a-2c \\ -2b^2c+b-c & 2ca^2+c-a & 2ca+2bc-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{b} \begin{vmatrix} -b^2 & -a^2 & b-a \\ 0 & -a(ab+bc+ca) & -(ab+bc+ca) \\ -2b^2c+b-c & 2ca^2+c-a & 2ca+2bc-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{b^3} \begin{vmatrix} -b^2 & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & -ab^2(ab+bc+ca) & -(ab+bc+ca) \\ -2b^2c+b-c & 4a^2b^2c+b^2c+a^2c-ab^2-a^2b & 2ca+2bc-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -\frac{ab+bc+ca}{b^3} \begin{vmatrix} -b^2 & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & ab^2 & 1 \\ -2b^2c+b-c & 4a^2b^2c+b^2c+a^2c-ab^2-a^2b & 2ca+2bc-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{ab+bc+ca}{b^3} \{ -b^2 \{ ab^2(2ca+2bc-3) - (4a^2b^2c+b^2c+a^2c-ab^2-a^2b) \} \\
 &\quad + (-2b^2c+b-c) \{ -ab^2(b-a) \} \}, \\
 \therefore \Delta &= \frac{ab+bc+ca}{b} \{ - \{ 2a^2b^2c+2ab^3c-2ab^2-b^2c-a^2c+a^2b \} \\
 &\quad + \{ -a(-2b^3c+2ab^2c+b^2-bc-ab+ca) \} \} \\
 &= \frac{ab+bc+ca}{b} (ab^2+b^2c+abc) = (ab+bc+ca)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$



第二卷

霍爾氏, 乃托氏題解



1. S_1, S_2, S_3 爲等差級數 $n, 2n, 3n$ 項之和, 則 $S_3 = 3(S_2 - S_1)$

$$\text{(解)} \quad S_1 = \frac{1}{2}n\{2a + (n-1)d\}, \quad S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n\{2a + (2n-1)d\},$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3n\{2a + (3n-1)d\}.$$

$$\text{而} \quad S_2 - S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n\{2a + (2n-1)d\} - \frac{1}{2}n\{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}n\{2a + (3n-1)d\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3n\{2a + (3n-1)d\} = \frac{1}{3}S_3 \quad \therefore S_3 = 3(S_2 - S_1).$$

2. 有二數, 其差, 和, 及積之比, 爲 1, 7, 24, 二數各如何.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \text{二數爲 } x \text{ 及 } y, \text{ 則 } \frac{x-y}{1} = \frac{x+y}{7} = \frac{xy}{24}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{3}{4}x, \text{ 由是 } x - \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{x \times \frac{3}{4}x}{24} \quad \therefore x^2 = 8x,$$

由是 $x=8, y=6$.

3. 於如何之記數轉倒 25 之數位, 則爲其數之二倍.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \text{底數爲 } r, \text{ 則 } 5r+2 = 2(2r+5) \quad \therefore r=8.$$

4. 解下之方程式

$$(1) (x+2)(x+3)(x-4)(x-5)=44.$$

$$(2) x(y+z)+2=0, \quad y(z-2x)+21=0, \quad z(2x-y)=5.$$

(解) (1) 原方程式爲 $(x^2-2x-15)(x^2-2x-8)=44$,
 $x^2-2x-8=y$ 則 $(y-7)y=44 \quad \therefore y=11$ 或 -4 .

$$\text{即 } x^2-2x-8=11, \text{ 則 } x=1\pm\sqrt{20}=1\pm 2\sqrt{5},$$

$$x^2-2x-8=-4, \text{ 則 } x=1\pm\sqrt{5}.$$

$$(2) \quad xy+zx=-2, \quad yz-2xy=-21, \quad 2zx-yz=5$$

則 $xy=3, \quad yz=-15, \quad zx=-5 \quad \therefore x=\pm 1, \quad y=\pm 3, \quad z=\mp 5$

5. A. P. 之初項爲 a , 最初 p 項之和爲 0 , 則其次 q 項之和爲 $-\frac{a(p+q)q}{p-1}$.

$$(解) \quad S_p = \frac{p}{2} \{2a + (p-1)d\} = 0 \quad \therefore d = \frac{-2a}{p-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{p+q} &= \frac{p+q}{2} \{2a + (p+q-1)d\} = \frac{p+q}{2} \left\{ 2a + (p+q-1) \frac{-2a}{p-1} \right\} \\ &= -\frac{a(p+q)q}{p-1} \end{aligned}$$

但 p 項之次之 q 項之和爲 $S_{p+q} - S_p = -\frac{a(p+q)q}{p-1} - 0$.

6 解下之方程式

$$(1) (a+b)(ax+b)(a-bx) = (a^2x-b^2)(a+bx).$$

$$(2) x^{\frac{1}{3}} + (2x-3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \{12(x-1)\}^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(解) (1) (a+b) \{-abx^2 + (a^2-b^2)x + ab\} = a^2bx^2 + (a^3-b^3)x - ab^2,$$

$$\therefore (2a+b)x^2 - (a-b)x - (a+2b) = 0 \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 或 } -\frac{a+2b}{2a+b}.$$

(2) 二節爲立方, 則

$$x + (2x-3) + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}(2x-3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + (2x-3)^{\frac{1}{3}}\} = 12(x-1).$$

由是 $3(x-1) + 3x(2x-3)\{12(x-1)\}^{\frac{1}{3}} = 12(x-1)$,

即 $\{12x(x-1)(2x-3)\}^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3(x-1)$,

再為立方, 則 $12x(x-1)(2x-3) = 27(x-1)^3$, $\therefore x=1$,

或 $4x(2x-3) = 9(x-1)^2$ 即 $(x-3)^2 = 0$ $\therefore x=3$.

7. 求初項為 1, 第二第十及第三十四項為等比級數之等差級數.

$$\text{(解)} \quad l_2 = 1 + (2-1)d = 1 + d, \quad l_{10} = 1 + (10-1)d = 1 + 9d,$$

$$l_{34} = 1 + (34-1)d = 1 + 33d,$$

由是 $(1+9d)^2 = (1+d)(1+33d)$ $\therefore d = \frac{1}{3}$,

故所求之級數為 $1, 1\frac{1}{3}, 1\frac{2}{3}, 2, \dots$

8. α, β 為 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 之兩根,

則 $\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2, \alpha^3 + \beta^3, \alpha^4 + \alpha^2\beta^2 + \beta^4$ 之值如何.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \alpha + \beta = -p, \quad \alpha\beta = q.$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha\beta = p^2 - q,$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = -p^3 + 3qp,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^4 + \alpha^2\beta^2 + \beta^4 &= (\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2) \\ &= \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha\beta\} \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 3\alpha\beta\} = (p^2 - q)(p^2 - 3q). \end{aligned}$$

9. $2x = a + a^{-1}$ 及 $2y = b + b^{-1}$,

則 $xy + \sqrt{(x^2-1)(y^2-1)}$ 之值如何.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad xy + \sqrt{(x^2-1)(y^2-1)} &= \frac{1}{4} \{4xy + \sqrt{(4x^2-4)(4y^2-4)}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \{(a+a^{-1})(b+b^{-1}) + \sqrt{[(a+a^{-1})^2-4][(b+b^{-1})^2-4]}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \{(a+a^{-1})(b+b^{-1}) + (a-a^{-1})(b-b^{-1})\} = \frac{1}{2}(ab + a^{-1}b^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

10. 求 $\frac{(4+\sqrt{15})^{\frac{3}{2}} + (4-\sqrt{15})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(6+\sqrt{35})^{\frac{3}{2}} - (6-\sqrt{35})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 之值.

$$\text{(解)} \quad (4+\sqrt{15})^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(8+2\sqrt{15}) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})^3,$$

$$\text{故 } (4+\sqrt{15})^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ 及 } (4-\sqrt{15})^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}}(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{3}},$$

$$\text{又 } 6+\sqrt{35} = \frac{1}{2}(12+2\sqrt{35}) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})^2,$$

$$\text{故 } (6+\sqrt{35})^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}}(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ 及 } (6-\sqrt{35})^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}}(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}}\{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}+(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}\}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}}\{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})^{\frac{2}{3}}-(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})^{\frac{2}{3}}\}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{3}}+6(\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{3})^{\frac{2}{3}}}{6(\sqrt{7})^{\frac{2}{3}}(\sqrt{5})+2(\sqrt{5})^{\frac{2}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{5}(5+9)}{2\sqrt{5}(21+5)} = \frac{7}{13}. \end{aligned}$$

11. α 及 β 為 1 之立方虛根, 則 $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1} = 0$.

$$\text{(解) 原式} = \alpha \cdot \alpha^3 + \beta \cdot \beta^3 + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} = \alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}.$$

$$\text{但 } \alpha = \frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}, \beta = \frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2} \therefore \alpha\beta = \frac{(-1)^2 - (\sqrt{-3})^2}{4} = 1,$$

$$\text{及 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2} + \frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2} = -1,$$

由是原式 $= 1 - 1 = 0$,

12. 以大於 4 之底數所記之數 12432, 以 111 及 112 可整除之.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解) 底數為 } r, \text{ 則 } 12432 &= r^4 + 2r^3 + 4r^2 + 3r + 2 \\ &= (r^2 + r + 1)(r^2 + r + 2) = 111 \times 112. \end{aligned}$$

13. A 及 B 競走 1 哩間, A 讓 B 先走 11 碼, 則 A 勝 B 57 秒, A 讓 B 先走 81 秒, 則 A 負 B 88 碼, 問各走 1 哩之時間如何.

(解) A 及 B 走 1 哩即 1760 碼之時間為 x 及 y 秒, 則 1 秒間之速為 $\frac{1760}{x}$ 及 $\frac{1760}{y}$ 碼.

$$\text{故 } \frac{\frac{1760-11}{1760}}{y} - \frac{\frac{1760}{1760}}{x} = 57, \quad \therefore \frac{159}{160}y - x = 57,$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\frac{1760}{1760} - 81}{y} = \frac{1760-88}{1760}, \quad \therefore y = 81 + \frac{19}{20}x.$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{159}{160} \left[81 + \frac{19}{20}x \right] - x = 57 \quad \therefore x = 420, \quad y = 480,$$

故 A 及 B 爲 420 秒及 480 秒。

14. 自 $x^2 - yz = a^2$, $y^2 - zx = b^2$, $z^2 - xy = c^2$, $x + y + z = 0$, 消去 x, y, z .

(解) 自第一減第二, 則 $(x-y)(x+y+z) = a^2 - b^2$,
故由第四得 $a^2 - b^2 = 0$, 同法 $b^2 - c^2 = 0$, $\therefore a^2 = b^2 = c^2$.

15. 解 $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = bx^2 + cxy + ay^2 = d$.

(解) $x = ky$, 則 $ak^2y^2 + bky^2 + cy^2 = bk^2y^2 + cky^2 + ay^2$,

$$\therefore k^2(a-b) + kb - c + (c-a) = 0 \quad \therefore k = 1 \text{ 或 } k = \frac{c-a}{a-b}.$$

$$k = 1, \text{ 則 } x = y, \quad ay^2 + cy^2 + by^2 = d, \quad \therefore x = y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{d}{a+b+c}}.$$

$$k = \frac{c-a}{a-b}, \text{ 則 } x = \frac{(c-a)y}{a-b}, \quad \therefore \frac{a(c-a)^2y^2}{(a-b)^2} + \frac{b(c-a)y^2}{a-b} + cy^2 = d,$$

$$\text{即 } \{a(c-a)^2 + b(c-a)(a-b) + c(a-b)^2\}y^2 = d(a-b)^2,$$

$$\therefore y^2 = \frac{d(c-a)^2}{a^2a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab}, \quad x^2 = \frac{d(c-a)^2}{a(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab)}.$$

16 有水夫往復 48 哩間費 14 時, 而於水流逆行 3 哩所費之時, 與順行 4 哩所費之時相等, 然則每時水流之速度幾許.

(解) 每時水流之速度爲 x 哩及漕力爲 y 哩, 則

$$\frac{48}{y+x} + \frac{48}{y-x} = 14, \text{ 及 } \frac{3}{y-x} = \frac{4}{y+x}.$$

由第二得 $y=7x$, 故由第一得 $\frac{48}{8x} + \frac{48}{6x} = 14 \therefore x=1$,

即每時水流之速度為 1 哩。

17. 求下二式之平方根

(1) $(a^2+ab+bc+ca)(bc+ca+ab+b^2)(bc+ca+ab+c^2)$,

(2) $1-x+\sqrt{22x-15-8x^2}$.

(解) (1) 原式 $= (a+b)(a+c)(b+a)(b+c)(c+a)(c+b)$
 $= (a+b)^2(b+c)^2(c+a)^2$,

\therefore 所求之平方根 $= \pm(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$.

(2) 原式 $= 1-x+\sqrt{(5-4x)(-3+2x)}$
 $= \frac{2-2x+2\sqrt{(5-4x)(-3+2x)}}{2} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{5-4x}+\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}^2$

\therefore 所求之平方根 $= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ \sqrt{5-4x} + \sqrt{2x-3} \}$.

18. 求 $(1-3x)^{\frac{10}{3}}$ 之開散式中 x^6 之係數。

又求 $\left(\frac{4}{3}x^2 - \frac{3}{2x}\right)^9$ 之式中無關係於 x 之項。

(解) $(1-3x)^{\frac{10}{3}}$ 之式中 x^6 之項為

$$\frac{\frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)}{\underline{6}} (-3x)^6 \text{ 即 } \frac{35}{9} x^6, \therefore x^6 \text{ 之係數為 } \frac{35}{9}.$$

又 $\left(\frac{4}{3}x^2 - \frac{3}{2x}\right)^9$ 之開散式中第 $(r+1)$ 項為

$$\frac{\underline{9}}{\underline{r} \underline{9-r}} \left(\frac{4}{3}x^2\right)^{9-r} \left(-\frac{3}{2x}\right)^r \text{ 即 } \frac{9}{\underline{r} \underline{9-r}} (-1)^r \frac{2^{18-3r}}{3^{9-2r}} x^{18-3r},$$

由題意 $18-3r=0, \therefore r=6$,

由是此項為 $\frac{\underline{9}}{\underline{6} \underline{3}} (-1)^6 \frac{2^0}{3^{-3}} x^0$ 即 2268.

19. 解下之方程式

$$(1) \frac{2x-3}{x-1} - \frac{3x-8}{x-2} + \frac{x+3}{x-3} = 0.$$

$$(2) x^2 - y^2 = xy - ab, (x+y)(ax+by) = 2ab(a+b).$$

$$\text{(解)} (1) 2 + \frac{-1}{x-1} - \left(3 + \frac{-2}{x-2}\right) + 1 + \frac{6}{x-3} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3} = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} + \frac{6}{x-3} = 0,$$

$$\text{由是 } x(x-3) + 6(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 0, \therefore x = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{105}}{14}.$$

$$(2) \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{(x+y)(ax+by)} = \frac{-ab}{2ab(a+b)}, \text{ 去分母而括之,}$$

$$\text{則 } 2(a+b)(x^2 - xy - y^2) + (x+y)(ax+by) = 0,$$

$$x^2(3a+2b) - xy(a+b) - y^2(2a+b) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x-y)\{x(3a+2b) + y(2a+b)\} = 0,$$

$$x=y, \text{ 則由第一 } x=y = \pm\sqrt{ab},$$

$$\text{又 } x(3a+2b) + y(2a+b) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{x}{2a+b} = \frac{-y}{3a+2b},$$

$$\text{則 } \frac{x^2}{(2a+b)^2} = \frac{y^2}{(3a+2b)^2} = \frac{-xy}{(2a+b)(3a+2b)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - y^2 - xy}{(2a+b)^2 - (3a+2b)^2 + (2a+b)(3a+2b)} = \frac{-ab}{a^2 - ab - b^2},$$

$$\therefore x = \pm \frac{(2a+b)\sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{(b^2+ab-a^2)}}, y = \pm \frac{(3a+2b)\sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{(b^2+ab-a^2)}}$$

20. $a(b-c)x^2 + b(c-a)xy + c(a-b)y^2$ 爲完全平方式, 則 a, b, c 爲調音級數.

$$\text{(解)} \text{ 由題意 } b^2(c-a)^2x^2y^2 - 4ac(b-c)(a-b)x^2y^2 = 0.$$

即 $b^2\{(c-a)^2+4ca\}-4abc(c+a)+4a^2c^2=0,$

即 $b(c+a)=2ac,$ 故 a, b, c 爲調音級數.

21. x, y, z 爲實數, 而

$$(y-z)^2+(z-x)^2+(x-y)^2=(y+z-2x)^2+(z+x-2y)^2+(x+y-2z)^2,$$

則 $x=y=z.$

(解) $(y-z)^2+(z-x)^2+(x-y)^2=\{(z-x)-(x-y)\}^2$
 $+ \{(x-y)-(y-z)\}^2 + \{(y-z)-(z-x)\}^2,$

由是 $(x-y)(y-z)+(y-z)(z-x)+(z-x)(x-y)=0,$

即 $(y-z)(x-y+z-x)+(z-x)(x-y)=0,$

即 $(z-x)(x-y)-(y-z)^2=0,$

即 $x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy=0,$

即 $(x-y)^2+(y-z)^2+(z-x)^2=0,$

$\therefore x-y=0, y-z=0, z-x=0, \quad x=y=z.$

22. 求十二進法之 $3e58261$ 之平方根.

又分數 $\frac{1}{5}$ 爲 $\cdot i7,$ 求底數.

(解) 如通常求平方根法

1	1	1cl5
2e	2e5	
e	281	
3ll	3482	
t	3304	
3e85	17t61	
5	17t61	

又 $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{7}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{7}{r^4} + \dots = \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{7}{r^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{7}{r^2}\right)\frac{1}{r^2} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{5} = \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{7}{r^2}\right) \div \left(1 - \frac{1}{r^2}\right),$ 由是 $r^2 - 5r - 36 = 0, \therefore r = 9.$

23. 求自 $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ 取各二箇之積之和, 並證此和等於此等整數之立方和與平方和之半差

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad & 2(ab+ac+ad+\dots+bc+bd+\dots) \\ & = (a+b+c+\dots)^2 - (a^2+b^2+c^2+\dots) \text{ 明矣.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } (1+2+3+\dots+n)^2 = 1^3+2^3+3^3+\dots+n^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } & 1.2+1.3+\dots+2.3+2.4+\dots \\ & = \frac{1}{2}\{1^3+2^3+3^3+\dots+n^3-(1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2)\}. \end{aligned}$$

24. 某人與其家族一週間共食麵包 20 斤，若此人之薪金增 5 分，麵包之價騰貴 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 分，則一週間多 6 分，若薪金減 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 分，麵包之價低落 1 折，則一週間少 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 分，問每週之薪金，及麵包 1 斤之價如何。

(解) 一週間之薪金為 x 分，麵包一斤之價為 y 分，則

$$\frac{5x}{100} - \frac{2\frac{1}{2} \times 20y}{100} = 6 \quad \text{及} \quad \frac{7\frac{1}{2}x}{100} - \frac{10 \times 20y}{100} = 1\frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore x=180, y=6,$$

即一週間之薪金為 18 角，麵包一斤之價為 6 分。

25. 等差級數四數之和為 48，其兩外項之積與中項之積之比如 $27 : 35$ ，各數如何。

(解) 四數為 $x-3y, x-y, x+y, x+3y$ ，

$$\text{則 } (x-3y)+(x-y)+(x+y)+(x+3y)=48, \quad \therefore x=12,$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{(x-3y)(x+3y)}{27} = \frac{(x-y)(x+y)}{35}, \quad \therefore y = \pm 2.$$

由是四數為 6, 10, 14, 18.

26. 解下之方程式

$$(1) \quad a(b-c)x^2 + b(c-a)x + c(a-b) = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{x-a-b} = \frac{(x-c)(a-d)}{x-c-d}.$$

$$\text{(解)} (1) \quad a(b-c)x^2 + \{-a(b-c) - c(a-b)\}x + c(a-b) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } a(b-c)x(x-1) - c(a-b)(x-1) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x-1)\{a(b-c)x - c(a-b)\} = 0, \quad \therefore x=1 \text{ 或 } \frac{c(a-b)}{a(b-c)}.$$

$$(2) \frac{x(x-a-b)+ab}{x-a-b} = \frac{x(x-c-d)+cd}{x-c-d},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{ab}{x-a-b} = \frac{cd}{x-c-d} \quad \therefore x = \frac{ab(c+d) - cd(a+b)}{ab-cd}.$$

$$27. \quad \sqrt{a-x} + \sqrt{b-x} + \sqrt{c-x} = 0,$$

$$\text{則 } (a+b+c+3x)(a+b+c-x) = 4(bc+ca+ab),$$

$$\text{及 } \sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} = 0, \text{ 則 } (a+b+c)^3 = 27abc.$$

$$\text{(解) } a-x+b-x+2\sqrt{(a-x)(b-x)} = c-x, \text{ 轉項而平方之, 則}$$

$$(a+b-c-x)^2 = 4\{ab - (a+b)x + x^2\}, \text{ 解括弧而變化之, 則}$$

$$(a+b+c)^2 + 2c(a+b+c) - 3x^2 = (a+b+c)^2 - (a+b-c)^2 + 4ab,$$

$$\text{即 } (a+b+c+3c)(a+b+c-x) = 4(bc+ca+ab).$$

$$\text{又 } \sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} = -\sqrt[3]{c}, \text{ 則 } a+b+3\sqrt[3]{ab}(\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}) = -c,$$

$$a+b+c = -3\sqrt[3]{ab}(-\sqrt[3]{c}), \quad \therefore (a+b+c)^3 = 27abc.$$

28. 有汽車行 1 時後有事故而停走 1 時, 其後之速為前之五分之三, 故遲到 3 時, 若多走 50 哩而生此事故, 則遲到 1½ 時, 此線路之長如何.

(解) 線路之長為 x 哩, 汽車每時之速為 y 哩,

$$\text{則 } 1 + 1 + \frac{x-y}{\frac{3}{5}y} = \frac{x}{y} + 3, \quad 1 + 1 + \frac{50}{y} + \frac{x-y-50}{\frac{3}{5}y} = \frac{x}{y} + 1\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{自第一減第二, 則 } \frac{50}{\frac{3}{5}y} - \frac{50}{y} = 3 - 1\frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore y = \frac{200}{9} = 22\frac{2}{9},$$

$$\text{又由第一得 } \frac{5(x-y)}{3y} - \frac{x}{y} = 1, \quad \therefore x = 4y = 88\frac{8}{9}.$$

由是線路之長為 $88\frac{8}{9}$ 哩, 每時之速為 $22\frac{2}{9}$ 哩.

$$29. \text{ 解方程式 } 2x+y=2z, \quad 9z-7x=6y, \quad x^3+y^3+z^3=216.$$

(解) 由第一及第二得 $y = \frac{4}{3}x$, $z = \frac{5}{3}x$,

$$\therefore x^3 + \frac{64}{27}x^3 + \frac{125}{27}x^3 = 216, \quad \therefore x^3 = 27.$$

30. 六回試驗內, 其二回為數學試驗, 而數學試驗不相連續, 其方法有幾許.

(解) ${}_6P_6 = \underline{6}$ 內數學試驗二回相連續之方法為 $2{}_5P_5$.

由是 $\underline{6} - 2 \cdot \underline{5} = 480$.

31. 半克郎貨, 先令貨, 四辨士貨, 共 60 箇, 欲得 5 磅 4 先令 2 辨士之方法有幾種.

(解) 半克郎為 30 辨士, 1 先令為 12 辨士, 又 5 磅 4 先令 2 辨士 = 1250 辨士, 而三種貨之箇數順次為 x, y, z , 則

$$x + y + z = 60, \quad \text{及} \quad 30x + 12y + 4z = 1250,$$

消去 z , 則 $13x + 4y = 505$, $\therefore x = 1 + 4t$, $y = 123 - 13t$,

由是 $z = 9t = 64$.

故 t 大於 $\frac{64}{9}$ 而小於 $\frac{123}{13}$, 即 t 有 8 及 9 之二值.

由是有 $x = 33, y = 19, z = 8$, 及 $x = 37, y = 6, z = 17$ 之兩方法.

32. $x^3 + ax^2 + 11x + 6$ 及 $x^3 + bx^2 + 14x + 8$ 有 $x^2 + px + q$ 之通因子, 則 a 及 b 之值如何.

(解) $x^2 + px + q$ 可除 $(x^3 + ax^2 + 11x + 6) - (x^3 + bx^2 + 14x + 8)$, 即

$$\text{可除 } (a-b)\left(x^2 - \frac{3x}{a-b} - \frac{2}{a-b}\right), \quad \therefore -\frac{3}{a-b} = p, \quad -\frac{2}{a-b} = q.$$

又 $x^2 + px + q$ 可除 $4(x^3 + ax^2 + 11x + 6) - 3(x^3 + bx^2 + 14x + 8)$,

即可除 $x\{x^2 + (4a - 3b)x + 2\}$, $\therefore 4a - 3b = p, \quad 2 = q$.

由是 $-\frac{2}{a-b} = 2$, $\therefore a - b = -1$, 又 $4a - 3b = -\frac{3}{a-b} = 3$,

$\therefore a - b = -1, \quad 4a - 3b = 3$, 由是 $a = 6, \quad b = 7$.

33. A, B, C 共力而成一事, 若此事 A 獨作之, 則須多作 6 時, B 獨作之, 則須多作 1 時, 又 C 獨作之, 則需 2 倍時間, 問三人共力而成之日數如何.

(解) 所求之日數為 x , 則

$$\frac{1}{x+6} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \therefore x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 或 } -3,$$

由是所求之日數為 $\frac{2}{3}$ 日.

34. 方程式 $ax+by=1$, $cx^2+dy^2=1$, 唯一一箇解答, 則

$$\frac{a^2}{c} + \frac{b^2}{d} = 1, \text{ 及 } x = \frac{a}{c}, y = \frac{b}{d}.$$

(解) $y = \frac{1-ax}{b}$, 則 $cx^2 + \frac{d(1-ax)^2}{b^2} = 1$,

$$\text{即 } x^2(b^2c + a^2d) - 2adx + d - b^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{由題意 } 4a^2d^2 - (b^2c + a^2d)(d - b^2) = 0, \quad \therefore \frac{a^2}{c} + \frac{b^2}{d} = 1.$$

$$\text{又 } x^2\left(\frac{a^2d^2}{d-b^2}\right) - 2adx + d - b^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } a^2d^2x^2 - 2adx(d-b^2) + (d-b^2)^2 = 0, \quad \therefore adx - (d-b^2) = 0,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{a} \left(1 - \frac{b^2}{d}\right) = \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{a}{c}.$$

35. 由二項式之定理求 $(1-2x+2x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 之開散式之最初五項.

$$\text{(解) } (1-2x+2x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(2x-2x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}(2x-2x^2)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6}(2x-2x^2)^3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{8}(2x-2x^2)^4 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + (x-x^2) + \frac{3}{2}(x^2-2x^3+x^4) + \frac{5}{2}(x^3-3x^4) + \frac{35}{8}x^4 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{13x^4}{8} + \dots$$

36. $x^2+px+q=0$ 之一根爲他一根之平方, 則

$$p^3-q(3p-1)+q^2=0.$$

(解) 自 $a^2+a=-p$, $a^2 \cdot a=q$ 消去 a 可也.

37. 解 $x^4-5x^2-6x-5=0$.

(解) $x^4-4x^2+4=x^2+6x+9$ 則 $x^2-2=\pm(x+3)$,

$$\therefore x^2 \pm x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + 2 \pm 3, \therefore x \mp \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{9 \pm 12}}{2},$$

$$\text{由是 } x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2} \text{ 或 } x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}.$$

別解法 即 $x^4-x-5(x^2+x+1)=0$, 則

$$(x^2+x+1)\{x(x-1)-5\}=0, \text{ 由是得答.}$$

38. 化 $\frac{x^3-ax^2+19x-a-4}{x^3-(a+1)x^2+23x-a-7}$ 之分數爲最簡, 求 a 之

值, 且化之爲最簡.

(解) 自分子減分母得 x^2-4x+3 , 即 $(x-1)(x-3)$,

故此分母子可以 $x-1$ 或 $x-3$ 約之.

$x=1$, 則分母子消失, 故 $a=8$, 又 $x=3$, 則分母子亦消失, 故 $a=8$.

$$\therefore \text{原分數} = \frac{x^3-8x^2+19x-12}{x^3-9x^2+23x-15} = \frac{x^2-7x+12}{x^2-8x+15} = \frac{x-4}{x-5}.$$

39. a, b, c, x, y, z 爲實數, 而

$$(a+b+c)^2=3(bc+ca+ab-x^2-y^2-z^2), \text{ 則}$$

$$a=b=c, \text{ 及 } x=0, y=0, z=0.$$

(解) 括原恒同式爲 $(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2+3(x^2+y^2+z^2)=0$, 此前節之各項皆爲正, $\therefore a=b=c, x=y=z=0$.

40. $x = \frac{6}{7}$, 則 $\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}x\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 之開散式之最大項如何.

$$\text{(解) 第}(r+1)\text{項} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + r - 1}{r} \left(\frac{2x}{3} \right) \times \text{第}r\text{項}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2} + r - 1}{r} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \times \text{第}r\text{項}$$

∴ 第 $(r+1)$ 項 $>$ 第 r 項, 則必 $\frac{6+4r-4}{7r} > 1$, 即 $2 > 3r$,

由是第一項為最大.

41. 兩數之和及其平方和之積為 5500 又其差及平方差之積為 352, 則各數如何.

$$\text{(解) } (x+y)(x^2+y^2) = 5500, \quad (x-y)(x^2-y^2) = 352.$$

今 $x = a+b$, $y = a-b$, 則

$$4a(a^2+b^2) = 5500, \quad 8ab^2 = 352 \quad \therefore b^2 = \frac{44}{a},$$

由第一得 $a\left(a^2 + \frac{44}{a}\right) = 1375 \quad \therefore a^3 = 1331 \quad \therefore a = 11. \quad b = 2$

由是 $x = 13$, $y = 9$.

$$\text{42. } x = \lambda a, \quad y = (\lambda - 1)b, \quad z = (\lambda - 3)c, \quad \lambda = \frac{1+b^2+3c^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2}$$

而 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 以 a, b, c 之項示之.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解) } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= \lambda^2 a^2 + (\lambda - 1)^2 b^2 + (\lambda - 3)^2 c^2 \\ &= \lambda^2 (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) - 2\lambda(b^2 + 3c^2) + b^2 + 9c^2 \\ &= \frac{(1+b^2+3c^2)^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2} - \frac{2(b^2+3c^2)(1+b^2+3c^2)}{a^2+b^2+c^2} + b^2 + 9c^2 \\ &= \frac{(1+b^2+3c^2)(1-b^2-3c^2)}{a^2+b^2+c^2} + b^2 + 9c^2 \\ &= \frac{1-b^4-6b^2c^2-9c^4+a^2b^2+9c^2+(b^2+c^2)(b^2+9c^2)}{a^2+b^2+c^2} \\ &= \frac{1+4b^2c^2+9c^2a^2+a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2} \end{aligned}$$

43. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) x^4 + 3x^2 = 16x + 60. \quad (2) y^2 + z^2 - x = z^2 + x^2 - y = x^2 + y^2 - z = 1.$$

(解) (1) $x^4 + 4x^2 + 4 = x^2 + 16x + 64$, 則 $x^2 + 2 = \pm(x + 8)$,

$$\therefore x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4} \pm 8 - 2\right)} = +\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2} \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-39}}{2},$$

$$\text{由是 } x = 3, -2, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-39}}{2}.$$

$$(2) y^2 + z^2 - x = 1, \quad z^2 + x^2 - y = 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 - z = 1.$$

由第一, 第二得 $y^2 - x^2 + y - x = 0$, $\therefore y - x = 0$ 或 $y + x + 1 = 0$,

由第二, 第三得 $z^2 - y^2 + z - y = 0$, $\therefore z - y = 0$ 或 $z + y + 1 = 0$,

故 $x = y = z$, 則由第一得 $2x^2 - x = 1$, $\therefore x = 1$ 或 $-\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\therefore x = y = z = 1, \text{ 或 } x = y = z = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

又 $y + x + 1 = 0$, $z + y + 1 = 0$, 則 $x = -(y + 1)$, $z = -(y + 1)$

故由第一得 $y^2 + (y + 1)^2 + (y + 1) = 1$, $\therefore y = -1$ 或 $-\frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore x = 0, y = -1, z = 0$, 但 $y = -\frac{1}{2}$, 則與前得同解答.

又此式爲等勢式, 故更得 $x = -1, y = 0, z = 0$, 或 $x = 0, y = 0, z = -1$ 之解答.

44. x, y, z 爲調和級數, 則 $\log(x+z) + \log(x-2y+z) = 2\log(x-z)$.

(解) 由題意 $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z}$, 即 $y(x+z) = 2xz$,

$$\text{即 } 2y(x+z) = (x+z)^2 - (x-z)^2, \quad \therefore (x+z)(x+z-2y) = (x-z)^2,$$

由是 $\log(x+z) + \log(x-2y+z) = 2\log(x-z)$.

45. 證 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \dots = \frac{4}{3}(2 - \sqrt{3})\sqrt{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \dots = \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1} \\ \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $1 + \frac{1}{4} S = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 由是 $S = \frac{4}{3}(2\sqrt{3} - 3)$.

46. $\frac{3x+2y}{3a-2b} = \frac{3y+2z}{3b-2c} = \frac{3z+2x}{3c-2a}$, 則

$$5(x+y+z)(5c+4b-3a) = (9x+8y+13z)(a+b+c).$$

(解) 各分數 $= \frac{(3x+2y)+(3y+2z)+(3z+2x)}{(3a-2b)+(3b-2c)+(3c-2a)} = \frac{5(x+y+z)}{a+b+c}$,

又各分數 $= \frac{(3x+2y)+2(3y+2z)+3(3z+2x)}{(3a-2b)+2(3b-2c)+3(3c-2a)} = \frac{9x+8y+13z}{5c+4b-3a}$.

由是 $\frac{5(x+y+z)}{a+b+c} = \frac{9x+8y+13z}{2c+4b-3a}$.

47. 用子音 17 母音 5, 可作四音之語幾種, 但各語中央置相異之母音 2, 兩端置子音各 1.

(解) 一語之首置 1 子音之方法有 17 種, 又尾置 1 子音之方法有 17 種, 故兩端置子音各 1 之方法為 17×17 .

次於中央置母音 2 之方法有 ${}_5P_2 = 5 \times 4$ 種.

由是所求之數為 $17 \times 17 \times 5 \times 4 = 5780$ 種.

48. 茲有一問題, 由議員 600 人投票否決, 後同數之議員再投票, 以前之否決投票數二倍之, 多數而可決, 而第二回之多數(即可決數)與第一回之多數(即否決數)之比如 8 及 7, 求變心議員之數.

(解) 第一回 x 為可決論者, 則 $600 - x$ 為否決論者, 故此問題以 $600 - 2x$ 之多數而否決.

然 y 為變心者, 則第二回 $x+y$ 為可決論者, $600 - x - y$ 為否決論者, 故本問題以 $2(x+y) - 600$ 之多數而可決.

由是 $2(x+y) - 600 = 2(600 - 2x)$ 及 $\frac{x+y}{600-x} = \frac{8}{7}$,

由是 $x = 250, y = 150$, 卽變心者 150 人.

$$49. \text{ 證 } \log \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1-x}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1+x}{2}}} = x + \frac{5x^3}{2.3} + \frac{9x^5}{4.5} + \frac{13x^7}{6.7} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解) 左邊} &= \frac{1-x}{2} \log(1+x) - \frac{1+x}{2} \log(1-x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \log(1+x) - \log(1-x) \right\} - \frac{x}{2} \left\{ \log(1+x) + \log(1-x) \right\} \\ &= \left\{ x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \right\} + x \left\{ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots \right\} \\ &= x + x^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) + x^5 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right) + x^7 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} \right) + \dots \\ &= x + \frac{5x^3}{2.3} + \frac{9x^5}{4.5} + \frac{13x^7}{6.7} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

50. 以若干人作中空方陣, 四面各三層, 若增 25 人而作方陣, 則其一邊人數比中空方陣一邊人數之平方根多 22 人, 求總人數.

(解) 中空方陣一邊人數爲 x , 則

$$\text{總人數} = x^2 - (x - 3 \times 2)^2 = 12x - 36.$$

由是 $(12x - 36) + 25 = (\sqrt{x} + 22)^2$, $\therefore x = 81$,

故總人數爲 $12 \times 81 - 36$ 卽 936 人.

51. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \sqrt[n]{(a+x)^2} + 2\sqrt[n]{(a-x)^2} = 3\sqrt[n]{(a^2-x^2)}.$$

$$(2) (x-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x-b)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x-c)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x-d)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (a-c)^{\frac{1}{2}}(b-d)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(解) (1) $\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)} + 2\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)} = 3$, $\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)} = y$, 則

$$y + \frac{2}{y} = 3, \quad \therefore y = 1 \text{ 或 } 2,$$

即 $\frac{a+x}{a-x} = 1$ 或 2^n , $\therefore x=0$ 或 $\frac{(2^n-1)a}{2^n+1}$.

$$(2) \quad \{(x-a)(x-b)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \{(x-c)(x-d)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = \{ \{(x-c) - (x-a)\} \{(x-d) - (x-b)\} \}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

兩邊爲平方, 去同類項, 則

$$-2\{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = -(x-a)(x-d) - (x-b)(x-c), \\ \therefore (x-a)(x-d) - 2\{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} + (x-b)(x-c) = 0,$$

$$\therefore (x-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x-d)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x-c)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.$$

$$\therefore (x-a)(x-d) = (x-b)(x-c), \quad \therefore x = \frac{bc-ad}{b+c-a-d}$$

52. $\sqrt[3]{4} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2.5}{6.12} + \frac{2.5.8}{6.12.18} + \dots$

(解) $\sqrt[3]{4} = 2^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$

由二項式定理得右邊.

53. 解 $\sqrt[3]{6(5x+6)} - \sqrt[3]{5(6x-11)} = 1$.

(解) 兩邊爲立方, 則

$$6(5x+6) - 5(6x-11) - 3\sqrt[3]{6(5x+6)}\sqrt[3]{5(6x-11)}\{\sqrt[3]{6(5x+6)} \\ - \sqrt[3]{5(6x-11)}\} = 1,$$

即 $91 - 3\sqrt[3]{30(5x+6)(6x-11)}\{1\} = 1,$

即 $-\sqrt[3]{30(5x+6)(6x-11)} = -30^{\frac{1}{3}}$, 再爲立方, 則

$$30(5x+6)(6x-11) = 30^3, \quad \therefore (5x+6)(6x-11) = 900,$$

$$\therefore x = 6 \text{ 或 } -\frac{161}{30}.$$

54. 一器內有酒 a 升, 他器內有水 b 升, 而自各器出 c 升互換入之, 幾回後 $c(a+b) = ab$, 則各器內酒之量與最初換入時同, 其證如何.

(解) 第一回後第一器有酒 $a-c$ 升, 第二器有酒 c 升, 第二回自第一器出酒 $\frac{a-c}{a} \times c$ 升, 自第二器出酒 $\frac{c}{b} \times c$ 升, 由題意 $\frac{a-c}{a} = \frac{c}{b}$, 即 $c(a+b) = ab$, 即第一回後自兩器出等量之酒而交換之, 故各器內酒之量常相同可知.

55. m 及 n 之間之等差中項, 與 a 及 b 之間之等比中項各等於 $\frac{ma+nb}{m+n}$, 試於 a 及 b 之項求 m 及 n .

$$(解) \frac{m+n}{2} = \sqrt{ab} = \frac{ma+nb}{m+n}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{m+n}{2} \times \frac{ma+nb}{m+n} = (\sqrt{ab})^2, \text{ 即 } ma+nb = 2ab \dots (1)$$

及

$$m+n = 2\sqrt{ab} \dots (2)$$

$$\text{自 (1) 及 (2) 求 } m, n, \text{ 則 } m = \frac{2a\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}, \quad n = \frac{2b\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}},$$

56. x, y, z 之和為常數, 而 $(x+y-2z)(z+x-2y)$ 因 yz 而變, 則 $2(y+z)-x$ 亦因 yz 而變, 試證之.

(解) $x+y+z=c$, 及 $(x+y-2z)(z+x-2y) = myz$, 故 $(c-3z)(c-3y) = myz$, 即 $c^2 - 3c(y+z) + 9yz = myz$, 即 $c^2 - 3c(c-x) = (m-9)yz$, 即 $3x - 2c = \frac{m-9}{c} yz$.

即 $x - 2(y+z) = \frac{m-9}{c} yz$, 但 m 為常數, 故 $\frac{m-9}{c}$ 為常數, 由是 $x - 2(y+z)$ 即 $2(y+z) - x$ 因 yz 而變.

57. n 大於 3, 則

$$1 \cdot 2 {}_n C_r - 2 \cdot 3 {}_n C_{r-1} + 3 \cdot 4 {}_n C_{r-2} - \dots + (-1)^r (r+1)(r+2) = 2 {}_{n-3} C_r.$$

(解) $(1+x)^n = 1 + {}_n C_1 x + {}_n C_2 x^2 + \dots$

$$+ {}_n C_{r-2} x^{r-2} + {}_n C_{r-1} x^{r-1} + {}_n C_r x^r + \dots$$

及 $(1+x)^{-3} = 1 - 3x + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 2}x^2 - \frac{4 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^r \frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{1 \cdot 2}x^r + \dots$

右邊兩級數之積中 x^r 之係數為

$$1_n C_r - 3_n C_{r-1} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} {}_n C_{r-2} - \dots + (-1)^r \frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{2}$$

又左邊之積 $(1+x)^{n-3}$ 中 x 之係數為 ${}_{n-3}C_r$;

由是如題所云.

58. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{(2x-1)} + \sqrt{(3x-2)} = \sqrt{(4x-3)} + \sqrt{(5x-4)}.$$

$$(2) \quad 4\{(x^2-16)^{\frac{1}{2}}+8\} = x^2+16(x^2-16)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad (1) \quad \sqrt{(2x-1)} - \sqrt{(5x-4)} = \sqrt{(4x-3)} - \sqrt{(3x-2)},$$

平方之則 $7x-5-2\sqrt{(2x-1)(5x-4)} = 7x-5-2\sqrt{(4x-3)(3x-2)}$,

$$\therefore (2x-1)(5x-4) = (4x-3)(3x-2), \quad \therefore x=1.$$

$$(2) \quad x^2-16=y^4, \quad 4(y^3+8)=y^4+16+16y,$$

$$\text{即 } y^4-4y^3+16y-16=0, \quad \therefore y^4-16-4y(y^2-4)=0,$$

$$\text{即 } (y^2-4)(y^2+4-4y)=0, \quad \text{即 } (y+2)(y-2)^3=0,$$

$$\therefore y = \pm 2,$$

$$\text{由是 } x^2-16=16, \quad \therefore x = \pm 4\sqrt{2}.$$

59 x, y, z 有 $\frac{y-z}{1+yz} + \frac{z-x}{1+zx} + \frac{x-y}{1+xy} = 0$ 之關係, 則其各二箇之值互相等.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \text{去分母則 } \sum(y-x)(1+zx)(1+xy) = 0,$$

$$\text{變化之則 } (y-z)(z-x)(x-y) = 0,$$

故各二箇之值互相等.

60. p 人之團體內百分之 a 為士人, 而為男之百分之 b , 及女之百分之 c , 男女之數各如何.

(解) 男及女之數為 x 及 y , 則

$$x+y=p, \quad \frac{bx}{100} + \frac{cy}{100} = \frac{ap}{100}, \quad \therefore x = \frac{(a-c)p}{b-c}, \quad y = \frac{(b-a)p}{b-c}.$$

$$61. \quad x = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2}} \quad \text{則} \quad \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left(x^{\frac{a}{b}} + x^{\frac{b}{a}}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left(x^{\frac{a}{b}} + x^{\frac{b}{a}}\right) &= \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2a^2}{a^2-b^2}} + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2b^2}{a^2-b^2}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2b^2}{a^2-b^2}} \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2a^2-2b^2}{a^2-b^2}} + 1 \right\} = \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2b^2}{a^2-b^2}} \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + 1 \right\} \\ &= \frac{a}{b} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2b^2}{a^2-b^2}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

62. $(1-x+x^2-x^3)^{-1}$ 之開散式中 x^{4n} 之係數為 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad (1-x+x^2-x^3)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{1-x+x^2-x^3} = \frac{1+x}{1-x^4} = (1+x)(1-x^4)^{-1} \\ &= (1+x)(1+x^4+\dots+x^{4n-4}+x^{4n}+x^{4n+4}+\dots) \end{aligned}$$

故 x^{4n} 之係數為 1.

$$63. \quad \text{解方程式} \quad \frac{x-a}{b} + \frac{x-b}{a} = \frac{b}{x-a} + \frac{a}{x-b}$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{a(x-a)+b(x-b)}{ab} = \frac{b(x-b)+a(x-a)}{(x-a)(x-b)},$$

$$\therefore a(x-a)+b(x-b)=0 \quad \text{或} \quad ab=(x-a)(x-b),$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b}, \quad \text{或} \quad 0 \quad \text{或} \quad a+b.$$

64. n 項之 (1) 等差級數及 (2) 調和級數之初項及末項為 a 及 b , 其各級數如何, 又第一級數之第 r 項及第二級數之第 $(n-r+1)$ 項之積為 ab , 試證之.

(解) A. P. 之通差為 x , H. P. 之反商之 A. P. 之通差為 y , 則

$$b = a + (n-1)x, \quad \text{而} \quad \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a} + (n-1)y,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{b-a}{n-1}, \quad y = \frac{-(b-a)}{ab(n-1)}$$

由是 A. P. 爲 $a, a+x, a+2x, \dots, a+(n-1)x,$

$$\text{即 } a, a + \frac{b-a}{n-1}, a + \frac{2(b-a)}{n-1}, \dots, b.$$

$$\text{又 H. P. 之反商爲 } \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a - \frac{b-a}{ab(n-1)}}, \frac{1}{a - \frac{2(b-a)}{ab(n-1)}}, \dots, \frac{1}{b},$$

$$\text{即 H. P. 爲 } a, \frac{ab(n-1)}{b(n-1) - (b-a)}, \frac{ab(n-1)}{b(n-1) - 2(b-a)}, \dots, b,$$

$$\text{又 A. P. 之第 } r \text{ 項} = a + (r-1) \frac{b-a}{n-1} = \frac{a(n-r) + b(r-1)}{n-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H. P. 之第 } (n-r+1) \text{ 項} &= \frac{ab(n-1)}{b(n-1) - (n-r)(b-a)} \\ &= \frac{ab(n-1)}{a(n-r) + b(r-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{a(n-r) + b(r-1)}{n-1} \times \frac{ab(n-1)}{a(n-r) + b(r-1)} = ab.$$

$$65. \text{ 方程式 } \left(1 - q + \frac{p^2}{2}\right)x^2 + p(1+q)x + q(q-1) + \frac{p^2}{2} = 0 \text{ 爲}$$

等根, 則 $p^2 = 4q$.

$$\text{(解) } \{p(1+q)\}^2 - 4\left(1 - q + \frac{p^2}{2}\right)\left\{q(q-1) + \frac{p^2}{2}\right\} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } p^2(1+q)^2 - 4\left\{\frac{p^4}{4} + \frac{p^2}{2}(q-1)^2 - q(q-1)^2\right\} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } p^4 + p^2\{(q-1)^2 - 4q\} - 4q(q-1)^2 = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } \{p^2 + (q-1)^2\}\{p^2 - 4q\} = 0, \quad \therefore p^2 = 4q.$$

$$66. a^2 + b^2 = 7ab, \text{ 則 } \log\left\{\frac{1}{3}(a+b)\right\} = \frac{1}{2}(\log a + \log b)$$

$$\text{(解) } (a+b)^2 = 9ab, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{3}(a+b) = \sqrt{ab},$$

$$\therefore \log\left\{\frac{1}{3}(a+b)\right\} = \frac{1}{2}(\log a + \log b).$$

67. 方程式 $x^2(1-ac) - x(a^2+c^2) - (1+ac) = 0$ 之一根爲 n , 於 a 及 c 之間插入調和 n 中項, 則其插入之初末二項之差爲 $ac(a-c)$.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{a} + (n+2-1)d, \quad \therefore d = \frac{a-c}{ac(n+1)}.$$

故調和 n 中項之初末二項之反商爲

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{a-c}{ac(n+1)} \quad \text{及} \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{n(a-c)}{ac(n+1)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故初末二項之差} &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{a-c}{ac(n+1)}} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{n(a-c)}{ac(n+1)}} \\ &= \frac{ac(n+1)(a-c)(n-1)}{n^2ac + n(a^2+c^2) + ac}, \end{aligned}$$

但原方程式中 $x=n$, 故

$$n^2(1-ac) - n(a^2+c^2) - (1+ac) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{初末二項之差} = \frac{ac(n+1)(a-c)(n-1)}{n^2-1} = ac(a-c).$$

68. ${}_{n+2}C_8 : {}_{n-2}P_4 = 57 : 16$, 求 n .

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{|n+2}{|8|} \cdot \frac{|n-2}{|n-6|} = 57 : 16,$$

$$\therefore \frac{(n+2)(n+1)n(n-1)}{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{57}{16},$$

$$\therefore (n+2)(n+1)n(n-1) = 19 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 21 \cdot 20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18,$$

$$\text{由是 } n+2 = 21, \quad \therefore n = 19.$$

69. 某人以若干金買 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 分利之公債票, 若此票每張之價

低 3 磅, 則所得之利比前多 $\frac{1}{3}$ 分, 此票之實價如何.

(解) 所求之實價爲 x 磅, 則初得之利爲 $\frac{100}{x} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$,

次得之利爲 $\frac{100}{x-3} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$,

由是 $\frac{100}{x-3} \times 6\frac{1}{2} - \frac{100}{x} \times 6\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore x = 78$ 磅.

70. 解下之方程式.

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(x^2+x+1)^3 - (x^2+1)^3 - x^3\} \{(x^2-x+1)^3 - (x^2+1)^3 + x^3\} \\ & = 3\{(x^4+x^2+1)^3 - (x^4+1)^3 - x^6\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad & \{3x^2+1, x, x^2+x+1\} \{-3(x^2+1), x, x^2-x+1\} \\ & = 3\{(x^4+1)x^2(x^4+x^2+1)\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -x^2(x^2+1)^2(x^4+x^2+1) = x^2(x^4+1)(x^4+x^2+1),$$

$$\text{由是 } x^2 = 0, \quad \therefore x = 0,$$

$$\text{又 } x^4+x^2+1=0, \quad \therefore x^2+x+1=0, \quad x^2-x+1=0,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2},$$

又 $-(x^2+1)^2 = x^4+1$, $\therefore x^4+x^2+1=0$, 故與前得同解答.

71. 自 $x^2+ax+b=0$ 及 $xy+l(x+y)+m=0$ 之兩方程式消去 x , 由是所得 y 之二次方程式之二根與 x 之原二次方程式之二根相同, 則 $a=2l$ 及 $b=m$ 或 $b+m=al$.

(解) 由第二得 $x = -\frac{ly+m}{y+l}$, 代入第一, 則

$$(ly+m)^2 - a(ly+m)(y+l) + b(y+l)^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (l^2-al+b)y^2 + (2lm+2bl-am-al^2)y + (m^2-alm+bl^2) = 0.$$

此與第一爲同根, 故

$$\frac{l^2-al+b}{1} = \frac{2lm+2bl-am-al^2}{a} = \frac{m^2-alm+bl^2}{b}$$

由此方程式得 $b(l^2 - al + b) = m^2 - alm + bl^2$,

即 $al(m - b) - (m^2 - b^2) = 0$, $\therefore m = b$ 或 $al = m + b$.

若 $m = b$, 則由 $a(l^2 - al + b) = 2lm + 2bl - am - al^2$ 得
 $a(l^2 - al + b) = 2lb + 2bl - ab - al^2$,

即 $(a - 2l)(al - 2b) = 0$, $\therefore a = 2l$ 或 $al = 2b$,

由是 $a = 2l$ 及 $b = m$,

或 $al = 2b$ 及 $b = m$, 即 $al = b + m$.

72. 已知 $\log 2 = .30103$ 及 $\log 3 = .47712$, 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \cdot 6^x = \frac{10}{3} - 6^{-x}, \quad (2) \sqrt{5^x} + \sqrt{5^{-x}} = \frac{29}{10}.$$

$$(解) (1) 6^{2x} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot 6^x = -1, \quad \therefore 6^x = \frac{5}{3} \pm \frac{4}{3} = 3 \text{ 或 } 3^{-1}.$$

自 $6^x = 3^{\pm 1}$ 得 $x \log 6 = \log 3^{\pm 1}$,

$$\therefore x = \frac{\pm \log 3}{\log 3 + \log 2} = \frac{\pm .47712}{.77815} = \pm .614.$$

$$(2) \left(5^{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 - \frac{29}{10} \left(5^{\frac{x}{2}}\right) = -1, \quad \therefore 5^{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{29}{20} \pm \frac{21}{20} = \frac{5}{2} \text{ 或 } \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

自 $5^{\frac{x}{2}} = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{\pm 1}$ 得 $\frac{x}{2} \log 5 = \pm \log \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= \frac{\pm 2 \log \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\log 5} = \frac{\pm 2 \{\log 10 \log 4\}}{\log(10 \div 2)} \\ &= \pm \frac{2(1 - 2 \log 2)}{1 - \log 2} = \pm \frac{2(1 - .60206)}{1 - .30103} = \pm 1.139. \end{aligned}$$

73. 兩數之和為 9, 其四方乘之和為 2417, 兩數各如何.

$$(解) x + y = 9, \quad x^4 + y^4 = 2417,$$

由第二得 $(x^2 - y^2)^2 + 2x^2y^2 = 2417$,

$$\text{即 } (x+y)^2(x-y)^2 + \frac{1}{8}\{(x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2\} = 2417,$$

$$\therefore \text{由第一得 } 81(x-y)^2 + \frac{1}{8}\{81 - (x-y)^2\}^2 = 2417,$$

$$x-y)^4 + 486(x-y)^2 + 81^2 - 8 \times 2417 = 0,$$

$$\therefore (x-y)^2 = -243 \pm \sqrt{(243^2 - 81^2 + 8 \times 2417)}$$

$$= -243 \pm \sqrt{(81^2 + 2417) \times 8} = -243 \pm 67 \times 4 = 25 \text{ 或 } -511,$$

$$\therefore x-y = \pm 5 \text{ 或 } \pm \sqrt{-511}.$$

$$x+y=9, x-y=\pm 5, \text{ 則 } x=7, y=2, \text{ 或 } x=2, y=7.$$

$$x+y=9, x-y=\pm \sqrt{-511}, \text{ 則 } x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{-511}}{2},$$

$$y = \frac{9 \mp \sqrt{-511}}{2}.$$

74. A 以一時 4 哩之速出行, 經 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 時而 B 自同地起程追之, 第一時行 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 哩, 第二時行 $4\frac{3}{4}$ 哩, 第三時行 5 哩, 以下皆如此, 每時之速增 $\frac{1}{4}$ 哩, 則何時可追及 A.

(解) 所求之時為 n 時, 則 A 行 $4\left(n+2\frac{3}{4}\right)$ 即 $4n+11$ 哩, B 行 $\frac{n}{2}\left\{2 \times 4\frac{1}{2} + (n-1)\frac{1}{4}\right\}$ 即 $\frac{n(n+35)}{8}$ 哩.

$$\therefore \frac{n(n+35)}{8} = 4n+11, \quad \therefore n=8 \text{ 即八日.}$$

75. 大於 $(\sqrt{3}+1)^{2m}$ 之最小整數有 2^{m+1} 之因子.

(解) $(\sqrt{3}+1)^{2m} + (\sqrt{3}-1)^{2m}$ 之開散式為整數, 大於 $(\sqrt{2}+1)^{2m}$ 而 $(\sqrt{3}-1)^{2m} < 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{由是所求之整數} = (\sqrt{3}+1)^{2m} + (\sqrt{3}-1)^{2m} \\
 & = (4+2\sqrt{3})^m + (4-2\sqrt{3})^m = 2^m \{ (2+\sqrt{3})^m + (2-\sqrt{3})^m \} \\
 & = 2^{m+1} \left\{ 2^m + 2^m - \frac{2^{m(m-1)}}{2} \cdot 3 + \dots \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

由是所求之整數有 2^{m+1} 之因子。

76. 區別自然數(即連續數)為若干羣如下,

$$\overline{1}, \overline{2, 3, 4}, \overline{5, 6, 7, 8, 9}, \dots$$

此第 n 羣之和為 $(n-1)^3 + n^3$.

(解) 第 1 羣有 1 項, 第 2 羣有 3 項, 第 3 羣有 5 項, 故此級數至 n 羣之項數為 $1+3+5+\dots=n^2$, 而第 n 羣之末項之數為 n^2 , 故 $1+\overline{2+3+4}+\overline{5+6+7+8+9}+\dots$ 第 n 羣 $= \frac{n^2}{2}(n^2+1)$.

又同上至第 $n-1$ 羣 $= \frac{(n-1)^2}{2} \{ (n-1)^2 + 1 \}$,

$$\therefore \text{所求之和} = \frac{n^2}{2}(n^2+1) - \frac{(n-1)^2}{2} \{ (n-1)^2 + 1 \} = (n-1)^3 + n^3.$$

77. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\underline{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{\underline{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{\underline{4}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \dots$ 之 n 項之和等於 $1 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \underline{n}}$.

$$(解) (1-x)^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\underline{2}} x^2 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{\underline{3}} x^3 - \dots$$

$$\text{又 } (1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{n-2} + x^{n-1} + x^n + \dots$$

此兩式之右邊之積中 x^n 之係數為

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\underline{2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{\underline{3}} - \dots$$

$$\text{即 } 1 - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4 + \dots \right\},$$

$$\text{又左邊之積 } (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ 之中 } x^n \text{ 之係數 } = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \lfloor n \rfloor},$$

由是如題所云。

78. $\frac{1+2x}{1-x+x^2}$ 之開散式中 n 爲 $3m, 3m+1, 3m+2$, 則 x^n 之

$$\text{係數爲 } (-1)^{\frac{n}{3}}, \quad 3(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{3}}, \quad 2(-1)^{\frac{n-2}{3}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad \frac{1+2x}{1-x+x^2} &= \frac{(1+2x)(1+x)}{1+x^3} = \frac{1+3x+2x^2}{1+x^3} \\ &= (1+3x+2x^2)(1+x^3)^{-1} \\ &= (1+3x+2x^2) \{ 1-x^3+x^6-\dots+(-1)^m x^{3m}+\dots \}. \end{aligned}$$

$$n=3m, \text{ 則 } x^n \text{ 之係數 } = (-1)^m = (-1)^{\frac{n}{3}}.$$

$$n=3m+1, \text{ 則 } x^n \text{ 之係數 } = 3(-1)^m = 3(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{3}}.$$

$$n=3m+2, \text{ 則 } x^n \text{ 之係數 } = 2(-1)^m = 2(-1)^{\frac{n-2}{3}}.$$

79. 解下之方程式。

$$(1) \quad \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c} = \frac{xyz}{x+y+z}.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{z}{y} + \frac{x}{z} = x+y+z=3.$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad (1) \quad x=ak, \quad y=bk, \quad z=ck,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c} = \frac{xyz}{x+y+z} = k, \quad \text{即 } \frac{x+y+z}{a+b+c} = k,$$

$$\therefore k^2 = \frac{xyz}{x+y+z} \times \frac{x+y+z}{a+b+c} = \frac{abck^3}{a+b+c} = \frac{abck^3}{a+b+c},$$

$$\therefore k=0 \text{ 或 } k=\frac{a+b+c}{abc},$$

$$k=0, \text{ 則 } \frac{x}{a}=\frac{y}{b}=\frac{z}{c}=0, \quad \therefore x=0, y=0, z=0.$$

$$\text{又 } k=\frac{a+b+c}{abc}, \text{ 則 } \frac{x}{a}=\frac{y}{b}=\frac{z}{c}=\frac{a+b+c}{abc}.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{z}+\frac{z}{x}=\frac{y}{x}+\frac{z}{y}+\frac{x}{z}, \text{ 則 } \frac{x-y}{z}+\frac{y-z}{x}+\frac{z-x}{y}=0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)=0.$$

$$x-y=0, \text{ 則 } x=y, \text{ 而 } x+y+z=3, \text{ 則 } z=3-2x,$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{z}+\frac{z}{x}=3, \text{ 則 } 1+\frac{x}{z}+\frac{z}{x}=3,$$

$$\text{即 } x^2-2xz+z^2=0, \quad \therefore z=x, \text{ 由是 } x=y=z=1.$$

80. 級數 a, x, y, z, b 爲 A. P. 或爲 H. P. 而 xyz 之值爲 $7\frac{1}{2}$

或 $3\frac{3}{5}$, a 及 b 爲正整數, 則此級數各如何.

$$\text{(解) } a, b \text{ 之間之等差三中項爲 } \frac{3a+b}{4}, \frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{a+3b}{4}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{a} \text{ 及 } \frac{1}{b} \text{ 之間之等差三中項爲 } \frac{a+3b}{4ab}, \frac{a+b}{2ab}, \frac{3a+b}{4ab}.$$

$$\text{由是 } xyz=\frac{3a+b}{2} \times \frac{a+b}{2} \times \frac{a+3b}{4}=7\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{及 } xyz=\frac{4ab}{a+3b} \times \frac{2ab}{a+b} \times \frac{4ab}{3a+b}=3\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{(3a+b)(a+b)(a+3b)}{8}=15, \quad \frac{8a^3b^3}{(a+3b)(a+b)(3a+b)}=\frac{9}{5},$$

$$\text{此兩方程式相乘得 } a^3b^3=27, \quad \therefore ab=3,$$

又由第二方程式得 $(3a+b)(a+b)(a+3b)=240$,

即 $(a+b)\{3(a+b)^2+4ab\}=240$,

即 $(a+b)\{3(a+b)^2+12\}=240, \therefore a+b=4.$

故 $ab=3, a+b=4$, 則 $a=3, b=1$, 或 $a=1, b=3$.

81. $ay-bx=c\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2}$, 則除 $c^2 < a^2+b^2$ 無適合於此方程式之 x 及 y 之實數值.

(解) $a(y-b)-b(x-a)=c\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2}$,

兩邊爲平方, 去根號而括之, 則

$$(a^2-c^2)(y-b)^2-2ab(y-b)(x-a)+(b^2-c^2)(x-a)^2=0,$$

$y-b$ 爲實數, 故 $4a^2b^2-4(a^2-c^2)(b^2-c^2) \neq 0$,

即 $c^2(a^2+b^2-c^2) \neq 0, \therefore a^2+b^2 \neq c^2.$

82. $(x+1)^2$ 大於 $5x-1$ 而小於 $7x-3$, 求 x 之整值.

(解) $(x+1)^2 > 5x-1$, 即 $(x-1)(x-2) > 0 \dots\dots\dots(1)$

又 $(x+1)^2 < 7x-3$, 即 $(x-1)(x-4) < 0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$

(1) 爲正而 (2) 爲負, $\therefore x > 1, x > 2, x > 4, \therefore x=3.$

83. P 之對數指標爲 p , Q 之反商之對數指標爲 $-q$, 而 P 及 Q 爲整數, 然則 $\log_{10} P - \log_{10} Q = p - q + 1$.

(解) 10^p 及 10^{p-1} 之間凡數之對數有指標 p , 故

$$P = 10^{p+1} - 10^p = 10^p(10-1) = 9 \times 10^p.$$

$\frac{1}{10^{q-1}}$ 及 $\frac{1}{10^q}$ 之間凡數之對數有指標 $-q$, 故

$$Q = 10^q - 10^{q-1} = 9 \times 10^{q-1}.$$

由是 $\frac{P}{Q} = 10^{p-q+1}, \therefore \log P - \log Q = p - q + 1.$

84. 金 20 兩, 5 人分之, 無 1 人得 3 兩以下者, 其方法有幾許

(解) x^3 以上之多項式之 5 方乘, 即 $(x^3+x^4+x^5+\dots)^5$, 其式中 x^{20} 之係數即所求之數.

而此多項式爲 $x^{15}(1+x+x^2+\dots)^5$

故所求之數等於 $(1+x+x^2+\dots)^5$ 之式中 x^5 之係數。

而 $(1+x+x^2+\dots)^5 = \frac{1}{(1-x)^5}$ 之式中 x^5 之係數爲

$$\frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = 126 \text{ 即所求之數。}$$

85. 父買股票分與二子,長子得實價 88 圓 4 分利之股票,次子得實價 63 圓 3 分利之股票各若干,次子所得之值比長子少 3500 圓,父死時二子之年齡爲 17 歲及 14 歲,自此時始,至各 21 歲時,自其各股所得之利相等,問二子所得股票之價並其利各幾許。

(解) 長子之股票之價爲 x 圓,則次子爲 $x-3500$ 圓,而長子之年限爲 4 年,次子爲 7 年,其間所得之利相等,故

$$4 \times \frac{4}{88}x = 7 \times \frac{3}{63}(x-3500), \therefore x = 7700 \text{ 圓, 次子} = 4200 \text{ 圓。}$$

所得之利 = $4 \times \frac{4}{88} \times 7700 = 1400$ 圓。

86. 有 7 進法之數三位,以 9 進法記之,則數位轉倒,原數如何。

$$(解) \quad 49x + 7y + z = 81z + 9y + x \quad \therefore \quad y = 8.3x - 5z,$$

此爲 7 進法之數,故 $y < 7$, $\therefore y = 8(3x - 5z) = 0$.

$\therefore 3x = 5z$, 由是 $x = 5, z = 3$, 即於 7 進法爲 503。

87. 等差級數 m 項之和等於其次 n 項之和及其次 p 項之

和,則 $(m+n)\left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{p}\right) = (m+p)\left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n}\right)$.

(解) 此各和爲 S , 則

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{m}{2} \{2a + (m-1)d\}, \quad 2S = \frac{m+n}{2} \{2a + (m+n-1)d\} \\ &= \frac{m+p}{2} \{2a + (m+p-1)d\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4S}{m+n} - \frac{2S}{m} = nd, \quad \therefore d = \frac{2S(m-n)}{mn(m+n)} = -2S \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{m+n},$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{4S}{m+p} - \frac{2S}{m} = pd, \quad \therefore d = -2S \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{p} \right) \frac{1}{m+p},$$

$$\text{由是 } -2S \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{m+n} = -2S \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{p} \right) \frac{1}{m+p},$$

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

$$88. \quad \frac{1}{(y-z)^2} + \frac{1}{(z-x)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-y)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{y-z} + \frac{1}{z-x} + \frac{1}{x-y} \right)^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad & \frac{1}{(x-z)^2} + \frac{1}{(z-x)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-y)^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{y-z} + \frac{1}{z-x} + \frac{1}{x-y} \right)^2 - 2 \sum \frac{1}{(y-z)(z-x)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{y-z} + \frac{1}{z-x} + \frac{1}{x-y} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{0}{(y-z)(z-x)(x-y)}. \end{aligned}$$

89. m 為大於 1 之數(負或正), 則

$$1^m + 3^m + 5^m + \dots + (2n-1)^m > n^{m+1}.$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{1^m + 3^m + \dots + (2n-1)^m}{n} > \left\{ \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{n} \right\}^m \text{ 即 } > n^m.$$

90. 三方程式 $x^2 - p_1x + q_1 = 0$, $x^2 - p_2x + q_2 = 0$, $x^2 - p_3x + q_3 = 0$,

其各二式有共通之一根, 則 $p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 + 4(q_1 + q_2 + q_3)$

$$= 2(p_2p_3 + p_3p_1 + p_1p_2).$$

(解) 三方程式之根順次為 $\beta, \gamma; \gamma, \alpha; \alpha, \beta$. 則

$$\beta + \gamma = p_1, \quad \beta\gamma = q_1, \quad \gamma + \alpha = p_2, \quad \gamma\alpha = q_2, \quad \alpha + \beta = p_3, \quad \alpha\beta = q_3$$

$$(\beta + \gamma)^2 - 4\beta\gamma = p_1^2 - 4q_1 \text{ 即 } (\beta - \gamma)^2 = p_1^2 - 4q_1,$$

$$\text{又 } \beta - \gamma = (\alpha + \beta) - (\gamma + \alpha) = p_3 - p_2, \quad \therefore (p_3 - p_2)^2 = p_1^2 - 4q_1,$$

$$\therefore p_2^2 + p_3^2 - p_1^2 + 4q_1 = 2p_2p_3,$$

$$\text{同法 } p_3^2 + p_1^2 - p_2^2 + 4q_2 = 2p_3p_1,$$

$$p_1^2 + p_2^2 - p_3^2 + 4q_3 = 4q_1p_2.$$

$$\text{由是 } p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 + 4(q_1 + q_2 + q_3) = 2(p_1p_2 + p_2p_3 + p_3p_1).$$

91. A 及 B 自甲地行至乙地, A 於距乙地 50 哩之處追及 2 時行 3 哩之人力車, 其後經 2 時而遇四時行 9 哩之四輪車, 又 B 於距乙地 45 哩之處追及人力車, 及遇四輪車後經 40 分時至距乙地 31 哩之處, 然則 A 至乙地之時, B 在何處, 但 A, B 為同速

(解) A 及 B 每時之速 = x 哩, B 比 A 在 y 時後起程, 然則 A 至乙地之時, B 在 xy 哩後, 今 B 及人力車每時相近 $x - \frac{3}{2}$ 哩, 故此車以每時 $\frac{3}{2}$ 哩之速行 $50 - 45$ 即 5 哩, 而 B 及車近 xy 哩,

$$\text{由是 } \frac{xy}{x - \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{10}{3}, \text{ 即 } 3xy = 10x - 15 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

又 A 遇四輪車之時, B 在 xy 哩後, 而 A 及四輪車在距乙地 $50 - 2x$ 哩之處, 又 B 遇四輪車之時, B 在距乙地 $31 + \frac{40}{60}x$ 哩之處,

故四輪車行 $(31 + \frac{2}{3}x) - (50 - 2x)$ 哩.

而 B 及四輪車每時相近 $x + \frac{9}{4}$ 哩, 此車行 $\frac{8}{3}x - 19$ 哩, 而 B 及車近 xy 哩.

$$\text{由是 } \frac{xy}{x + \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{\frac{8x}{3} - 19}{\frac{9}{4}}, \text{ 即 } xy = \left(\frac{4x}{9} + 1\right)\left(\frac{8x}{3} - 19\right) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1) 及 (2) 得 } 3\left(\frac{4x}{9}+1\right)\left(\frac{8x}{3}-19\right)=10x-15,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{32}{9}x^2-\frac{52}{3}x-57=10x-15, \quad \therefore x^2-\frac{123}{16}x=\frac{189}{16},$$

$$\text{即 } x^2-\frac{123}{16}x+\left(\frac{123}{32}\right)^2=\frac{15129}{1024}+\frac{189}{16},$$

$$\therefore x-\frac{123}{32}=\pm\frac{165}{32}, \quad \therefore x=9.$$

$$\text{由 (1) 得 } xy=\frac{10x-15}{3}=\frac{10\times 9-15}{3}=25, \quad \text{即由乙得 25 哩.}$$

92. $a+b+c+d=0$, 則

$$abc+bed+eda+dab=\sqrt{(bc-ad)(ca-bd)(ab-cd)}.$$

$$\text{(解) } abc+bed+eda+dab=abc+d(bc+ca+ab)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= -(a+b+c), \quad \text{故 } = abc-(a+b+c)(bc+ca+ab) \\ &= -(b+c)(c+a)(a+b). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } (a+b)(a+c)=a(a+b+c)+bc=-ad+bc=bc-ad,$$

$$\text{同法 } (b+c)(b+a)=ca-bd, \quad (c+a)(c+b)=ab-cd,$$

$$\text{由是 } (a+b)^2(b+c)^2(c+a)^2=(bc-ad)(ca-bd)(ab-cd),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore abc+bed+eda+dab &= \sqrt{(b+c)^2(c+a)^2(a+b)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(bc-ad)(ca-bd)(ab-cd)}. \end{aligned}$$

93. A. P., G. P. 及 H. P. 之各最初兩項為 a, b , 又

$$\frac{b^{2n+2}-a^{2n+2}}{ba(b^{2n}-a^{2n})}=\frac{n+1}{n}, \quad \text{則各第 } (n+2) \text{ 項為 G. P.}$$

$$\text{(解) A. P. 之通差 } = b-a,$$

$$\therefore \text{A. P. 之第 } (n+2) \text{ 項 } = a+(n+1)(b-a)=-na+(n+1)b.$$

$$\text{G. P. 之通比 } = \frac{b}{a}, \quad \therefore \text{第 } (n+2) \text{ 項 } = a\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{n+1}=\frac{b^{n+1}}{a^n}.$$

又 H. P. 反商之第 $(n+2)$ 項 $= -\frac{n}{a} + \frac{n+1}{b}$,

\therefore H. P. 之第 $(n+2)$ 項 $= \frac{ab}{(n+1)a - nb}$.

次由 $\frac{b^{2n+2} - a^{2n+2}}{ba(b^{2n} - a^{2n})} = \frac{n+1}{n}$ 得

$$n(b^{2n+2} - a^{2n+2}) = (n+1)(b^{2n+1}a - a^{2n+1}b),$$

$$\therefore n\left(\frac{b^{2n+2}}{a^{2n}} - a^2\right) = (n+1)\left(\frac{b^{2n+2}}{a^{2n}} \cdot \frac{a}{b} - ab\right),$$

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{b^{n+1}}{a^n}\right)^2 = \frac{(n+1)ab^2 - a^2bn}{(n+1)a - nb} = \{-na + (n+1)b\} \left\{ \frac{ab}{(n+1)a - nb} \right\},$$

由是如題所云.

94. $\frac{x}{(x-a)(x-b)}$ 排列於 x 之遞昇方乘之開散式中, x^n 之係

數為 $\frac{a^n - b^n}{a-b} \cdot \frac{1}{a^n b^n}$, 又 $\frac{(1+x^2)^n}{(1-x)^3}$ 之開散式中 x^{2n} 之係數為

$$2^{n-1}(n^2 + 4n + 2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad \frac{x}{(x-a)(x-b)} &= \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{a}{x-a} - \frac{b}{x-b} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \left\{ -\left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^{-1} + \left(1 - \frac{x}{b}\right)^{-1} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

故 x^n 之係數為 $\frac{1}{a-b} \left\{ -\frac{1}{a^n} + \frac{1}{b^n} \right\} = \frac{a^n - b^n}{a^n b^n (a-b)}$.

$$\therefore \frac{(1+x^2)^n}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{\{(1-x)^2 + 2x\}^n}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1-x)^{2n-3} + 2nx(1-x)^{2n-5} + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(1-x)(2x)^{n-2} \\ &\quad + \frac{n}{1-x}(2x)^{n-1} + \frac{(2x)^n}{(1-x)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

故 x^{2n} 在最後兩項之內,

由是 x^{2n} 之係數 $= n2^{n-1} + \frac{2^n(n+1)(n+2)}{2} = 2^{n-1}(n^2 + 4n + 2)$.

95. 解下之方程式,

$$\sqrt{x-y} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+y} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-y}}, \quad x^2 + y^2 : xy = 34 : 15.$$

(解) 由第二得 $15x^2 + 15y^2 = 34xy$, 即 $(5x-3y)(3x-5y) = 0$.

又由第一得 $2(x-y) + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} = 2x - 2$, $\therefore x^2 = y^2 + 4(y-1)^2$.

$$5x = 3y, \text{ 則 } \frac{9y^2}{25} = y^2 + 4(y-1)^2, \quad \therefore y = \frac{25 \pm 10\sqrt{-1}}{29}.$$

$$3x = 5y, \text{ 則 } \frac{25}{9}y^2 = y^2 + 4(y-1)^2, \quad \therefore y = 3 \text{ 或 } \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\text{由是 } x = 5, 1, \frac{15 \pm 9\sqrt{-1}}{29}, \quad y = 3, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{25 \pm 10\sqrt{-1}}{29}.$$

96. $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$ 以二次不盡根之形示之.

$$(解) \quad F = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots \quad \therefore F - 1 = \frac{1}{3 + 2 + F - 1},$$

$$F - 1 = \frac{F + 1}{3F + 4}, \quad \therefore F = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}.$$

97. 任意整數之立方, 可以兩平方數之差示之, 又各奇數之立方, 此方法有二種,

又連續兩數之立方差, 可以兩平方數之差示之.

$$\begin{aligned} (解) \quad n^3 &= \frac{1}{4}\{4n^2 \cdot n\} = \frac{1}{4}\{(n^2 + n)^2 - (n^2 - n)^2\} \\ &= \left\{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right\}^2 - \left\{\frac{(n-1)n}{2}\right\}^2 \quad \text{即兩整數之平方差.} \end{aligned}$$

n 為奇數, 則可以下式之形示之, 即有二種方法,

$$n^3 = \left(\frac{n^3+1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n^3-1}{2}\right)^2 \quad \text{即兩整數之平方差.}$$

98. 求 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{9} + \dots$ 之無限級數之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad 2S &= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{7} + \frac{8}{9} + \dots \\ &= \frac{3-1}{3} + \frac{5-1}{5} + \frac{7-1}{7} + \frac{9-1}{9} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore S = \frac{1}{2e}. \end{aligned}$$

99. $x = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} + \dots$ 及 $y = \frac{c}{d} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{a}{b} + \dots$

然則 $bx - dy = a - c$.

$$\text{(解)} \quad x = \frac{a}{b+y}, \quad y = \frac{c}{d+x}, \quad \text{由是 } xy + bx = a, \quad xy + dy = c,$$

$$\therefore bx - dy = a - c.$$

100. 求 $1 + 5x + 7x^2 + 17x^3 + 31x^4 + \dots$ 級數之 n 項之和及 n 項之值.

(解) 級數率為 $1 - px - qx^2$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 1 + 5x + 7x^2 + 17x^3 + 31x^4 + \dots \\ -pxS &= -px - 5px^2 - 7px^3 - 17px^4 - \dots \\ -px^2S &= -qx^2 - 5qx^3 - 7qx^4 - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S(1 - px - qx^2) = 1 + (5 - p)x,$$

p 及 q 之值可由 $7 - 5p - q = 0$, $17 - 7p - 5q = 0$ 得之,

即 $p = 1$, $q = 2$.

由是 $S = \frac{1+4x}{1-x-2x^2} = \frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1+x}$,

而第 n 項 $= \{2^n + (-1)^n\}x^{n-1}$,

n 項之和 $= \frac{2(1-2^n x^n)}{1-2x} - \frac{1-(-1)^n x^n}{1+x}$.

101. a, b, c 爲 H. P. 則

(1) $\frac{a+b}{2a-b} + \frac{c+b}{2c-b} > 4$. (2) $b^2(a-c)^2 = 2\{c^2(a-b)^2 + a^2(c-b)^2\}$.

(解) (1) $b = \frac{2ac}{a+c}$, $\therefore \frac{a+b}{2a-b} = \frac{a(a+c)+2ac}{2a(a+c)-2ac} = \frac{a+3c}{2a}$,

由是 $\frac{a+b}{2a-b} + \frac{c+b}{2c-b} = \frac{a+3c}{2a} + \frac{c+3a}{2c} = 1 + \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{c}\right)$.

但 $\frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{c} > 2$, $\therefore \frac{a+b}{2a-b} + \frac{c+b}{2c-b} > 1 + \frac{3}{2} \times 2 = 4$.

(2) $b^2(a-c)^2 = b^2(a^2 - 2ac + c^2) = 2b^2(a^2 + c^2) - b^2(a+c)^2$
 $= 2b^2(a^2 + c^2) - \left(\frac{2ac}{a+c}\right)^2(a+c)^2$
 $= 2b^2(a^2 + c^2) - 4a^2c^2 = 2\{b^2(a^2 + c^2) - 2a^2c^2\}$
 $= 2\{b^2(a^2 + c^2) + 2a^2c^2 - 2acb(a+c)\}$
 $= 2\{c^2(b-a)^2 + a^2(c-b)^2\}$.

102. a, b, c 皆爲實數, 而 $x^3 - 3b^2x + 2c^3$ 可以 $x-a$ 及 $x-b$ 除之, 則 $a=b=c$ 或 $a=-2b=-2c$.

(解) $x=a$ 及 $x=b$, 則 $a^3 - 3ab^2 + 2c^3 = 0$, $b^3 - 3b^3 + 2c^3 = 0$,
 由第二得 $b^3 - c^3 = 0$, 但 b 及 c 爲實數, $\therefore b=c$.

故由第一得 $a^3 - 3ab^2 - 2b^3 = 0$, $\therefore a=b$ 或 $a=-2b$.

103. 於連續三奇數之平方和加 1, 則以 12 可整除之, 然不能以 24 整除之.

(解) 三奇數為 $2n-1, 2n+1, 2n+3$, 則

$(2n-1)^2 + (2n+1)^2 + (2n+3)^2 + 1 = 12(n^2+n+1)$, 但 n^2+n 為偶數, 故 n^2+n+1 為奇數, 故此和為 12 之奇數倍.

104. a 為負數或正數, 而 $\frac{ac-b^2}{a}$ 為 $ax^2+2bx+c$ 之最大值及最小值.

x, y, z 為實數而 $x^4+y^4+z^4+y^2z^2+z^2x^2+x^2y^2=2xyz(x+y+z)$, 則 $x=y=z$.

(解) $ax^2+2bx+c = a\left(x+\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{ac-b^2}{a}$, 故 a 為正, 則

$a\left(x+\frac{b}{a}\right)^2$ 為正, 故 $ax^2+2bx+c$ 之最小值為 $\frac{ac-b^2}{a}$.

又 a 為負, 則 $a\left(x+\frac{b}{a}\right)^2$ 為負, 故 $ax^2+2bx+c$ 之最大值為 $\frac{ac-b^2}{a}$,

次之恒同式為 $(x^2-yz)^2 + (y^2-zx)^2 + (z^2-xy)^2 = 0$,

$\therefore x^2-yz=0, y^2-zx=0, z^2-xy=0$,

又 $x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy=0$,

即 $(y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2 + (x-y)^2 = 0$,

$\therefore x=y=z$.

105. $\sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2}}$ 之開散式為

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} \frac{x^5}{10} + \dots$$

(解) 原式 = $\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} \frac{x^5}{10} - \dots \right) \right. \\ \left. - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} \frac{x^5}{10} - \dots \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1.3}{2.4} \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8} \frac{x^5}{10} + \dots$$

106. α, β 為兩方程式 $x^2+px+q=0$, $x^{2n}+p^n x^n+q^n=0$ 之根, 則 $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$ 為 $x^n+1+(x+1)^n=0$ 之根, 但 n 為偶數.

(解) $\alpha+\beta=-p, \alpha\beta=q,$

又 $\alpha^{2n}+p^n\alpha^n+q=0$, 及 $\beta^{2n}+p^n\beta^n+q=0,$

由是 $\alpha^{2n}-\beta^{2n}+p^n(\alpha^n-\beta^n)=0$, 即 $\alpha^n+\beta^n+p^n=0,$

n 為偶數, 故 $p^n=(\alpha+\beta)^n, \therefore \alpha^n+\beta^n+(\alpha+\beta)^n=0,$

變之, 則 $\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^n+1+\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}+1\right)^n=0$, 或 $\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n+1+\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}+1\right)^n=0,$

$\therefore \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 為根之方程式為 $x^n+1+(x+1)^n=0.$

107. 求無限連分數 $a+\frac{b}{2a+\frac{b}{2a+\frac{b}{2a+\dots}}}$ 及 $c+\frac{d}{2c+\frac{d}{2c+\frac{d}{2c+\dots}}}$ 之平方差.

(解) 兩連分數之值為 x 及 y , 則

$$x-a=\frac{b}{2a+(x-a)}, \quad \therefore x^2=a^2+b, \quad \text{同法 } y^2=c^2+d,$$

$$\therefore x^2-y^2=a^2+b-c^2-d.$$

108. 有若干金, 若干人配分之, 第二人比第一人多得 1 兩, 第三人比第二人多得 2 兩, 第四人比第三人多得 3 兩, 以下皆如此配分之, 若第一人得 1 兩, 則最後之人得 67 兩, 此人數及銀數如何.

(解) n 為人數, 則最後之人所得之銀數為

$$1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)=1+\frac{n(n-1)}{2},$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 3 \times 20 + 7, \quad \therefore n = 12.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是銀數爲 } \sum \left\{ 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right\} &= n + \frac{1}{2} \sum n(n-1) \\ &= n + \frac{1}{6} (n+1)n(n-1) = 12 + \frac{1}{6} (12+1)12(12-1) = 298. \end{aligned}$$

109. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \quad \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y+z}{b+c} = \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z+x}{c+a} = \frac{z}{c} + \frac{x+y}{a+b} = 2.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} + x^2+y^2 = 13\frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} + xy = 3\frac{3}{10}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad (b+c)x + a(y+z) &= 2a(b+c), & (c+a)y + b(z+x) &= 2b(c+a), \\ a+b)z + c(x+y) &= c(a+b), \end{aligned}$$

第一第二相加減第三, 則 $bx + ay = 2ab$,

$$\text{即 } \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2, \quad \text{同法 } \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 2, \quad \frac{z}{c} + \frac{x}{a} = 2,$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c} = 1, \quad \therefore x = a, y = b, z = c.$$

$$(2) \quad 3(x^2+y^2)(1+xy) = 40xy, \quad \text{及 } 10xy(1+x^2+y^2) = 33(x^2+y^2),$$

$$\text{即 } x^2+y^2 = \frac{40xy}{3(1+xy)}, \quad x^2+y^2 = \frac{10xy}{33-10xy},$$

$$\therefore \frac{40xy}{3(1+xy)} = \frac{10xy}{33-10xy},$$

由是 $xy = 0$ 或 3 .

$xy = 0$ 爲不合理, 故可省之

$$\text{又 } xy = 3, \quad \text{則 } x^2+y^2 = 10,$$

由是 $x = 3, y = 1$, 或 $x = 1, y = 3$.

110. a 及 b 爲正數而不等, 則 $a^n - b^n > n(a-b)(ab)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$.

$$\text{(解)} \quad a^{n-1} + b^{n-1} > 2(ab)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, \quad a^{n-2}b + ab^{n-2} > 2(ab)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

$$a^{n-3}b^2 + a^2b^{n-3} > 2(ab)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, \quad a^{n-4}b^3 + a^3b^{n-4} > 2(ab)^{\frac{n-1}{2}},$$

由是 $a^{n-1} + a^{-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1} > n(ab)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$,

兩邊以 $a-b$ 乘之, 則 $a^n - b^n > n(a-b)(ab)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$.

111. $\frac{763}{396}$ 以連分數示之, 又求適合於 $396x - 763y = 12$ 之

x 及 y 之最小值.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(解)} \quad 396 \overline{)763} \quad 1 \\ \underline{396} \\ 367 \\ 367 \overline{)396} \quad 1 \\ \underline{367} \\ 29 \\ 29 \overline{)367} \quad 12 \\ \underline{348} \\ 19 \\ 19 \overline{)29} \quad 1 \\ \underline{19} \\ 10 \\ 10 \overline{)19} \quad 1 \\ \underline{10} \\ 9 \\ 9 \overline{)10} \quad 1 \\ \underline{9} \\ 1 \\ 1 \overline{)9} \quad 9 \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{763}{396} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{9}.$$

連次漸近分數爲 $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{2}{1}, \frac{25}{13}, \frac{27}{14}, \frac{52}{27}, \frac{79}{41}$.

由是 $79 \cdot 396 - 41 \cdot 763 = 1$, $\therefore 948 \cdot 396 - 492 \cdot 763 = 396x - 763y$.

$$\therefore \frac{x-948}{763} = \frac{y-492}{396} = t, \text{ 則}$$

由是 $x=948+763t$, $y=492+396t$, $\therefore x=948$, $y=492$.

112. 有一事, 甲一人作之, 比乙丙二人作之, 需日數 m 倍, 乙一人作之, 比甲丙二人作之, 需日數 n 倍, 丙一人作之, 比甲乙二人作之, 需日數 p 倍, 然則各一人作之, 其日數之比為 $m+1 : n+1 : p+1$, 試證之

又證 $\frac{m}{m+1} + \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{p}{p+1} = 2$.

(解) 一事為 w , 甲, 乙, 丙各一人作 w 之日數為 x, y, z , 則各一日之業為 $\frac{w}{x}, \frac{w}{y}, \frac{w}{z}$,

由題意 $\frac{mw}{x} = \frac{w}{y} + \frac{w}{z}$, $\therefore \frac{m}{x} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$,

同法 $\frac{n}{y} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x}$, $\frac{p}{z} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$.

$\therefore \frac{m+1}{x} = \frac{n+1}{y} = \frac{p+1}{z} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \left(\frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{p+1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} \right)$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{p+1} = 1$,

由是 $1 - \frac{1}{m+1} + 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} + 1 - \frac{1}{p+1} = 3 - 1$,

即 $\frac{m}{m+1} + \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{p}{p+1} = 2$.

113. 寄宿所之費用, 一部為常數, 他一部因寄宿人多少而變, 而每年每人給食費 65 磅, 有 50 人, 則每人之利益為 9 磅, 若有 60 人, 則每人之利益為 10 磅 13 先令 4 辨士, 問有 80 人, 則其利益如何.

(解) 人數爲 M , 利益爲 P 磅, 則 $M(65 - P) = C + mM$, 但 C 爲常費, 而 m 爲某常數.

由是 $M = 50$, 則 $P = 9$, 故 $2800 = C + 50m$,

又 $M = 60$, 則 $P = 10\frac{2}{3}$, 故 $3260 = C + 60m$,

$\therefore m = 46, C = 500$.

由是 $M = 80$, 則 $80(65 - P) = 500 + 80 \times 46, \therefore P = 12\frac{3}{4}$,

即所求之利益爲 12 磅 15 先令.

114. $x^2y = 2x - y$, 而 x^2 不大於 1, 則

$$4\left(x^2 + \frac{x^6}{3} + \frac{x^{10}}{5} + \dots\right) = y^2 + \frac{y^4}{2} + \frac{y^6}{3} + \dots$$

(解) $y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \therefore 1-y^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)^2$ 變之爲

對數式, 則 $-\log(1-y^2) = 2\{\log(1+x^2) - \log(1-x^2)\}$,

即 $y^2 + \frac{y^4}{2} + \frac{y^6}{3} + \dots = 4\left\{x^2 + \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^{10}}{5} + \dots\right\}$.

115. $\frac{x}{a^2-y^2} = \frac{y}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{b}$, 及 $xy = c^2$, a 及 c 不等, 則

$(a^2-c^2)^2 - b^2c^2 = 0$, 或 $a^2+c^2-b^2=0$.

(解) $x(a^2-x^2) = y(a^2-y^2)$, 即 $(x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2-a^2) = 0$,

$\therefore x-y=0$, 或 $x^2+xy+y^2=a^2$, 即 $x^2+y^2=a^2-c^2$.

第一 $x=y$, 則 $x=y=\pm c$,

由是 $\frac{\pm c}{a^2-c^2} = \frac{1}{b}, \therefore a^2-c^2 = bc$, 或 $a^2-c^2 = -bc$,

$\therefore (a^2-c^2)^2 - b^2c^2 = 0$.

第二 $x^2+y^2=a^2-c^2$, 則

$\frac{xy}{(a^2-y^2)(a^2-x^2)} = \frac{1}{b^2}$, 即 $a^4 - a^2(x^2+y^2) + x^2y^2 = \frac{1}{b^2}$, 由是

$$\frac{c^2}{a^4 - a^2(c^2 - c^2) + c^4} = \frac{1}{b^2}, \quad \therefore a^2 + c^2 = b^2.$$

$$116. (1+x+x^2)^{3r} = 1 + k_1x + k_2x^2 + \dots$$

及 $(x-1)^{3r} = x^{3r} - c_1x^{3r-1} + c_2x^{3r-2} - \dots$ 則

$$(1) 1 - k_1 + k_2 - \dots = 1, \quad (2) 1 - k_1c_1 + k_2c_2 - \dots = \pm \frac{\binom{3r}{r} \binom{3r}{2r}}$$

(解) (1) $(1+x+x^2)^{3r} = 1 + k_1x + k_2x^2 + \dots$ 之式中 $x = -1$, 則

$$1 = 1 - k_1 + k_2 - \dots$$

$$(2) (x^3-1)^{2r} = (x-1)^3(x^2+x+1)^{3r} \\ = (x^{3r} - c_1x^{3r-1} + c_2x^{3r-2} - \dots)(1 + k_1x + k_2x^2 + \dots),$$

左邊 $(x^3-1)^{3r}$ 之式中 x^3 之係數為 $(-1)^r \frac{\binom{3r}{r} \binom{3r}{2r}}$,

右邊 x^{3r} 之係數為 $1 - c_1k_1 + c_2k_2 - \dots$

117. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) (x-y)^2 + 2ab = ax + by, \quad xy + ab = bx + ay.$$

$$(2) x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 6, \quad 2yz - zx + 2xy = 13, \quad x - y + z = 2.$$

(解) (1) 由第二得 $(x-a)(y-b) = 0$, $\therefore x = a$, 或 $y = b$,

$x = a$, 則由第一得 $(a-y)^2 + 2ab = a^2 + by$,

$$\therefore y^2 - 2ay - by + 2ab = 0, \quad \therefore y = b \text{ 或 } 2a.$$

又 $y = b$, 則由第一得 $(x-b)^2 + 2ab = ax + b^2$, $\therefore x = a$ 或 $2b$.

由是 $x = a, a, 2b$,

$$y = b, 2a, b.$$

(2) 由第三得 $x + z = 2 + y$, 由第二得 $2y(x+z) - zx = 13$,

$$\therefore 2y(2+y) - zx = 13, \text{ 即 } zx = 2y^2 + 4y - 13.$$

又由第三得 $x^2 + 2xz + z^2 = 4 + 4y + y^2$, 即 $x^2 - y^2 + z^2 + 2xz = 4 + 4y$,

$$\therefore 6 + 2(2y^2 + 4y - 13) = 4 + 4y,$$

$$\therefore y^2 + y - 6 = 0, \quad \therefore y = 2 \text{ 或 } -3.$$

又 $x+z=2+y$, 則 $x+z=4$ 或 -1 ,
及 $zx=2y^2+4y-13$, 則 $zx=3$ 或 -7 .

118. 有 n 正數量 $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$,

$$\sqrt{a_1 a_2} + \sqrt{a_1 a_3} + \dots < \frac{n-1}{2} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n).$$

則此各二個之積之平方根之等差中項小於原數量之等差中項，試證之。

(解) 自 n 字取各二個，其方法有 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 種。

故 $2\sqrt{a_1 a_2} < a_1 + a_2$ 之形之不等式，取 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 對相加，則

$2\sqrt{a_1 a_2} + 2\sqrt{a_1 a_3} + \dots < (a_1 + a_2) + (a_1 + a_3) + \dots$ 至 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 對

$< a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots$ 至 $n(n-1)$ 項，

右邊之 $n(n-1)$ 項中含 n 文字 a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots 各相等之數，故各字之數為 $n(n-1) \div n = n-1$,

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{a_1 a_2} + 2\sqrt{a_1 a_3} + \dots < (n-1)(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots)$$

又兩邊以 $n(n-1)$ 除之，則

$$\frac{\sqrt{a_1 a_2} + \sqrt{a_1 a_3} + \dots}{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} < \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots}{n}$$

119. $b^2 x^4 + a^2 y^4 = a^2 b^2$, 及 $a^2 + b^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 則

$$b^4 x^6 + a^4 y^6 = (b^2 x^4 + a^2 y^4)^2.$$

(解) $b^2 x^4 + a^2 y^4 = a^2 b^2 (1) = a^2 b^2 (x^2 + y^2)$,

即 $b^2 x^2 (x^2 - a^2) = a^2 y^2 (b^2 - y^2)$

但 $x^2 - a^2 = b^2 - y^2$, $\therefore b^2 x^2 = a^2 y^2$, $\therefore a^2 y^2 x^2 y^2 = b^4 x^4 = a^4 y^4$.

今 $b^4 x^6 + a^4 y^6 = (b^4 x^6 + a^4 y^6)(x^2 + y^2)$

$$= b^4 x^3 + a^4 y^3 + x^2 y^2 (b^4 x^4 + a^4 y^4)$$

$$= b^4 x^3 + a^4 y^3 + 2a^2 b^2 x^2 y^2 = (b^2 x^4 + a^2 y^4)^2$$

120. 求第 r 項 (1) 爲 $\frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2}$, (2) 爲 $(a+r^2b)x^{r-1}$ 之級數最初 n 項之和.

$$(解) (1) \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{(r+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= \left\{ \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right\} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) S = a(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + x^{n-3} + \dots + 1) \\ + b(1x^{n-1} + 4x^{n-2} + 9x^{n-3} + \dots + n^2),$$

$$但 1x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + x^{n-3} + \dots + 1 = \frac{1-x^n}{1-x}.$$

又第二級數以 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3$ 爲級數率, 而爲循環級數, 何則,

第二級數以 $1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}$ 乘之, 則其積之最初二項爲

$x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}$, 而其他項皆爲 0, 而

$$\frac{1}{x} \text{ 之係數} = -3n^3 + 3(n-1)^2 - (n-1)^2 = -(n+1)^2,$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \text{ 之係數} = 3n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n^2 + 2n - 1,$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3} \text{ 之係數} = -n^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= a \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1} \\ &+ \frac{b}{(x-1)^3} \{ x^{n+1} + x^{n+1} - (n+1)^2 x^2 + (2n^2 + 2n - 1)x - n^2 \} \end{aligned}$$

121. 求 $\frac{x+2}{2x^2+3x+6}$ 之最大值.

(解) $\frac{x+2}{2x^2+3x+6}=y$, 則 $2yx^2+(3y-1)x+6y-2=0$.

x 爲實數, 則 $(3y-1)^2 > 8y(6y-2)$,

即 $1+10y-39y^2=(1+13y)(1-3y) > 0$, $\therefore y$ 之最大值爲 $\frac{1}{3}$.

122. 解下之方程式.

(1) $1+x^4=7(1+x)^4$, (2) $3xy+2z=xz+6y=2yz+3x=0$.

(解) (1) $3x^4+14x^3+21x^2+14x+3=0$,

即 $3(x^2+1)^2+14x(x^2+1)+15x^2=0$,

即 $\{3(x^2+1)+5x\}\{(x^2+1)+3x\}=0$,

$\therefore 3(x^2+1)+5x=0$, 或 $x^2+1+3x=0$.

由是 $x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{6}$, 或 $\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$.

(2) $3xy = -2z$, $xz = -6y$, $2yz = -3x$,

由乘法得 $6x^2y^2z^2 = -36xyz$, $\therefore xyz=0$, 或 $xyz=-6$.

$xyz=0$, 則 $x=0$, $y=0$, $z=0$, 適合於原方程式.

$xyz=-6$, 則 $3x^2 = -2xyz = 12$, 又 $6y^2 = -xyz = 6$,

及 $2z^2 = -3xyz = 18$, $\therefore x = \pm 2$, $y = \pm 1$, $z = \pm 3$.

123. a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 爲開散二項式之任意連續係數, 則

$$\frac{a_1}{a_1+a_2} + \frac{a_3}{a_3+a_4} = \frac{2a_2}{a_2+a_3}$$

(解) $(1+x)$ 之開散式中 $x^r, x^{r+1}, x^{r+2}, x^{r+3}$ 之係數爲 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 ,

則 $\frac{a_1}{a_1+a_2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{a_2}{a_1}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{{}^nC_{r-1}}{{}^nC_r}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{r}{r+1}} = \frac{r+1}{n+1}$.

同樣 $\frac{a_3}{a_3+a_4} = \frac{r+3}{n+1}$, 及 $\frac{a_2}{a_2+a_3} = \frac{r+2}{n+1}$, 由是得證.

124. 分 $\frac{x^3+7x^2-x-8}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-3x-1)}$ 爲若干項, 及開散 $\frac{3x-8}{x^2-4x+4}$

求其普通項.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{x^3+7x^2-x-8}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-3x-1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2-3x-1}$$

然則 $x^3+7x^2-x-8 = (Ax+B)(x^2-3x-1) + (Cx+D)(x^2+x+1)$. (1)

$x^2-3x-1=0$, 即 $x^2=3x+1$, 則

$$x^3+7x^2-x-8 = x(3x+1)+7x^2-x-8 = 10x^2-8 = 30x+2,$$

及 $(Cx+D)(x^2+x+1) = (Cx+D)(4x+2)$

$$= 4C(3x+1) + 4Dx + 2Cx + 2D = (14C+4D)x + (4C+2D),$$

$$\therefore 30x+2 = (14C+4D)x + (4C+2D),$$

即 $7C+2D=15$, 及 $2C+D=1$. $\therefore C = \frac{13}{3}$, $D = -\frac{23}{3}$.

又 (1) 式中係數相等, 則

$$A+C=1; \text{ 及 } -B+D=-8, \quad \therefore A = -\frac{10}{3}, \text{ 及 } B = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{由是} \quad \frac{x^3+7x^2-x-8}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-3x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{13x-23}{x^2-3x-1} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{10x-1}{x^2+x+1}.$$

次解第二問題.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3x-8}{4-4x+x^2} &= \frac{1}{4}(3x-8)\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(3x-8)\left\{1+\dots+\frac{rx^{r-1}}{2^{r-1}}+\frac{(r+1)x^r}{2^r}+\dots\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由是 } x^r \text{ 之係數} = \frac{1}{4}\left\{\frac{3r}{2^{r-1}}-\frac{8(r+1)}{2^r}\right\} = \frac{6r-8(r+1)}{2^{r+2}} = -\frac{r+4}{2^{r+1}}.$$

125. $\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2}x + 2x^2 + 1x^3 + 5x^4 + 7x^5 + \dots$ 之循環級數, 其級

數率爲二次式, 而求第四項之未知係數之級數率及普通項.

(解) 級數率爲 $1 - px - qx^2$, 則

$$2 = -\frac{1}{2}p + \frac{5}{4}q, \quad l = 2p - \frac{1}{2}q, \quad 5 = pl + 2q, \quad 7 = 5p + ql.$$

由最初兩方程式得 $9p = 5l + 4$, 及 $9l = 2l + 16$, 由是

$$45 = l(5l + 4) + 2(2l + 16), \quad \text{即 } 5l^2 + 8l = 13, \quad \therefore l = 1 \text{ 或 } -\frac{13}{5}.$$

唯 $l = 1$ 適合於第四方程式 $7 = 5l + ql$, 即 $l = 1, p = 1, q = 2$, 而級數率爲 $1 - x - 2x^2$.

$$\text{由是原式之分數} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{4}x}{1 - x - 2x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{4}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-2x} \right),$$

$$\text{而普通項} = \frac{1}{4} \{2^{n-1} + 4(-1)^{n-1}\} x^{-1} = \{2^{n-3} + (-1)^{n-1}\} x^{n-1}.$$

$$126. \quad x, y, z \text{ 不等, 而 } 2a - 3y = \frac{(z-x)^2}{y}, \text{ 及 } 2a - 3z = \frac{(x-y)^2}{z},$$

$$\text{則 } 2a - 3x = \frac{(y-z)^2}{x}, \text{ 及 } x + y + z = a.$$

(解) 由既知兩恒同式,

$$(2a - 3y)y - (2a - 3z)z = (z - x)^2 - (x - y)^2,$$

$$\text{即 } 2a(y - z) - 3(y^2 - z^2) = (z - y)(z - 2x + y), \text{ 但 } y - z = 0,$$

$$\therefore 2a - 3(y + z) = -(z - 2x + y), \quad \therefore x + y + z = a.$$

$$\text{次由 } 2a - 3y = \frac{(z-x)^2}{y} \text{ 得 } 2(x+y+z) - 3y = \frac{(z-x)^2}{y},$$

$$\text{即 } 2xy - y^2 + 2yz = z^2 - 2zx + x^2, \quad \therefore x(2y + 2z - x) = (y - z)^2,$$

$$\text{由是 } 2(y + z + x) - 3x = \frac{(y-z)^2}{x}, \quad \therefore 2a - 3x = \frac{(y-z)^2}{x}.$$

127. 解下之方程式

$$(1) \quad xy + 6 = 2x - x^2, \quad xy - 9 = 2y - y^2$$

$$(2) \quad (ax)^{\log a} = (by)^{\log b}, \quad b^{\log x} = a^{\log y},$$

(解) (1) $x^2 + xy - 2x + 6 = 0, y^2 + xy - 2y - 9 = 0,$

由加法得 $(x+y)^2 - 2(x+y) - 3 = 0, \therefore x+y = 3$ 或 $-1.$

又由減法得 $(x+y)(x-y) - 2(x-y) + 15 = 0,$

故 $x+y = 3,$ 則 $3(x-y) - 2(x-y) + 15 = 0, \therefore x-y = -15,$

$$\Delta \quad x = -6, y = 9,$$

次 $x+y = -1,$ 則 $-(x-y) - 2(x-y) + 15 = 0, \therefore x-y = 5,$

$$\therefore x = 2, y = -3.$$

(2) $\log a(\log a + \log x) = \log b(\log b + \log y),$

$$\log x \log b = \log y \log a, \therefore \log y = \frac{\log x \log b}{\log a},$$

由是 $\log a(\log a + \log x) = \log b(\log b + \frac{\log x \log b}{\log a}),$

$$\therefore \log x = \frac{-\log a \{(\log a)^2 - (\log b)^2\}}{(\log a)^2 - (\log b)^2} = -\log a = \log\left(\frac{1}{a}\right), \therefore x = \frac{1}{a},$$

$$\text{又 } \log y = \frac{-\log a \log b}{\log a} = -\log b = \log\left(\frac{1}{b}\right), \therefore y = \frac{1}{b},$$

128. 求下之極限值.

(1) $x = \infty \quad x\sqrt{x^2+a^2} - \sqrt{x^4+a^4}.$

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

(解) (1) $\frac{x^2(x^2+a^2) - (x^4+a^4)}{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \sqrt{x^4+a^4}} = \frac{a^2x^2 - a^4}{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \sqrt{x^4+a^4}}$

$$= \frac{a^2 - \frac{a^4}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4}{x^4}}} \quad (\text{因 } x = \infty) = \frac{a^2 - 0}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{a^2}{2}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\sqrt{a+2x}-\sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{3a+x}-2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(a+2x)-3x}{\sqrt{a+2x}+\sqrt{3x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3a+x}+\sqrt{x}}{(3a+x)-4x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3a+x}+2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a+2x}+\sqrt{3x}}, (x=a) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4a}+2\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3a}+\sqrt{3a}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}.$$

129. 有兩數其積為 192, 以其 G. C. M. 及 L. C. M. 之調和中項除等差中項, 其商為 $3\frac{25}{48}$, 兩數各如何.

(解) 兩數為 x, y , 則 $xy=192$.

g 為兩數之 G. C. M. 及 l 為 L. C. M. 則

$$3\frac{25}{48} = \frac{g+l}{2} \div \frac{2gl}{g+l} = \frac{(g+l)^2}{4gl}.$$

但 $xy=gl=192$ 明矣, $\therefore g+l^2 = 3\frac{25}{48} \times 4 \times 192$,

即 $g+l=52$, 又 $gl=192$, $\therefore g=4, l=48$.

今 $x=4p, y=4l$, 則 p, q 為素數,

而 $xy=16pq=192$, $\therefore pl=12$,

$\therefore p=3, q=4$, 或 $p=1, q=12$.

由是 $x=12, y=16$, 或 $x=4, y=48$.

130. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \sqrt[3]{13x+37} - \sqrt[3]{13x-37} = \sqrt[3]{2}.$$

$$(2) b\sqrt{1-z^2} + c\sqrt{1-y^2} = a, c\sqrt{1-x^2} + a\sqrt{1-z^2} = b,$$

$$a\sqrt{1-y^2} + b\sqrt{1-x^2} = c.$$

(解) (1) 兩邊為立方, 則

$$(13x+37) - (13x-37)$$

$$-3\sqrt[3]{(13x+37)(13x-37)}(\sqrt[3]{13x+37} - \sqrt[3]{13x-37}) = 2,$$

但 $\sqrt[3]{13x+37} - \sqrt[3]{13x-37} = \sqrt[3]{2}$, 故

$$74 - 3\sqrt[3]{(13^2x^2 - 37^2)}\sqrt[3]{2} = 2,$$

即 $24^3 = 2(13^2x^2 - 37^2)$, $\therefore x^2 = \frac{24^2 \cdot 12 + 37^2}{13^2}$, $\therefore x = \pm 7$.

(2) 由三方程式得 $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}$, 及 $\sqrt{1-y^2}$, $\sqrt{1-z^2}$,

由是得 $x^2 = \frac{2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4}{4b^2c^2}$, 又 y^2, z^2 亦同法.

131. 無限級數 $\frac{1}{2^3|3|} - \frac{1.3}{2^4|4|} + \frac{1.3.5}{2^5|5|} - \dots$ 爲 $\frac{23}{24} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$,

(解) $2^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$= 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{3} + \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{4} - \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}}{5} + \dots$$

$\therefore 2\sqrt{2} = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{8} - 3S = \frac{23}{8} - 3S$, $\therefore S = \frac{23}{24} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$.

132. 有三位數, 轉倒其位, 則爲 2 倍, 然則其百位及個位之數字所成之數, 亦有如此之關係, 其證如何.

又證如此之數, 唯一箇.

(解) 底數爲 r , 數字爲 a, b, c , 則

$ar^2 + br + c$ 以 2 乘之而爲 $cr^2 + br + a$, 故 c 大於 a ,

又 r 大於 a, b, c 明矣

故 $2c = r + a$, $2b + 1 = r + b$, $2a + 1 = c$,

由是 $(ar + c) \times 2 = r(c - 1) + r + a = cr + a$.

又 $r = 2c - a = 2(2a + 1) - a = 3a + 2$, 卽有此關係之三位數, 但爲 $3a + 2$ 之形而已.

133. 於 $\frac{1+x^3}{(1-x^2)(1-x)}$, 及 $1-x+x^2$ 之積求 x^{12} 及 x^r 之係數

(解) $\frac{1+x^3}{(1-x^2)(1-x)} \times (1-x+x^2) = \frac{(1-x+x^2)^2}{(1-x)^2} = \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)^2$
 $= 1 + 2x^2(1-x)^{-1} + x^4(1-x)^{-2}$

由是 x^r 之係數 $= 2 + (r-3) = r-1$, $\therefore x^{12}$ 之係數 $= 11$.

134. 有矩形之地, 縱邊之 3 倍, 及橫邊之 2 倍之和為 96 碼, 則其最大面積如何.

(解) 縱橫二邊為 x, y 碼, 則 $3x+2y=96$,

$\therefore (3x+2y)^2 = 24xy + (3x-2y)^2 = 96^2$, 故 xy 為最大, 則必 $3x-2y=0$,

由是 $xy = 96^2 \div 24 = 384$, 即 384 平方碼

135. $(a+b+c+d)^4 + (a+b-c-d)^4 + (a-b+c-d)^4$
 $+ (a-b-c+d)^4 - (a+b+c-d)^4 - (a+b-c+d)^4 - (a-b+c+d)^4$
 $- (-a+b+c+d)^4 = 192abcd.$

(解) 原式之右邊 $a=0$, 則原式為 0.

\therefore 右邊 $= Mabcd.$

$a=b=c=d=1$, 代入右邊, 則 $4^4 - 2^4 - 2^4 - 2^4 - 2^4 = 192$,

$\therefore M=192.$

136. $x^4+ax^3+bx^2+cx+1$, 及 $x^4+2ax^3+2bx^2+2cx+1$ 皆為完平方, 求 a, b, c 之值.

(解) $x^4+ax^3+bx^2+cx+1 = (x^2 + \frac{a}{2}x + 1)^2$,

及 $x^4+2ax^3+2bx^2+2cx+1 = (x^2 + ax + 1)^2.$

然比較係數而 $b = \frac{a^2}{4} + 2$; $c = a$, $2b = a^2 + 2$, $2c = 2a$,

故 $\frac{a^2}{2} + 4 = a^2 + 2$, $\therefore a^2 = 4$, $\therefore a = \pm 2$, $c = \pm 2$, $b = 3$.

137. 解下之方程式,

$$(1) \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+11} - \sqrt[3]{x-11}}{\sqrt[3]{x+y} + \sqrt[3]{x-y}} = 3, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 65.$$

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

$$(解) \quad \frac{2\sqrt[3]{x+y}}{2\sqrt[3]{x-y}} = \frac{1+3}{1-3} \quad \therefore \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{64}{-8} = -8,$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{7} = \frac{y}{9}, \quad \therefore \frac{x^2}{49} = \frac{y^2}{81} = \frac{x^2+y^2}{130} = \frac{65}{130} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore x = \pm \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad y = \pm \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

(2) $(2x^2+1) + (2x^2-1) = 2$ 明矣, 此各邊以原方程式之各邊除之, 則 $\sqrt{2x^2+1} + \sqrt{2x^2-1} = \sqrt{3-2x^2}$,

$$\therefore 4x^2 + 2\sqrt{4x^4-1} = 3-2x^2, \quad \therefore (6x^2-3)^2 = 4(4x^4-1),$$

$$\text{由是 } x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 或 } \pm \sqrt{\frac{13}{10}}.$$

138. 羊 10 頭, 以某價賣之, 他 5 頭每頭之價增 10 先令賣之, 而各部之共價為二位同數字之磅數, 每頭之價如何.

(解) 二位數字為 x 及 y , 每頭各價之差為 $\frac{10}{20}$ 磅, 故

$$\frac{10x+y}{10} - \frac{10y+x}{5} = \frac{10}{20}, \text{ 即 } 8x-19y=5, \text{ 而 } x \text{ 及 } y \text{ 小於 } 10. \text{ 明}$$

矣, 由是 $x=3, y=1$.

故最初每頭之價為 $\frac{31}{10}$ 磅 = 3 磅 2 先令.

139. 求下之 n 項之和.

(1) $(2n-1) + 2(2n-3) + 3(2n-5) + \dots$

(2) $1, 3, 6, 10, 15, \dots$ 之各平方和.

(3) 級數 (2) 之奇數項之和.

(解) (1) $S = 2n(1+2+3+\dots+n) - (1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5 + \dots),$

$$\text{例 1 } 1 + 2.3 + 3.5 + \dots + n(2n-1) = 2\sum n^2 - \sum n$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\therefore S = 2n \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{3} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \left\{ 2n - \frac{2(2n+1)}{3} + 1 \right\} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

(2) 普通項 = $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$,

$$\therefore S = \sum \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum n(n+1) \{ (n+2)(n+3) - 4(n+2) + 2 \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \sum n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) - 4 \sum n(n+1)(n+2) + 2 \sum n(n+1) \},$$

但 $\sum n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}{5}$,

$$\sum n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4},$$

$$\sum n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3},$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ n \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}{5} - n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) + \frac{2n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} \right\} = \frac{1}{60} n(n+1)(n+2)(3n^2 + 6n + 1).$$

(3) 普通項為 $\frac{1}{2}(2n-1)2n$, 即 $n(2n-1)$,

$$\therefore S = \sum n(2n-1) = 2\sum n^2 - \sum n = \frac{2n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(4n-1).$$

140. α, β, γ 爲方程式 $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ 之三根, 則

$$3(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha^5 + \beta^5 + \gamma^5) = 5(\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3)(\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4).$$

(解) 由 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$, $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = q$, $\alpha\beta\gamma = -r$ 之關係可直得之.

$$\text{又 } 1 + qy^2 + ry^3 = (1 + \alpha y)(1 + \beta y)(1 + \gamma y),$$

$$\log\{1 + (qy^2 + ry^3)\} = \log(1 + \alpha y) + \log(1 + \beta y) + \log(1 + \gamma y),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{qy^2 + ry^3}{1} - \frac{(qy^2 + ry^3)^2}{2} + \frac{(qy^2 + ry^3)^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha y}{1} - \frac{\alpha^2 y^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha^3 y^3}{3} - \dots \right) + \left(\frac{\beta y}{1} - \frac{\beta^2 y^2}{2} + \frac{\beta^3 y^3}{3} - \dots \right) \\ + \left(\frac{\gamma y}{1} - \frac{\gamma^2 y^2}{2} + \dots \right),$$

比較兩邊之係數, 則 $\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}{2} = -q$,

$$\frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3}{3} = r, \quad \frac{\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4}{4} = \frac{q^2}{2}, \quad \frac{\alpha^5 + \beta^5 + \gamma^5}{5} = -qr,$$

由是可得證.

141. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \quad x(3y - 5) = 4, \quad y(2x + 7) = 27.$$

$$(2) \quad x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 495, \quad x + y + z = 15, \quad xyz = 105.$$

(解) (1) 第一以 2 乘之, 第二以 3 乘之, 由減法得

$$-10x - 21y = -73, \quad \therefore x = \frac{1}{10}(73 - 21y), \text{ 代入第二, 則}$$

$$y\left(\frac{73 - 21y}{5} + 7\right) = 27, \text{ 即 } 7y^2 - 36y + 45 = 0, \quad \therefore y = 3 \text{ 或 } \frac{15}{7},$$

故 $x = 1$ 或 $\frac{14}{5}$.

$$(2) \quad x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx) \\ = (x+y+z)\{(x+y+z)^2 - 3(xy+yz+zx)\},$$

即 $495 - 3(105) = 15\{15^2 - 3(xy+yz+zx)\},$

$\therefore xy + yz + zx = 71.$

由是 $\lambda^3 - (x+y+z)\lambda^2 + (xy+yz+zx)\lambda - xyz = 0,$

即 $\lambda^3 - 15\lambda^2 + 71\lambda - 105 = 0,$

即 $(\lambda-3)(\lambda-5)(\lambda-7) = 0, \therefore \lambda = 3, 5, 7,$

又 $\lambda = x, y, z, \therefore x, y, z$ 之根為 3, 5, 7.

142. a, b, c 為 $x^3 + qx^2 + r = 0$ 之三根, 則

$x+b-c, b+c-a, c+a-b$ 為三根之方程式如何.

(解) $x=a$, 所求之方程式中 $y=b+c-a$, 則

由是 $y = (a+b+c) - 2a = -q - 2x, \therefore x = \frac{y+q}{2}$, 代入既知方程式, 則 $(y+q)^3 - 2q(y+q)^2 + 8r = 0.$

143. 求下之級數.

(1) $n + (n-1)x + (n-2)x^2 + \dots + 2x^{n-2} + x^{n-1}.$

(2) $3 - x - 2x^2 - 16x^3 - 28x^4 - 676x^5 + \dots$ 至無限.

(3) $6 + 9 + 14 + 23 + 40 + \dots$ 至 n 項.

(解) (1) $S = n + (n-1)x + (n-2)x^2 + \dots + 2x^{n-2} + x^{n-1},$

$$xS = \quad \quad \quad nx + (n-1)x^2 + \dots + 3x^{n-2} + 2x^{n-1} + x^n,$$

$\therefore (1-x)S = n - (x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{n-1} + x^n)$

$$= n - \frac{x - x^{n+1}}{1-x}, \quad \therefore S = \frac{n}{1-x} - \frac{x(1-x^n)}{(1-x)^2}$$

(2) $1 - px - qx^2 - rx^3$, 為級數率, 則

$$S = 3 - x - 2x^2 - 16x^3 - 28x^4 - 676x^5 - \dots$$

$$-pxS = -3px + px^2 + 2px^3 + 16px^4 + 28px^5 + \dots$$

$$-qx^2S = -3qx^2 + qx^3 + 2qx^4 + 16qx^5 + \dots$$

$$-rx^3S = -3rx^3 + rx^4 + 2rx^5 + \dots$$

故 $S(1 - px - qx^2 - rx^3) = 3 - (3p + 1)x - (3q - p + 2)x^2$,
 由是 $2p + q - 3r = 16$, $16p + 2q + r = 28$, $28p + 16q + 2r = 676$,
 $\therefore p = -5, q = 50, r = 8$.

$$\text{由是 } S = \frac{3 + 14x - 157x^2}{1 + 5x - 50x^2 - 8x^3}$$

(3) 原級數爲 6, 9, 14, 23, 40,
 第一差爲 3, 5, 9, 17,
 第二差爲 2, 4, 8,

原級數之第 n 項爲 u_n , 第一差之第 n 項爲 v_n , 而第二差之第 n 項爲 2^n , 故 $u_n - u_{n-1} = v_{n-1}$, 及 $v_n - v_{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } v_n - v_1 &= (v_n - v_{n-1}) + (v_{n-1} - v_{n-2}) + (v_{n-2} - v_{n-3}) + \dots + (v_2 - v_1) \\ &= 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-3} + \dots + 2 = \frac{2^n - 2}{2 - 1} = 2^n - 2. \end{aligned}$$

但 $v_1 = 3$, 故 $v_n = 2^n + 1$.

$$\text{又 } u_n - u_1 = (u_n - u_{n-1}) + (u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}) + \dots + (u_3 - u_2) + (u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u_n - 6 &= v_{n-1} + v_{n-2} + \dots + v_2 + v_1 \\ &= (2^{n-1} + 1) + (2^{n-2} + 1) + \dots + (2^2 + 1) + (2 + 1) \\ &= (2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 2) + n - 1 = 2^n - 2 + n - 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u_n = 2^n + n + 3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } S = \sum u_n &= \sum 2^n + \sum n + 3n = 2^{n+1} - 2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 3n \\ &= 2^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2}n(n+7) - 2. \end{aligned}$$

144. 自 $x^{-1} + y^{-1} + z^{-1} = a^{-1}$, $x + y + z = b$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2$,
 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = d^3$, 消去 x, y, z .

又 x, y, z 爲有限值, 而其數不等, 證 b 不等於 d .

$$\text{(解) 由第一得 } yz + zx + xy = \frac{1}{a}xyz,$$

由第二第三得 $(x+y+z)^2 - (x^2+y^2+z^2) = b^2 - c^2$,

$$\therefore xy + yz + zx = \frac{b^2 - c^2}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{由第一得 } xyz = a(yz + zx + xy) = \frac{a(b^2 - c^2)}{2}.$$

又由第三得 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz + 3xyz = d^3$,

$$\text{即 } (x+y+z)\{(x^2+y^2+z^2) - (xy+yz+zx)\} + 3xyz = d^3,$$

$$\text{由是 } b\left\{c^2 - \frac{b^2 - c^2}{2}\right\} + \frac{3a(b^2 - c^2)}{2} = d^3.$$

又由第二第三得

$$b^3 - d^3 = (x+y+z)^3 - (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) = 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x),$$

若 $b = d$, 則 $(x+y)(y+z)(z+x) = 0$,

$\therefore x, y, z$ 爲相等之數.

145. $3x^2(x^2+8)+16(x^3-1)=0$ 有等根, 試求之.

$$\text{(解)} \quad 3x^4 + 16x^3 + 24x^2 - 16 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (8x^4 + 16x^3) - 5x^4 + 24x^2 - 16 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } 8x^3(x+2) - (5x^4 - 24x^2 + 16) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } 8x^3(x+2) - (x^2-4)(5x^2-4) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x+2)\{8x^3 - (x-2)(5x^2-4)\} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x+2)(3x^3 + 10x^2 + 4x - 8) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x+2)\{3x^2(x+2) + 4(x^2+x-2)\} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x+2)^2\{3x^2 + 4(x-1)\} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x+2)^3(3x-2) = 0, \quad \therefore x = -2, -2, -2, \frac{2}{3}.$$

別法 由高次式之法則求 $3x^4 + 16x^3 + 24x^2 - 16$, 及第一變函數 $12x^3 + 48x^2 + 48x$ 之 H. C. F. 得 $(x+2)^2$, 即得解.

146 有旅人行往某地,第一日行 1 哩,第二日行 3 哩,第三日行 5 哩,逐次如此,每日增 2 哩,此人起程三日之後,第二人自同地起程,行往同地,第二人第一日行 12 哩,第二日行 13 哩,逐次如此,每日增 1 哩,則第二人追及第一人在第幾日,又說明此問題之兩解答

(解) 所求之日數爲 n , 則 $1+3+5+\dots$ 至 n 項 $=n^2$,

及 $12+13+\dots$ 至 $(n-3)$ 項 $=\frac{n-3}{2}\{24+(n-4)\}$,

由是 $n^2 = \frac{n-3}{2}\{n+20\}$, 即 $n^2 - 17n + 60 = 0$, $\therefore n = 5$ 或 12

第一人第 5 日之速爲 $1+(5-1)2=7$ 哩,

第二人第 5 日之速爲 $12+(2-1)1=13$ 哩, 即第二人追及第一人之日也, 然自第 6 日始, 第一人行 9, 11, 13, ... 哩, 每日增 2 哩, 至第 12 日之速爲 23 哩, 而第二人爲 21 哩, 則第一人再追及第二人, 12 日以後, 則第一人常在先.

147. 求 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots$ 之值.

(解) $x = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{x}$, 即 $x = \frac{3x+2}{10x+7}$, $\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{6}-1}{5}$

148. 解 $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3(a^2 - bc)x + a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0$.

(解) $(x+a)^3 - 3bc(x+a) + b^3 + c^3 = 0$,

即 $(x+a)^3 - 3bc(x+a) + (b+c)^3 - 3bc(b+c) = 0$,

即 $(x+a)^3 + (b+c)^3 - 3bc(x+a+b+c) = 0$,

$\therefore x+a+b+c = 0$, 或 $(x+a)^2 - (x+a)(b+c) + (b+c)^2 - 3bc = 0$.

由是 $x = -(a+b+c)$.

或 $(x+a)^2 - (x+a)(b+c) + b^2 - bc + c^2 = 0$,

即 $x+a = \frac{b+c}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-3(b-c)^2}{4}}$, $\therefore x = -a + \frac{b+c \pm (b-c)\sqrt{-3}}{2}$.

149. n 為不能以 a, b 或 $a+b$ 除之之素數, 則

$$c^{n-2}b - a^{n-3}b^2 + a^{n-4}b^3 - \dots + ab^{n-2} = M(n) + 1.$$

(解) 由勿而買氏之定理 $a^n - a = M(n)$, $b^n - b = M(n)$,

由是 $(a^n + b^n) - (a + b) = M(n)$, 但 n 為奇數明矣, 故兩邊以 $a + b$ 除之, 則 $a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 - a^{n-4}b^3 + \dots + b^{n-1} - 1 = M(n)$.

又 $a^{n-1} - 1 = M(n)$, 及 $b^{n-1} - 1 = M(n)$, 又 $a + b$ 因 n 為素數, 故 $a^{n-2}b - a^{n-3}b^2 + \dots + ab^{n-2} = M(n) + 1$.

150. 求無限項之和為 $(1 - abx^2)(1 - ax)^{-2}(1 - bx)^{-2}$ 之級數之第 n 項, 及 n 項之和.

$$(解) \frac{1 - abx^2}{(1 - ax)^2(1 - bx)^2} = \frac{1}{a - b} \left\{ \frac{a}{(1 - ax)^2} - \frac{b}{(1 - bx)^2} \right\}.$$

$$\therefore \text{第 } n \text{ 項} = \frac{1}{a - b} \{ na^n x^{n-1} - nb^n x^{n-1} \} = \frac{n(a^n - b^n)x^{n-1}}{a - b}.$$

$$\text{又 } n \text{ 項之和} = \frac{a - b}{a - b} + \frac{2(a^2 - b^2)x}{a - b} + \frac{3(a^3 - b^3)x^2}{a - b} + \dots + \frac{n(a^n - b^n)x^{n-1}}{a - b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a - b} \{ (a + 2a^2x + \dots + na^n x^{n-1}) - (b + 2b^2x + \dots + nb^n x^{n-1}) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a - b} \left\{ \frac{a(1 - a^n x^n)}{(1 - ax)^2} - \frac{xa^{n+1}x^{n+1}}{1 - ax} - \frac{b(1 - b^n x^n)}{(1 - bx)^2} + \frac{nb^{n+1}x^{n+1}}{1 - bx} \right\}.$$

151. a, b, c 為 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 之三根, 則

$\frac{b^2 + c^2}{a}, \frac{c^2 + a^2}{b}, \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c}$ 為三根之方程式如何.

(解) $a + b + c = 0, ab + bc + ca = p, abc = -q$.

既知方程式中 $x = a$, 則 $y = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{a} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a} - a$,

$$\text{即 } y = \frac{(a + b + c)^2 - 2(ab + bc + ca)}{x} - x = \frac{-2p}{x} - x,$$

$$\text{即 } x^2 + xy + 2p = 0, \quad \therefore x^3 + px + q = -px - x^2y + q,$$

$$\therefore px + x^2y = q, \text{ 即 } px + y(-xy - 2p) = q, \therefore x = \frac{-2py - q}{y^2 - p}.$$

$$\text{由是 } x^2 + xy + 2p = 0, \text{ 則 } \frac{(2py + q)^2}{(y^2 - p)^2} - \frac{y(2py + q)}{y^2 - p} + 2p = 0,$$

$$\therefore qy^3 - 2p^2y^2 - 5p^2y - 2p^3 - q^2 = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 152. \text{ 證 } (y+z-2x)^4 + (z+x-2y)^4 + (x+y-2z)^4 \\ = 18(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(解) } y+z-2x=a, z+x-2y=b, x+y-2z=c, \text{ 則 } a+b+c=0$$

$$\therefore a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = c^2, \text{ 即 } a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -2ab,$$

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + 2a^2b^2 - 2b^2c^2 - 2c^2a^2 = 4a^2b^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } a^4 + b^4 + c^4 &= 2(a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2) \\ &= 2\{(ab + bc + ca)^2 - 2abc(a + b + c)\} \\ &= 2\{ab + bc + ca\}^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{但 } ab = (y+z-2x)(z+x-2y) = -2x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 + 5xy - yz - zx,$$

$$bc = (z+x-2y)(x+y-2z) = -2y^2 - 2z^2 + x^2 + 5yz - zx - xy,$$

$$ca = (x+y-2z)(y+z-2x) = -2z^2 - 2x^2 + y^2 + 5zx - xy - yz,$$

$$\therefore ab + bc + ca = -3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy).$$

$$\text{由是 } a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = 18(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy)^2.$$

153. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) x^3 - 30x + 133 = 0.$$

$$(2) x^5 - 4x^4 - 10x^3 + 40x^2 + 9x - 36 = 0, \text{ 但根爲 } \pm a, \pm b, c \text{ 之形.}$$

$$\text{(解) (1) } x = y + \frac{10}{y}, \text{ 則 } x^3 = y^3 + \frac{1000}{y^3} + 30\left(y + \frac{10}{y}\right),$$

$$\text{即 } x^3 = y^3 + \frac{1000}{y^3} + 30x, \therefore x^3 - 30x + 133 = y^3 + \frac{1000}{y^3} + 133,$$

$$\text{即 } y^3 + \frac{1000}{y^3} + 133 = 0, \quad \therefore y^6 + 133y^3 + 1000 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } y^3 = -\frac{133}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{13689}{4}} = -\frac{133}{2} \pm \frac{117}{2} = -125 \text{ 或 } -8,$$

$$\therefore y = -5 \text{ 或 } -2, \text{ 即 } x = -5 + \frac{10}{-5} = -2 + \frac{10}{-2} = -7.$$

$$\text{故原方程式爲 } (x+7)(x^2-7x+19)=0,$$

$$\text{即 } x^2-7x+19=0, \quad \therefore x = \frac{7 \pm 3\sqrt{-3}}{2}.$$

$$(2) \quad x^5 - 4x^4 - 10x^3 + 40x^2 + 9x - 36$$

$$= (x+a)(x-a)(x+b)(x-b)(x-c)$$

$$= x^5 - cx^4 - (a^2+b^2)x^3 + c(a^2+b^2)x^2 + a^2b^2x - a^2b^2c,$$

比較 x 之同方乘之係數, 則 $c=4$, $a^2+b^2=10$, $c(a^2+b^2)=40$,
 $a^2b^2=9$, $a^2b^2c=36$.

$$\text{由是 } ab=3 \text{ 或 } -3, \quad a^2+b^2=10, \quad c=4,$$

$$\text{即 } a+b=4 \text{ 或 } -4, \quad a-b=2 \text{ 或 } -2.$$

$$a+b=2 \text{ 或 } -2, \quad a-b=4 \text{ 或 } -4.$$

$$\text{由是 } a=\pm 3, \quad b=\pm 1, \quad c=4.$$

$$\text{或 } a=\pm 1, \quad b=\pm 3, \quad c=4.$$

$$\therefore \text{ 所求之根爲 } \pm 3, \quad \pm 1, \quad 4.$$

154. 每時所作事業之量, 從每時之工資而正變, 從每日作業時數之平方根而反變, 然則每日作 9 時, 每時得工資 1 角, 而 6 日作成之事業, 若每日作 16 時, 每時得工資 1 角半, 則幾日作成.

(解) Q 爲每時作業之量, P 爲每時之工資之數, H 爲每日働作時數, 則 $Q = \frac{mP}{\sqrt{H}}$, 但 m 爲常數,

$$\text{又 } W \text{ 爲全事業, 則 } \frac{W}{9 \times 6} = \frac{m \times 1}{\sqrt{9}}.$$

$$x \text{ 爲所求之日數, 則 } \frac{W}{16x} = \frac{m \times 1 \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{16}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{16x}{54} = \frac{1 \times 4 \times 2}{3 \times 3}, \quad \therefore x = 3.$$

155. 級數 $1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots$ 之 n 項之和爲 S_n ,

級數 $\frac{1}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{1}{2.3.4.5} + \frac{1}{3.4.5.6} + \dots$ 之 $n-1$ 項之和爲 λ_{n-1} , 則

$$18S_n\lambda_{n-1} - S_n + 2 = 0.$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad S_n = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2), \quad \lambda_{n-1} = \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{3n(n+1)(n+2)},$$

$$\text{由是 } \lambda_{n-1} = \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{9S_n}, \quad \therefore 18S_n\lambda_{n-1} = S_n - 2.$$

156. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) (12x-1)(6x-1)(4x-1)(3x-1) = 5.$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{5} \frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+2)(x-4)} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{(x+3)(x-5)}{(x+4)(x-6)} - \frac{2}{13} \frac{(x+5)(x-7)}{(x+6)(x-8)} = \frac{92}{585}.$$

$$\text{(解)} (1) (12x-1)(12x-2)(12x-3)(12x-4) = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4,$$

$$\text{即 } \{(12x)^2 - 5(12x) + 4\} \{(12x)^2 - 5(12x) + 6\} = 120,$$

$$(12x)^2 - 5(12x) + 5 = y, \text{ 則 } (y-1)(y+1) = 120, \text{ 即 } y^2 = 121,$$

$$\therefore y = \pm 11, \quad \therefore (12x)^2 - 5(12x) + 5 = \pm 11,$$

$$\therefore 12x = \frac{5}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{25}{4} - 5 \pm 11\right)} = \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{7}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{5}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-39}{4}},$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{12} \text{ 或 } \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{-39}}{24}.$$

$$(2) \frac{92}{585} = \frac{92}{5 \times 9 \times 13} = \frac{A}{5} + \frac{B}{9} - \frac{C}{13}, \quad \therefore 92 = 117A + 65B + 45C,$$

$$A = B = 1, \text{ 則 } 92 = 182 + 45C, \therefore C = -2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{5} \frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+2)(x-4)} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{(x+3)(x-5)}{(x+4)(x-6)} - \frac{2}{13} \frac{(x+5)(x-7)}{(x+6)(x-8)} \\ = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{13}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+2)(x-4)} - 1 \right\} + \frac{1}{9} \left\{ \frac{(x+3)(x-5)}{(x+4)(x-6)} - 1 \right\} \\ - \frac{2}{13} \left\{ \frac{(x+5)(x-7)}{(x+6)(x-8)} - 1 \right\} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{5} \frac{5}{(x+2)(x-4)} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{9}{(x+4)(x-6)} - \frac{2}{13} \frac{13}{(x+6)(x-8)} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{(x+2)(x-4)} + \frac{1}{(x+4)(x-6)} - \frac{2}{(x+6)(x-8)} = 0.$$

$$x^2 - 2x = y, \text{ 則 } \frac{1}{y-8} + \frac{1}{y-24} - \frac{2}{y-48} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{y-8} - \frac{1}{y-48} + \frac{1}{y-24} - \frac{1}{y-48} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{-40}{(y-8)(y-48)} + \frac{-24}{(y-24)(y-48)} = 0, \therefore y = 18.$$

$$\text{由是 } x^2 - 2x = 18, \therefore x = 1 \pm \sqrt{19}.$$

157. 250 磅之金, 每年減少 1 折, 若干年後為 25 磅, 其年數如何, 但 $\log 3 = .4771213$.

$$\text{(解) 所求之年數爲 } x, \text{ 則 } 250 \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^x = 25, \text{ 即 } \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^x = \frac{1}{10}.$$

$$\therefore x \log \frac{9}{10} = -\log 10, \text{ 即 } x(2 \log 3 - 1) = -1,$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \log 3} = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \times .4771213} \approx 22 \text{ 年(近似).}$$

158. 證下之無限級數相等.

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16} + \dots$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2 \cdot 5}{6 \cdot 12} + \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8}{6 \cdot 12 \cdot 18} + \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11}{6 \cdot 12 \cdot 18 \cdot 24} + \dots$$

(解) 第一級數 = $\left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 4^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$
 $= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} =$ 第二級數.

159. $\left\{1 - \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x(x-a)}{a\beta} - \frac{x(x-a)(x-\beta)}{a\beta\gamma} + \dots\right\} \times$

$$\left\{1 + \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x(x+a)}{a\beta} + \frac{x(x+a)(x+\beta)}{a\beta\gamma} + \dots\right\}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^2(x^2-a^2)}{a^2\beta^2} - \frac{x^2(x^2-a^2)(x^2-\beta^2)}{a^2\beta^2\gamma^2} + \dots$$

(解) $1 - \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x(x-a)}{a\beta} = -\frac{x-a}{a} + \frac{x(x-a)}{a\beta} = \frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)}{a\beta},$

及 $\frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)}{a\beta} - \frac{x(x-a)(x-\beta)}{a\beta\gamma} = -\frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)}{a\beta\gamma},$ 以下同理.

\therefore 左邊第一因子之級數 = $\pm \frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)(x-\delta)\dots}{a\beta\gamma\delta\dots}$

第二因子之級數 = $\frac{(x+a)(x+\beta)(x+\gamma)\dots}{a\beta\gamma\delta\dots}$

由是 $\frac{(x-a)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)\dots}{a\beta\gamma\dots} \times \frac{(x+a)(x+\beta)(x+\gamma)\dots}{a\beta\gamma\dots}$

$$= \frac{(x^2-a^2)(x^2-\beta^2)(x^2-\gamma^2)\dots}{a^2\beta^2\gamma^2\dots} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^2(x^2-a^2)}{a^2\beta^2} - \dots$$

160. n 為大於 1 之正整數, 則 $n^5 - 5n^3 + 60n^2 - 56n$ 為 120 之倍數.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad n^5 - 5n^3 + 60n^2 - 56n &= n(n^4 - 5n^2 + 4) + 60n(n-1) \\ &= n(n^2-1)(n^2-4) + 60n(n-1) \\ &= (n-2)(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2) + 60n(n-1) \\ &= M(1.2.3.4.5) + 60M(1.2) = M(120). \end{aligned}$$

161. 若干人作一事, 同時就業, 則 24 時而成, 今各一人順次於等時間後就業, 作成後, 以各人働作時數為比例而給工資, 第一人所得, 為最後之人之 11 倍, 如此而作成之時數如何.

(解) x 為作成時數, y 為等時間, n 為人數, m 為 1 人 1 時間作業之量, 則全業為 $24mn$,

而第一人作 x 時, 第二人作 $x-y$ 時, 第三人作 $x-2y$ 時, 及最後之人作 $x-(n-1)y$ 時.

$$\text{由是} \quad xm + (x-y)m + \dots + \{x-(n-1)y\}m = 24mn,$$

$$\text{即} \quad x + (x-y) + \dots + \{x-(n-1)y\} = 24n,$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{n}{2} \{x + x - (n-1)y\} = 24n.$$

$$x - (n-1)y = 48 - x.$$

又 $x = 11\{x - (n-1)y\}$, 故

$$x = 11(48 - x), \quad \therefore \quad x = 44, \text{ 即 } 44 \text{ 時.}$$

162. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \quad \frac{x}{y^2-3} = \frac{y}{x^2-3} = \frac{-7}{x^3+y^3}$$

$$(2) \quad y^2 + z^2 - x(y+z) = a^2, \quad z^2 + x^2 - y(z+x) = b^2, \\ x^2 + y^2 - z(x+y) = c^2.$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{x}{y^2-3} = \frac{y}{x^2-3} = \frac{7}{x^3+y^3} = \frac{x-y}{-(x^2-y^2)} = -\frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$x=y, \text{ 則 } \frac{x}{x^2-3} = -\frac{7}{x^3+x^3}, \quad \therefore 2x^4+7x^2-21=0,$$

$$\therefore x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{217}}{4}}.$$

$$x \neq y, \text{ 則 } \frac{7}{x^3+y^3} = \frac{1}{x+y}, \quad \therefore x^2-xy+y^2=7,$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{x}{y^2-3} = \frac{y}{x^2-3}, \text{ 即 } x^3-y^3+3(x-y)=0, \quad \therefore x^2+xy+y^2=3,$$

由是 $x = \pm 2, y = \mp 1$, 或 $x = \pm 1, y = \mp 2$.

$$(2) \text{ 自第一第二之和減第三, 則 } 2z^2-2xy=a^2+b^2-c^2,$$

$$\therefore z^2-xy = \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2}, \quad x^2-yz = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2},$$

$$y^2-zx = \frac{c^2+a^2-b^2}{2},$$

$$\text{由是 } x = k(b^4+c^4-a^2b^2-a^2c^2), \text{ 但 } k = \frac{1}{2(a^6+b^6+c^6-3a^2b^2c^2)}$$

163. 解下之方程式.

$$a^3(b-c)(x-b)(x-c) + b^3(c-a)(x-c)(x-a) + c^3(a-b)(x-a)(x-b) = 0,$$

$$\text{又二根相等, 則 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{解}) \quad & x^2 \{ a^3(b-c) + b^3(c-a) + c^3(a-b) \} \\ & - x \{ a^3(b^2-c^2) + b^3(c^2-a^2) + c^3(a^2-b^2) \} \\ & + abc \{ a^2(b-c) + b^2(c-a) + c^2(a-b) \} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } & -(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(a+b+c)x^2 + (b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(ab+bc+ca)x \\ & - abc(b-c)(c-a)(a-b) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (a+b+c)x^2 - (ab+bc+ca)x + abc = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } 4(a+b+c)^2x^2 - 4(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca)x = -4abc(a+b+c),$$

$$\text{即 } 4(a+b+c)^2x^2 - 4(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca)x + (ab+bc+ca)^2 \\ = (ab+bc+ca)^2 - 4abc(a+b+c),$$

$$\therefore 2(a+b+c)x - (ab+bc+ca) = \pm \sqrt{(ab+bc+ca)^2 - 4abc(a+b+c)}.$$

$$\text{若爲等根, 則 } (ab+bc+ca)^2 = 4abc(a+b+c),$$

$$\text{即 } (\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{bc} + \sqrt{ca})(\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{bc} - \sqrt{ca})(\sqrt{ab} - \sqrt{bc} + \sqrt{ca}) \\ (-\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{bc} + \sqrt{ca}) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \pm\sqrt{ab} \pm \sqrt{bc} \pm \sqrt{ca} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = 0.$$

164. 求下之級數之和.

$$(1) 1.2.4 + 2.3.5 + 3.4.6 + \dots \text{至 } n \text{ 項.}$$

$$(2) \frac{1^2}{|3|} + \frac{2^2}{|4|} + \frac{3^2}{|5|} + \dots \text{至無限.}$$

$$\text{(解) (1) 第 } n \text{ 項} = n(n+1)(n+3) = n(n+1)(n+2) + n(n+1),$$

$$\therefore S = \sum n(n+1)(n+2) + \sum n(n+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) + \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(n+2)(3n+13).$$

$$(2) \text{ 第 } n \text{ 項} = \frac{n^2}{|n+2|} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2) - 3(n+2) + 4}{|n+2|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|n|} - \frac{3}{|n+1|} + \frac{4}{|n+2|}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots \right) - 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots \right) \\
 &\quad + 4 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots \right) \\
 &= (e-1) - 3(e-2) + 4 \left(e-2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2e-5.
 \end{aligned}$$

165. a, b, c, d 爲不等之正數量, $s = a + b + c + d$, 則

$$(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d) > 8abcd.$$

(解) $\frac{b+c+d}{3} > \sqrt[3]{bcd}$, $\therefore s-a > 3(bcd)^{\frac{1}{3}}$,

由是 $(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d) > 3(bcd)^{\frac{1}{3}}3(cda)^{\frac{1}{3}}3(dab)^{\frac{1}{3}}3(abc)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $> 8abcd.$

166. 解下之方程式.

(1) $\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{y-a} = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{a}$, $\sqrt{x-a} - \sqrt{y+a} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{a}$.

(2) $x+y+z = x^2+y^2+z^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x^3+y^3+z^3) = 3$.

(解) (1) $x+a = y-a + 5\sqrt{a(y-a)} + \frac{25}{4}a$,

即 $x-y = \frac{17}{4}a + 5\sqrt{a(y-a)}$,

又 $x-a = y+a + 3\sqrt{a(y+a)} + \frac{9}{4}a$, 即 $x-y = \frac{17}{4}a + 3\sqrt{a(y+a)}$,

由減法得 $5\sqrt{a(y-a)} - 3\sqrt{a(y+a)} = 0$, $\therefore y = \frac{17}{8}a$.

$y = \frac{17}{8}a$, 代入第一, 則 $x - \frac{1}{8}a = \frac{17}{4}a + 5\sqrt{a\left(\frac{17}{8}a - a\right)}$,

$$\therefore x = \frac{51a + 30a\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

(2) $(x+y+z)^2 - (x^2+y^2+z^2) = 3^2 - 3$, 即 $yz + zx + xy = 3$,

$\therefore x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy = 0$, $x + y + z = 3$, $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 6$,

由是 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 0$, $\therefore xyz = 2$.

λ 之三根為 x, y, z , 則

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2(x+y+z) + \lambda(xy+yz+zx) - xyz = 0,$$

即 $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 2 = 0$, 即 $(\lambda - 1)^3 = 1$,

$\therefore \lambda - 1 = 1$ 或 $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$, $\therefore \lambda = 2, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$,

由是 x, y, z 之值為 $2, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$.

167. 自 $lx + my + nz = mx + ny + lz = nx + ly + mz$
 $= k^2(l^2 + m^2 + n^2) = 1$, 消去 l, m, n .

(解) $(z-x)l + (x-y)m + (y-z)n = 0$,

$(y-z)l + (z-x)m + (x-y)n = 0$,

$$\therefore \frac{l}{(x-y)^2 + (z-x)(y-z)} = \frac{m}{(y-z)^2 - (x-y)(z-x)}$$

$$= \frac{n}{(z-x)^2 - (y-z)(x-y)}$$

此三分數之分母皆相等為 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy$,

$$\therefore l = m = n = \frac{1}{x+y+z}$$

由是 $k^2 \left\{ \frac{3}{(x+y+z)^2} \right\} = 1$, $\therefore (x+y+z)^2 = 3k^2$.

168. 化 $\frac{a(b+c-a)^2 + \dots + \dots + (b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)}{a^2(b+c-a) + \dots + \dots - (b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)}$

為最簡.

(解) $a=0$, 則分母子爲 0,

∴ 分子 = $Labc$, 分母 = $Mabc$, 而 $a=b=c=1$, 則

$$L=4, M=2,$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{4abc}{2abc} = 2.$$

$$169. (x^2 - yz)^3 + (y^2 - zx)^3 + (z^2 - xy)^3 - 3(x^2 - yz)(y^2 - zx)(z^2 - xy)$$

爲完平方式, 又求其平方根

$$(\text{解}) \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (x^2 - yz) + (y^2 - zx) + (z^2 - xy) \} \times$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum \{ (x^2 - yz) - (y^2 - zx) \}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy) \{ \sum (x - y)^2 (x + y + z)^3 \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x + y + z) \{ \sum (x - y)^2 \} (x + y + z) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy) \\ &= (x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{平方根} = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz.$$

170. 有三驛 A, B, C, 某人自 A 步行至 B, 自 B 乘車至 C, 自 C 乘馬至 A, 而費 $15\frac{1}{2}$ 時, 若自 A 乘車至 B, 自 B 乘馬至 C, 自 C 步行至 A, 則費 12 時, 但此道程步行, 則需 22 時, 乘馬則需 $8\frac{1}{4}$ 時, 乘車則需 11 時, 又步行 1 哩, 乘馬 1 哩, 乘車 1 哩之時之和爲半時, 問各每時之速, 及三驛間之距離各幾許.

(解) 同道程間步行, 乘車, 乘馬所費之時爲 22, 11, $8\frac{1}{4}$ 時, 故其各速之比爲 $\frac{1}{22}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{8\frac{1}{4}}$, 即 3, 6, 8, 故各每時之速順次爲 $3k, 6k, 8k$.

又 AB, BC, CA 之距離爲 x, y, z 哩.

$$\text{然則 } \frac{x}{3k} + \frac{y}{6k} + \frac{z}{8k} = 15\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{x}{6k} + \frac{y}{8k} + \frac{z}{3k} = 12, \quad \frac{x+y+z}{3k} = 22.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{3k} + \frac{1}{6k} + \frac{1}{8k} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore k = \frac{5}{4}.$$

由是最初三方程式爲

$$3x + 4y + 3z = 465, \quad 4x + 3y + 8z = 360, \quad x + y + z = 82\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore x = 37\frac{1}{2}, \quad y = 30, \quad z = 15.$$

故 AB, BC, CA 之距離爲 $37\frac{1}{2}, 30, 15$ 哩, 而步行, 乘車, 乘馬

每時之速爲 $3\frac{3}{4}, 7\frac{1}{2}, 10$ 哩.

171. n 爲不小於 3 之整數, 則 $n^7 - 7n^5 + 14n^3 - 8n$ 以 840 可整除之.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad n(n^6 - 8) - 7n^3(n^2 - 2) &= n(n^2 - 2)(n^4 - 5n^2 + 4), \\ &= (n^2 - 2)(n - 2)(n - 1)n(n + 1)(n + 2) = M(15) = M(120). \end{aligned}$$

而 n 爲 7 之倍數, 則原式可以 7 除之明矣.

若 n 不爲 7 之倍數, 則 $n^6 - 1 = M(7)$, (勿而買氏之定理)

故 $n^6 - 8 = M(7)$.

於此原式爲 7 之倍數.

故原式爲 $M(120 \times 7)$.

172. 解下之方程式

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{x^2 + 12y} + \sqrt{y^2 + 12x} = 33, \quad x + y = 23.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{u(y-x)}{z-u} = a, \quad \frac{z(y-x)}{z-u} = b, \quad \frac{y(u-z)}{x-y} = c, \quad \frac{x(u-z)}{x-y} = d.$$

$$(解) \quad y = 23 - x,$$

$$故 \quad \sqrt{x^2 + 12(23-x)} + \sqrt{(23-x)^2 + 12x} = 33,$$

$$即 \quad \sqrt{x^2 - 12x + 276} + \sqrt{x^2 - 34x + 529} = 33,$$

$$又 \quad (x^2 - 12x + 276) - (x^2 - 34x + 529) = 11(2x - 23),$$

$$由除法得 \quad \sqrt{x^2 - 12x + 276} - \sqrt{x^2 - 34x + 529} = \frac{2x - 23}{3},$$

$$由加法得 \quad 2\sqrt{x^2 - 12x + 276} = 33 + \frac{2x - 23}{3} = \frac{2x + 76}{3},$$

$$平方之得 \quad x^2 - 12x + 276 = \frac{(x + 38)^2}{9},$$

$$\therefore x = 13 \text{ 或 } 10, \quad y = 10 \text{ 或 } 13.$$

$$(2) \quad \text{由第一第二得 } \frac{u}{z} = \frac{a}{b}, \text{ 由第三第四得 } \frac{y}{x} = \frac{c}{d},$$

$$\text{又由四個方程式得 } uy = ac, \quad zx = bd.$$

$$\text{由是 } y = \frac{c}{d}x, \quad z = \frac{bd}{x}, \quad u = \frac{a}{b}z = \frac{ad}{x},$$

$$\therefore \text{ 由第一得 } \frac{\frac{ad}{x} \left(\frac{c}{d}x - x \right)}{\frac{bd}{x} - \frac{ad}{x}} = a, \quad \therefore x = \frac{d(b-a)}{c-d},$$

$$\text{故 } y = \frac{c(b-a)}{c-d}, \quad z = \frac{b(c-d)}{b-a}, \quad u = \frac{a(c-d)}{b-a}.$$

173. n 個不等正數量 a, b, c, \dots 之和為 s , 則

$$\frac{s}{s-a} + \frac{s}{s-b} + \frac{s}{s-c} + \dots > \frac{n^2}{n-1}.$$

(解) 先設 n 個數量 x, y, z, \dots

$$(x+y+z+\dots)\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}+\dots\right)$$

$$=n+\left(\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}\right)+\left(\frac{z}{x}+\frac{x}{z}\right)+\dots\dots\dots$$

但 $\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}>2$, $\frac{z}{x}+\frac{x}{z}>2$,.....

又上之恒同式之左邊之積為 $n \times n = n^2$ 項, 而此右邊之 n 以外之項為 $n^2 - n$, 故

$$(x+y+z+\dots)\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}+\dots\right) > n+n^2-n,$$

$x = \frac{s-a}{s}$, $y = \frac{s-b}{s}$, $z = \frac{s-c}{s}$,則

$$x+y+z+\dots = \frac{ns-s}{s} = n-1.$$

由是 $(n-1)\left(\frac{s}{s-a}+\frac{s}{s-b}+\frac{s}{s-c}+\dots\right) > n^2$,

$$\frac{s}{s-a}+\frac{s}{s-b}+\frac{s}{s-c}+\dots > \frac{n^2}{n-1}.$$

174. 有商人以綿換油, 而綿之斤數與所換之油之升數與油 1 升之價之先令數為遞降等比級數, 若綿多 1 斤, 每斤多換 1 升, 每升之價多 1 先令, 則共價多 508 磅 9 先令, 若綿少 1 斤, 每斤少換 1 升, 每升之價少 1 先令, 則共價少 483 磅 13 先令, 問油之共價如何.

(解) 所有之綿為 x 斤, 每斤換得之油為 y 升, 各升之價為 z 先令, 則油之共價為 xyz 先令, 由是

$$(x+1)(y+1)(z+1) = xyz + 508 \times 20 + 9$$

$$(x-1)(y-1)(z-1) = xyz - 483 \times 20 - 13,$$

而 x, y, z 爲等比級數, 故 $y^2 = xz$.

由第一第二得 $(yz + zx + xy) + (x + y + z) = 10168,$

$$(yz + zx + xy) - (x + y + z) = 9672,$$

$\therefore yz + zx + xy = 9920,$ 及 $x + y + z = 248.$

但 $yz + zx + xy = yz + y^2 + xy = y(x + y + z) = 9920,$

即 $248y = 9920, \therefore y = 40.$

$x + z = 208,$ 及 $xz = 1600, \therefore x = 200, z = 8.$

由是油之共價爲 3200 磅.

$$\begin{aligned} 175. \text{ 證 } \Sigma (b+c-a-x)^4 (b-c)(a-x) \\ = 16(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(x-a)(x-b)(x-c). \end{aligned}$$

(解) $x = a, x = b, x = c,$ 則原式之左邊爲 0,

故原式可以 $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$ 除之.

又此式爲 x 之五次式, 而 x^5 及 x^4 之項爲 0, 何則

$$x^5 \text{ 之係數 } = -(b-c) - (c-a) - (a-b) = 0,$$

$$x^4 \text{ 之係數 } = \Sigma \{a(b-c) + 4^4(b-c)(b+c-a)\} = 0.$$

由是原式之左邊 $= f(a, b, c)(x-a)(x-b)(x-c),$

但 $f(a, b, c)$ 爲 a, b, c 之三次式, 而 $b=c, c=a, a=b,$ 則此原式爲 0,

故 原式之左邊 $= A(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(x-a)(x-b)(x-c),$

$x=0,$ 則 $\Sigma (b-c)(b+c-a)^4 = -Aabc(b-c)(c-a)(a-b).$

又 $a=3, b=2, c=1,$ 則 $12A = 3 \cdot 0^4 - 4 \cdot 2^4 + 4^4 = 192,$

$$\therefore A = 16.$$

176. α, β, γ 爲方程式 $x^3 - px^2 + r = 0$ 之三根, 則

$\frac{\beta+\gamma}{\alpha}, \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\gamma}$ 爲根之方程式如何.

$$\text{(解)} \quad y = \frac{\beta + \gamma}{a} = \frac{\beta + \gamma + a}{a} - 1 = \frac{p}{a} - 1, \text{ 即 } y = \frac{p}{x} - 1,$$

$$\text{即 } x = \frac{p}{y+1}, \quad \therefore \frac{p^3}{(y+1)^3} - \frac{p^3}{(y+1)^2} + r = 0,$$

即 $r(y+1)^3 - p^3y = 0$ 爲所求之方程式.

177. $a^2 + b^2$ 之形之諸因子之連乘積, 可以二平方式之和表之.
又 $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)(e^2 + f^2)(g^2 + h^2) = p^2 + q^2$, 而 p 及 q 求以 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h 之項表之.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) &= a^2c^2 + a^2d^2 + b^2c^2 + b^2d^2 \\ &= (ac + bd)^2 + (ad - bc)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)(e^2 + f^2) &= \{(ac + bd)^2 + (ad - bc)^2\}(e^2 + f^2) \\ &= \{(ac + bd)e + (ad - bc)f\}^2 + \{(ac + bd)f - (ad - bc)e\}^2 \\ &= (ace + bde + adf - bcf)^2 + (acf + bdf - ade + bce)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)(e^2 + f^2)(g^2 + h^2) &= \{(ace + bde + adf - bcf)^2 + (acf + bdf - ade + bce)^2\}(g^2 + h^2) \\ &= \{(ace + bde + adf - bcf)g + (acf + bdf - ade + bce)h\}^2 \\ &\quad + \{(ace + bde + adf - bcf)h - (acf + bdf - ade + bce)g\}^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore p &= aceg + bdeg + adfg - bcfg + acfh + bdfh - adeh + beeh, \\ q &= aceh + bdeh + adfh - bcfh - acfg - bdfg + adeg - bcey. \end{aligned}$$

178. 解方程式 $x^2 + y^2 = 61$, 及 $x^3 - y^3 = 91$.

$$\text{(解)} \quad (x-y)^2 + 2xy = 61, \text{ 及 } (x-y)^3 + 3xy(x-y) = 91,$$

$$x-y = u, \quad xy = v, \text{ 則 } u^2 + 2v = 61, \text{ 及 } u^3 + 3vu = 91,$$

$$\therefore u^3 + 3\left(\frac{61-u^2}{2}\right)u = 91, \text{ 即 } u^3 - 183u + 182 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (u-1)(u^2 + u - 182) = 0, \quad \therefore u = 1, \text{ 或 } 13, \text{ 或 } -14.$$

由是 $x-y=1$, $xy=30$, 則 $x=6$, $y=5$, 或 $x=-5$, $y=-6$.

$$x-y=13, xy=-54, \text{ 則 } x=\frac{13\pm\sqrt{-47}}{2}, y=\frac{-13\pm\sqrt{-47}}{2}.$$

$$x-y=-14, xy=-\frac{135}{2}, \text{ 則 } x=\frac{-14\pm\sqrt{-74}}{2}, y=\frac{14\pm\sqrt{-74}}{2}$$

179. 四科目之試驗, 各科最多得點為 m , 受驗者得 $2m$ 點之方法之數為 $\frac{1}{3}(m+1)(2m^2+4m+3)$.

(解) 所求方法之數等於 $(x^0+x^1+x^2+x^3+\dots+x^m)^4$ 之式中 x^{2m} 之係數, 而此式為

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1-x^{m+1}}{1-x}\right)^4 &= (1-x^{m+1})^4(1-x)^{-4} \\ &= (1-4x^{m+1}+6x^{2m+2}+\dots)(1-x)^{-4}. \end{aligned}$$

而 $(1-x)^{-4}$ 之式中 x^r 之係數為 $\frac{(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是所求之係數} &= \frac{1}{6}(2m+1)(2m+2)(2m+3) - \frac{4}{6}m(m+1)(m+2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(m+1)(2m^2+4m+3). \end{aligned}$$

180. α, β 為 $x^2+px+1=0$ 之二根, 及 γ, δ 為 $x^2+qx+1=0$ 之二根, 則 $(\alpha-\gamma)(\beta-\gamma)(\alpha+\delta)(\beta+\delta)=q^2-p^2$.

(解) $\alpha\beta=1$, $\alpha+\beta=-p$, 及 $\gamma\delta=1$, $\gamma+\delta=-q$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } &(\alpha-\gamma)(\beta+\delta)(\beta-\gamma)(\alpha+\delta) \\ &= (\alpha\beta - \gamma\delta + \alpha\delta - \beta\gamma)(\alpha\beta - \gamma\delta + \beta\delta - \alpha\gamma) = (\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma)(\beta\delta - \alpha\gamma) \\ &= \alpha\beta\delta^2 + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 - \alpha^2\gamma\delta - \beta^2\gamma\delta = \delta^2 + \gamma^2 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \\ &= \{(\gamma+\delta)^2 - 2\gamma\delta\} - \{(\alpha+\beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\} = \{q^2 - 2\} - \{p^2 - 2\} = q^2 - p^2 \end{aligned}$$

181. a_n 爲 $(1+x)^n$ 之開散式中 x^n 之係數, 則

$$a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} a_{n-1} \\ = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-m+1)}{|m-1|} (-1)^{n-1}.$$

(解) $(1+x)^n = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots$

又 $(1-x)^{-1} = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots$

由是 $(-1)^{n-1}S = (1+x)^{n-1}$ 之開散式中 x^{n-1} 之係數

$$= \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\dots(\overline{n-1-m-1+1})}{|m-1|},$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-m+1)}{|m-1|} (-1)^{n-1}.$$

182. 今有一數, 等於三素因子之積, 其素因子之各平方和爲 2331 而小於此數, 此數所含素數之種類 (1 亦在內) 有 7560, 又此數之整除數 (1 及本數亦在內) 之和爲 10560, 此數如何.

(解) a, b, c 爲一數之素因子, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2331 \dots \dots \dots (1)$

又此數之整除數之種類爲 $abc \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{c}\right),$

$$\therefore (a-1)(b-1)(c-1) = 7560 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

又整除數之和爲 $(a+1)(b+1)(c+1) = 10560 \dots \dots \dots (3)$

由 (2) 及 3 相加減得 $abc + a + b + c = 9060 \dots \dots \dots (4)$

$$bc + ca + ab + 1 = 1500 \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

由 (1) 及 (5) 得 $(a+b+c)^2 = 5329, \therefore a+b+c = 73,$

故由 (4) 得 $abc = 8987 = 11.19.43.$

183. $x^3 - ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 之各二根之積爲根作方程式,

又解 $2x^5 + x^4 + x + 2 = 12x^3 + 12x^2.$

(解) 所求方程式之根爲 $\beta\gamma, \gamma a, a\beta$, 又 $y = \beta\gamma$, 則

$$y = \beta\gamma = \frac{a\beta\gamma}{a} = \frac{-c}{x}, \text{ 即 } x = -\frac{c}{y},$$

代入原方程式, 則 $-\frac{c^3}{y^3} - \frac{acy^2}{y^2} - \frac{bc}{y} + c = 0$.

$$\therefore y^3 - by^2 - acy - c^2 = 0.$$

$$2x^5 + x^4 + x + 2 = 12x^3 + 12x^2, \text{ 即 } 2(x^5 + 1) + x(x^3 + 1) = 12x^2(x + 1),$$

$$\therefore x + 1 = 0, \text{ 或 } 2(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1) + x(x^2 - x + 1) = 12x^2,$$

$$\text{即 } 2x^4 - x^3 - 11x^2 - x + 2 = 0, \text{ 即 } 2(x^2 + 1)^2 - x(x^2 + 1) - 15x^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \{(x^2 + 1) - 3x\} \{2(x^2 + 1) + 5x\} = 0,$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 1 - 3x = 0, \quad \therefore x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0, \quad \therefore x = -2 \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{2}.$$

由是所求之根爲 $-1, -2, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$.

184. n 爲正整數, 則

$$n^n - n(n-2)^n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(n-4)^n - \dots = 2^n \lfloor n.$$

$$\text{(解)} (e^x - e^{-x})^n = 2^n \left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots \right)^n,$$

此右邊 x^n 之係數 $= 2^n$.

$$\text{又 } (e^x - e^{-x})^n = e^{nx} - ne^{(n-2)x} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}e^{(n-4)x} - \dots$$

此右邊 x^n 之係數爲 $\frac{n^n}{n} - \frac{n(n-2)^n}{n} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-4)^n}{2n} - \dots$

185. $(6\sqrt{6} + 14)^{2n+1} = N$, 而 F 爲 N 之分數部, 則

$$NF = 20^{2n+1}.$$

(解) $6\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{216}$, 故在 14 及 15 之間, 由是 $6\sqrt{6} - 14$ 爲真分數.

又 $(6\sqrt{6} + 14)^{2n+1} - (6\sqrt{6} - 14)^{2n+1}$ 爲整數, 故 $(6\sqrt{6} - 14)^{2n+1}$ 必爲 N 之真分數, 卽 $(6\sqrt{6} + 14)^{2n+1} = N$, $(6\sqrt{6} - 14)^{2n+1} = F$.

$$\text{故 } NF = (216 - 196)^{2n+1} = 20^{2n+1}.$$

186. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \quad x + y + z = 2, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0, \quad x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = -1.$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 - (y - z)^2 = a^2, \quad y^2 - (z - x)^2 = b^2, \quad z^2 - (x - y)^2 = c^2.$$

(解) (1) 由第一第二得 $(x + y + z)^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 2^2$.

$$\therefore \quad xy + yz + zx = 2.$$

$$\text{又 } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x + y + z)\{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xy + yz + zx)\},$$

$$\text{卽 } -1 - 3xyz = 2\{-2\}, \quad \therefore \quad xyz = 1.$$

λ 之三根爲 x, y, z , 則

$$\lambda^3 - (x + y + z)\lambda^2 + (xy + yz + zx)\lambda - xyz = 0,$$

$$\text{卽 } \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 1 = 0, \quad \therefore \quad \lambda = 1, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2},$$

由是 x, y, z 之根爲 $1, \frac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{-3}}{2}$,

$$(2) \quad (x + y - z)(x - y + z) = a^2, \quad (y + z - x)(y - z + x) = b^2,$$

$$(z + x - y)(z - x + y) = c^2,$$

$$\text{故 } (x + y - z)^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2}, \quad \therefore \quad x + y - z = \pm \frac{ab}{c},$$

$$\text{由同法 } y + z - x = \pm \frac{bc}{a}, \quad z + x - y = \pm \frac{ca}{b}.$$

$$\therefore \quad x = \pm \frac{a(b^2 + c^2)}{2bc}, \quad y = \pm \frac{b(c^2 + a^2)}{2ca}, \quad z = \pm \frac{c(a^2 + b^2)}{2ab}.$$

187. 英國公選時,被再選之自由黨之全數,比英吉利保守黨之數多 15 人,保守黨之全數,比英吉利自由黨之二倍多 5 人,蘇格士保守黨之數,與威勒爾士自由黨之數同,蘇格士自由黨之多數,等於威勒爾士保守黨之二倍,而與愛倫士自由黨之多數之比為 2:3,又英吉利保守黨之多數,比愛倫士一都之全數多 10 人,此一部之全數為 652 人,而其內 60 人自蘇格士人之內被再選,求英吉利,蘇格士,愛倫士,及威勒爾士人內被再選之人數.

(解) 蘇格士保守黨之人數為 x , 則 x 為威勒爾士自由黨之人數,故蘇格士自由黨之數為 $60 - x$,

由是蘇格士自由黨之多數為 $60 - 2x$, 故威勒爾士保守黨之數為 $30 - x$, 由是威勒爾士之一部之數為 30,

又愛倫士自由黨之多數為 $\frac{3}{2}(60 - 2x)$, 即 $90 - 3x$,

即如下

	保守黨	自由黨
英.....	y	z
蘇.....	x	$60 - x$
威.....	$30 - x$	x
愛.....	u	$u + 90 - 3x$

由是有下之方程式,

$$z + u - 3x + 150 = y + 15, \quad \text{即} \quad 3x + y - z - u = 135,$$

$$y + u + 30 = 2z + 5, \quad \text{即} \quad y - 2z + u = -25,$$

$$y - z = 2u + 90 - 3x + 10, \quad \text{即} \quad 3x + y - z - 2u = 100,$$

$$y + z + 60 + 30 + 2u + 90 - 3x = 652 \quad \text{即} \quad -3x + y + z + 2u = 472.$$

由此四方程式得 $x=19, y=286, z=173, u=35$.

即 英 286 人, 蘇 19 人, 愛 35 人, 威 11 人皆保守
英 173 人, 蘇 41 人, 愛 68 人, 威 19 人皆自由

188. 證 $a^5(c-b)+b^5(a-c)+c^5(b-a)$

$$=(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(\sum a^3 + \sum a^2b + abc).$$

(解) 左邊之因子爲 $(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)$ 明矣.

$$\therefore \text{左邊} = (b-c)(c-a)(a-b)\{A\sum a^3 + B\sum a^2b + Cabc\},$$

比較 a^5b 之係數, 則 $A=1$,

又比較 a^4b^2 之係數, 則 $A-B=0, \therefore B=1$,

又 $a=2, b=1, c=-1$, 則

$$32(-1-1)+1(2+1)-1(1-2)$$

$$=(1+1)(-1-2)(2-1)\{8+1-1+4-4+2-1+2+1-2C\},$$

$$\text{即 } -60 = -6\{12-2C\}, \therefore C=1.$$

189. 證
$$\begin{vmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a & 1 \\ a^2 & a^2+2a & 2a+1 & 1 \\ a & 2a+1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)^6$$

$$\text{(解) } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a^3-1 & 3a^2-3 & 3a-3 & 0 \\ a^2-1 & a^2+2a-3 & 2a-2 & 0 \\ a-1 & 2a-2 & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^3-1 & 3a^2-3 & 3a-3 \\ a^2-1 & a^2+2a-3 & 2a-2 \\ a-1 & 2a-2 & a-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a^2+a+1 & 3a+3 & 3 \\ a+1 & a+3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a^2+a-2 & 3a-3 & 0 \\ a-1 & a-1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(a-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} x+2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)^6.$$

190. $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{1}{c-b} = 0$, 則除 $b=a+c$ 而 a, b, c 爲調和級數.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{a+c}{ac} + \frac{a+c-2b}{ac-b(a+c)+b^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \quad b^2(a+c) - b\{(a+c)^2 + 2ac\} + 2ac(a+c) = 0,$$

$$\text{由是} \quad b = a+c, \text{ 或 } b(a+c) - 2ac = 0.$$

191. 解下之方程式.

$$(1)' \quad x^3 - 13x^2 + 15x + 189 = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad x^4 - 4x^2 + 8x + 35 = 0.$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad (1) \quad x^3 - 7x^2 - 6x^2 + 42x - 27x + 189 = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \quad x^2(x-7) - 6x(x-7) - 27(x-7) = 0, \quad \therefore \quad x = 7,$$

$$\text{或} \quad x^2 - 6x - 27 = 0, \quad \therefore \quad x = 9, \text{ 或 } -3.$$

$$(2) \quad x^4 + 12x^2 + 36 = 16x^2 - 8x + 1, \text{ 即 } (x^2 + 6)^2 = (4x - 1)^2,$$

$$\text{由是} \quad x^2 + 6 = 4x - 1, \text{ 或 } x^2 + 6 = -(4x - 1),$$

$$\therefore \quad x = 2 \pm \sqrt{-3}, \text{ 或 } x = -2 \pm \sqrt{-1}.$$

192. 知兩數 a 及 b , 而 a_1 及 b_1 有 $3a_1 = 2a + b$, $3b_1 = a + 2b$ 之關係, 又 a_2 及 b_2 與 a_1 及 b_1 有前之關係, 以下順次如此, 則 a_n 及 b_n 與 a 及 b 之關係如何; 又 n 爲無限大, 則 $a_n = b_n$, 試證之.

$$\text{(解)} \quad a_1 = \frac{2a+b}{3} = a - \frac{a-b}{3}, \quad b_1 = b + \frac{a-b}{3},$$

$$\text{故} \quad a_1 + b_1 = a + b, \text{ 及 } a_1 - b_1 = \frac{a-b}{3},$$

$$\text{同法 } a_2 = a_1 - \frac{a_1 - b_1}{3} = a - \frac{a-b}{3} - \frac{a-b}{3^2},$$

$$b_2 = b_1 + \frac{a_1 - b_1}{3} = b + \frac{a-b}{3} + \frac{a-b}{3^2},$$

$$\text{故 } a_2 + b_2 = a + b, \quad a_2 - b_2 = \frac{a_1 - b_1}{3} = \frac{a-b}{3^2},$$

$$\text{又 } a_3 = a_2 - \frac{a_2 - b_2}{3} = a - \frac{a-b}{3} - \frac{a-b}{3^2} - \frac{a-b}{3^3}, \text{ 以下同理,}$$

$$\text{由是 } a_n = a - (a-b) \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \right),$$

$$\text{即 } a_n = a - \frac{1}{2}(a-b) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n} \right),$$

$$\text{同法 } b_n = b + \frac{1}{2}(a-b) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n} \right).$$

$$n = \infty, \text{ 則 } a_n = a - \frac{1}{2}(a-b) = \frac{a+b}{2},$$

$$b_n = b + \frac{1}{2}(a-b) = \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

193. $x + y + z + w = 0$, 則

$$wx(w+x)^2 + yz(w-x)^2 + wy(w+y)^2 + zx(w-y)^2 + wz(w+z)^2 + xy(w-z)^2 + 4xyzw = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解) 左邊} &= w^3(x+y+z) + w^2\{2(x^2+y^2+z^2) + yz + zx + xy\} \\ &\quad + w(x^3+y^3+z^3 - 2xyz) + xyz(x+y+z) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -w^3(x+y+z)^2 + w^2\{2(x^2+y^2+z^2) + yz + zx + xy\}$$

$$+ w(x^3+y^3+z^3 - 2xyz) - xyzw$$

$$= w^2(x^2+y^2+z^2 - yz - zx - xy) + w(x^3+y^3+z^3 - 3xyz)$$

$$= w\{-(x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2 - yz - zx - xy) + (x^3+y^3+z^3 - 3xyz)\}$$

$$= w\{-(x^3+y^3+z^3 - 3xyz) + (x^3+y^3+z^3 - 3xyz)\} = 0.$$

194. 有 $a + \frac{bc-a^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2}$, a, b, c 之不等文字二個相交換, 其值不變, 則任意交換他二個, 而其值亦不變 試證之

又 $a+b+c=1$, 則此式為 0

(解) a 及 b 相交換, 其值不變, 則

$$a + \frac{bc-a^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2} = b + \frac{ac-b^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2}, \text{ 由是 } a-b = \frac{(a-b)c + (a^2-b^2)}{a^2+b^2+c^2},$$

$$\text{由題意 } a-b \text{ 不為 } 0, \quad \therefore \quad 1 = \frac{a+b+c}{a^2+b^2+c^2}.$$

$$\text{故 } a-c = \frac{a^2-c^2+ab-bc}{a^2+b^2+c^2}, \text{ 即 } a + \frac{bc-a^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2} = c + \frac{ab-c^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2}.$$

又 $a^2+b^2+c^2 = a+b+c$, 故 $a+b+c=1$, 則

$$\text{原式} = a + \frac{bc-a^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2} = a + \frac{bc-a^2}{a+b+c} = \frac{bc+ca+ab}{a+b+c},$$

但 $2(bc+ca+ab) = (a+b+c)^2 - (a^2+b^2+c^2) = 0$, \therefore 原式 = 0.

195. 自兩地 A 及 B, 有兩下等汽車於 6 時及 6 時 45 分起程, 而兩上等汽車於 7 時 15 分及 8 時 30 分起程, 此各二車同時相通過, 各每時之速為 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 哩, 則有下之關係, 試證之.

$$\frac{3x_2}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{4m+5x_3}{x_1+x_3} = \frac{4m+10x_4}{x_1+x_4},$$

但 m 為 A B 之距離之哩數.

(解) 兩下等汽車為 T_1, T_2 , 兩上等汽車為 T_3, T_4 , 此等車自 6 時後經 y 時而各車通過他車

然四車 T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4 至互通之時所行之距離其哩數順次為

$$x_1 y, \quad x_2 \left(y - \frac{3}{4}\right), \quad x_3 \left(y - \frac{5}{4}\right), \quad x_4 \left(y - \frac{5}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{由題意 } x_2 y + x_3 \left(y - \frac{5}{4} \right) = m = x_1 y + x_1 \left(y - \frac{5}{2} \right),$$

$$\text{而 } (x_1 + x_3)y = m + \frac{5}{4}x_3, \text{ 及 } (x_1 + x_2)y = m + \frac{5}{2}x_1.$$

$$\text{由此等方程式 } 4y = \frac{4m + 5x_3}{x_1 + x_3} = \frac{4m + 10x_1}{x_1 + x_2}.$$

$$\text{又 } x_2 y = x_1 \left(y - \frac{3}{4} \right), \text{ 故 } 4y = \frac{3x_2}{x_2 - x_1}, \text{ 即得證.}$$

196. 展開下式之左邊, 省三次以上之項, 則爲右邊, 試證之.

$$\frac{(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (1-y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + \sqrt{(1-x)(1-y)}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x+y) + \frac{1}{8}(3x^2 + xy + 3y^2).$$

$$\text{(解) 左邊} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2\right) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{8}y^2\right)}{1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{8}y^2\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+y) + \frac{3}{16}(x^2 + y^2)}{1 - \frac{1}{4}(x+y) - \frac{1}{16}(x^2 - 2xy + y^2)}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+y) + \frac{3}{16}(x^2 + y^2) \right\} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{4}(x+y) - \frac{1}{16}(x^2 - 2xy + y^2) \right\}^{-1}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+y) + \frac{3}{16}(x^2 + y^2) \right\} \times$$

$$\left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+y) + \frac{1}{16}(x^2 - 2xy + y^2) + \frac{1}{16}(x+y)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+y) + \frac{3}{16}(x^2 + y^2) \right\} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+y) + \frac{1}{8}(x^2 + y^2) \right\}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x+y) + \frac{1}{16} \{ 3(x^2 + y^2) + 2(x^2 + y^2) + (x+y)^2 \}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x+y) + \frac{1}{8}(3x^2 + xy + 3y^2).$$

197. 有級數 $a, a-b, a-2b, \dots, a-(n-1)b$, n 爲 $3m^2-1$ 之形, $2a=(3m-2)(m+1)b$, 則其級數之各二項之積之和爲 0, 試證之.

(解) S_1 爲此級數之和, S_2 爲此級數各項之平方和, P 爲各二項之積之和, 由是 $S_1^2=S_2$, 則 $P=0$ 可知.

$$\text{而 } S_1 = \frac{n}{2} \{2a - (n-1)b\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= a^2 + (a-b)^2 + (a-2b)^2 + \dots + \{a-(n-1)b\}^2 \\ &= na^2 - 2ab\{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)\} + b^2\{1^2+2^2+\dots+(n-1)^2\} \\ &= na^2 - n(n-1)ab + \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6}b^2. \end{aligned}$$

由是 $S_1^2=S_2$, 則

$$\frac{n}{4} \{2a + (n-1)b\}^2 = a^2 - (n-1)ab + \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}b^2,$$

$$\text{即 } (n-1)a^2 - (n-1)^2ab + \frac{1}{12}(n-1)(3n^2-7n+2)b^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } a^2 - (n-1)ab + \frac{1}{12}(3n^2-7n+2)b^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{2a}{b} = (n-1) \pm \sqrt{\{(n-1)^2 - \frac{1}{3}(3n^2-7n+2)\}}$$

$$= (n-1) \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(n+1)},$$

$$n = 3m^2 - 1, \text{ 則 } \frac{2a}{b} = 3m^2 \pm m - 2 = (3m \mp 2)(m \pm 1).$$

198. n 爲偶數, 而 $\alpha+\beta$ 及 $\alpha-\beta$ 爲等差級數之兩中項, 則等差級數各項之立方和爲 $n\alpha\{a^2+(n^2-1)\beta^2\}$.

(解) $n = 2m$, 而通差 $= -2\beta$, 故

$$u + (2m-1)\beta, \dots, u + 3\beta, u + \beta, u - \beta, u - 3\beta, \dots, u - (2m-1)\beta.$$

由是 $\{u + (2m-1)\beta\}^3 + \{u - (2m-1)\beta\}^3 = 2u\{u^2 + 3(2m-1)^2\beta^2\}$,

$$\therefore S = 2u \sum_{r=1}^{r=m} \{u^2 + (2m-1)^2\beta^2\}.$$

$$\text{但 } 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2m)^2 = \frac{2m(2m+1)(4m+1)}{6},$$

$$\text{及 } 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + m^2 = \frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{6},$$

以 4 乘此第二, 自第一減之, 得

$$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2m-1)^2 = \frac{2m(2m+1)(2m-1)}{6}.$$

$$\therefore S = 2u\{m^2u^2 + m(2m+1)(2m-1)\beta^2\} = nu\{u^2 + (n^2-1)\beta^2\}.$$

199. a, b, c 爲正數量, 則 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} < \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{a^3b^3c^3}$.

(解) 本題證 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 > a^2b^2c^2(bc + ca + ab)$ 可也,

即證 $\frac{a^6}{b^2c^2} + \frac{b^6}{c^2a^2} + \frac{c^6}{a^2b^2} > bc + ca + ab$ 可也.

$$\left(\frac{a^3}{bc} - \frac{b^3}{ca}\right)^2 > 0, \text{ 故 } \frac{a^6}{b^2c^2} + \frac{b^6}{c^2a^2} > \frac{2a^2b^2}{c^2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^6}{b^2c^2} + \frac{b^6}{c^2a^2} + \frac{c^6}{a^2b^2} > \frac{a^2b^2}{c^2} + \frac{b^2c^2}{a^2} + \frac{c^2a^2}{b^2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \left(\frac{bc}{a} - \frac{ca}{b}\right)^2 > 0, \therefore \frac{b^2c^2}{a^2} + \frac{c^2a^2}{b^2} > 2c^2.$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2c^2}{a^2} + \frac{c^2a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a^2b^2}{c^2} > a^2 + b^2 + c^2,$$

又知 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > bc + ca + ab$.

$$\text{由是 } \frac{a^6}{b^2c^2} + \frac{b^6}{c^2a^2} + \frac{c^6}{a^2b^2} > bc + ca + ab.$$

200. A, B, C 欲至距離 a 哩之某地, 同時起程, A 每時步行 u 哩, B, C 乘車每時行 v 哩, 若干時後, B 下車步行, C 待 A 同走, 由是 A, C 共乘車而行, 與 B 共至某地, 則此時間為 $\frac{a}{v} \left(\frac{3v+u}{3u+v} \right)$ 時, 試證之.

(解) B 至下車之時為 x 時, 則至此時 A 步行 ux 哩, B 及 C 各乘車行 vx 哩, B 此後尚當走 $\frac{a-vx}{u}$ 時, 故全時間為 $x + \frac{a-vx}{u}$ 時.

C 待 A 時兩人離 $(v-u)x$ 哩, 故需 $\frac{(v-u)x}{u+v}$ 時, 故 A 至遇 C 須行 $\left\{ x + \frac{(v-u)x}{u+v} \right\} u$ 哩, 故殘道程為 $a - \left\{ x + \frac{(v-u)x}{u+v} \right\} u$ 哩, 而於此

距離乘車之時間為 $\frac{a - \left\{ x + \frac{(v-u)x}{u+v} \right\} u}{v}$ 時.

又 B 下車後之時間為 $\frac{a-vx}{u} = \frac{(v-u)x}{u+v} + \frac{a - \left\{ x + \frac{(v-u)x}{u+v} \right\} u}{v}$,

由此方程式得 $x(u+v) + \frac{u(v-u)x}{u+v} = a$, $\therefore x = \frac{a(u+v)}{v(3u+v)}$.

由是全時間 $= x + \frac{a-vx}{u} = \frac{a(u+v)}{v(3u+v)} + \frac{a - \frac{a(u+v)}{3u+v}}{u}$
 $= \frac{a}{v} \left(\frac{3v+u}{3u+v} \right)$.

201. 一市街區劃如碁盤目, 其南北劃 m 條線, 東西劃 n 條線, 為通行之道, 有人自其北西隅至南東隅取最近路, 其方法有幾.

(解) 以 a, b 二邊之矩形爲市街, 而 a 爲其南北線, b 爲其東西線, 其通行路經 a 縱線, d 橫線, 而 b 爲 $m-1$, 及 b 爲 $n-1$, 故於任意之順序, 通行 $m+n-2$ 部分.

故其方法一種等於自 $m+n-2$, 取 $m-1$ 之組合 (combination), 他種等於取 $n-1$ 之組合, 即 $\frac{|m+n-2|}{|m-1| |n-1|}$.

202. 解 $\sqrt[4]{x+27} + \sqrt[4]{55-x} = 4$.

(解) 平方之, 則 $\sqrt{x+27} + \sqrt{55-x} + 2\sqrt[4]{(x+27)(55-x)} = 16$,
 即 $\sqrt{x+27} + \sqrt{55-x} = 16 - 2\sqrt[4]{(x+27)(55-x)}$,
 再平方之, 則 $82 + 2\sqrt{(x+27)(55-x)} = 256 + 4\sqrt{(x+27)(55-x)} - 64\sqrt[4]{(x+27)(55-x)}$,

$\sqrt[4]{(x+27)(55-x)} = y$, 則

$$y^2 - 32y + 87 = 0, \quad \therefore y = 3 \text{ 或 } 29.$$

即 $(x+27)(55-x) = 3^4$, 或 $(x+27)(55-x) = 29^4$,

$$\therefore x = 54, \quad -26, \quad 14 \pm 840\sqrt{-1}.$$

203. 級數 $ab + (a+x)(b+x) + (a+2x)(b+2x) + \dots$ 至 $2n$ 項, 最後 n 項之和大於最初 n 項之和之數, 與末項大於初項之數之比, 如 n^2 與 $2n-1$ 之比, 其證如何.

(解) 原級數至 $2n$ 項之和爲 S_{2n} , 則

$$S_{2n} = 2nab + x(a+b)(1+2+3+\dots \text{至 } 2n-1 \text{ 項})$$

$$+ x^2(1^2+2^2+\dots \text{至 } 2n-1 \text{ 項})$$

$$= 2nab + n(2n-1)(a+b)x + \frac{1}{3}n(2n-1)(4n-1)x^2.$$

以 n 代 $2n$, 則

$$S_n = nab + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)(a+b)x + \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1)x^2.$$

$$\therefore S_{2n} - 2S_n = n^2(a+b)x + n^2(2n-1)x^2 = n^2x\{a+b+(2n-1)x\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} l \text{ 爲末項, 則 } l - ab &= (a + \overline{2n-1} \cdot x)(b + \overline{2n-1} \cdot x) - ab \\ &= (2n-1)x\{a+b+(2n-1)x\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S_{2n} - 2S_n : l - ab = n^2 : 2n - 1,$$

但 $S_{2n} - 2S_n = (S_{2n} - S_n) - S_n$, 而 $S_{2n} - S_n$ 爲最後 n 項之和, S_n 爲最初 n 項之和

204. 求下之第 n 漸近分數.

$$(1) \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \dots \quad (2) \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \dots$$

(解). (1) $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ 爲第 n 漸近分數, 然則 $p_n = 2p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}$, 即連次

漸近分數之分子爲循環級數, 其級數率爲 $1 - 2x + x^2$.

$$S = p_1 + p_2x + p_3x^2 + \dots \text{ 則由循環級數之公式 } S = \frac{p_1 + (p_2 - 2p_1)x}{1 - 2x + x^2}$$

$$p_1 = 1, p_2 = 2, \text{ 由是 } S = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, \text{ 而 } p_n = n.$$

$$\text{同法 } S_1 = q_1 + q_2x + q_3x^2 + \dots, q_n = n + 1, \therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{n}{n+1}.$$

(2) 此級數率爲 $1 - 3x - 4x^2$, 而

$$p_1 + p_2x + p_3x^2 + \dots = \frac{p_1 + (p_2 - 3p_1)x}{1 - 3x - 4x^2} = \frac{4}{1 - 3x - 4x^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{4}{1-4x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right).$$

$$q_1 + q_2x + q_3x^2 + \dots = \frac{q_1 + (q_2 - 3q_1)x}{1 - 3x - 4x^2} = \frac{3+4x}{1-3x-4x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{16}{1-4x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right).$$

$$\therefore p_n = \frac{4}{5} \{4^n + (-1)^{n-1}\}, \text{ 及 } q_n = \frac{1}{5} \{4^{n+1} + (-1)^n\}.$$

205. 證 $(a-x)^4(y-z)^4 + (a-y)^4(z-x)^4 + (a-z)^4(x-y)^4 =$
 $2\{(a-y)^2(a-x)^2(x-y)^2(x-z)^2 + (a-z)^2(a-y)^2(y-z)^2(y-x)^2$
 $+ (a-x)^2(a-z)^2(z-x)^2(z-y)^2\}.$

(解) $(a-x)(y-z) = \alpha, (a-y)(z-x) = \beta, (a-z)(x-y) = \gamma$, 則
 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$, 故 $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 = 2(\alpha^2\beta^2 + \beta^2\gamma^2 + \gamma^2\alpha^2)$.

206. $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ 之三根爲 α, β, γ , 而

$$\frac{m\alpha + n}{m\alpha - n} + \frac{m\beta + n}{m\beta - n} + \frac{m\gamma + n}{m\gamma - n} \text{ 以 } m, n, q, r \text{ 之項示之.}$$

(解) $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0, \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = q, \alpha\beta\gamma = -r$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{\sum (m\beta - n)(m\gamma - n)(m\alpha + n)}{(m\alpha - n)(m\beta - n)(m\gamma - n)} \\ &= \frac{\sum \{m^3\alpha\beta\gamma + m^2n(\beta\gamma - \gamma\alpha - \alpha\beta) + mn^2(\alpha - \beta - \gamma) + n^3\}}{m^3\alpha\beta\gamma - m^2n(\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \alpha\beta) + mn^2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - n^3} \\ &= \frac{\sum \{-m^3r + m^2n(2\beta\gamma - q) + 2mn^2\alpha + n^3\}}{-m^3r - m^2nq - n^3} \\ &= \frac{-3m^3r + m^2n(2\beta\gamma + 2\gamma\alpha + 2\alpha\beta - 3q) + 2mn^2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + 3n^3}{-m^3r - m^2nq - n^3} \\ &= \frac{-3m^3r - m^2nq + 3n^3}{-m^3r - m^2nq - n^3} = \frac{3m^3r + m^2nq - 3n^3}{m^3r + m^2nq + n^3}. \end{aligned}$$

207. 英國每年 46 人之內死亡 1 人, 33 人之內出生 1 人,
 然則人口至二倍在何年後.

但 $\log 2 = .3010300, \log 1531 = 3.1849752, \log 1518 = 3.1812718$.

(解) x 爲初年之人口, 然則此年末之人口爲

$$x + \frac{x}{33} - \frac{x}{46} = \frac{1531x}{1518}, n \text{ 爲所求之年數, 則 } \left(\frac{1531}{1518}\right)^n x = 2x,$$

$$\text{即 } n(\log 1531 - \log 1518) = \log 2,$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{3.016300}{3.1849752 - 3.1812718} = 81, \text{ (殆 81 年).}$$

208. $(1+x+x^2)^n = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots$ 証

$$a_r - na_{r-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} a_{r-2} - \dots + (-1)^r \frac{n}{r} \frac{n-r}{n-r} a_0 = 0,$$

但 r 非 3 之倍數, 若為 3 之倍數, 則此級數之值如何.

$$\text{(解)} \quad (1-x^3)^n = (1-x)^n (a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots).$$

比較 x^r 之係數, 則除 r 為 3 之倍數, 而左邊 x^r 之係數為 0, 即得所求之結果.

若 r 為 3 之倍數, 即 $3m$, 則左邊 x^{3m} 之係數為

$$(-1)^m \frac{\frac{n}{m}}{\frac{n-m}{m}} \text{ 即 } (-1)^{\frac{r}{3}} \frac{\frac{n}{\frac{r}{3}}}{\frac{n-\frac{r}{3}}{\frac{r}{3}}} \text{ 即所求之值.}$$

209. 甲乙丙丁戊之五人種組織一會, 甲比丁之三分之一少 1 人, 比戊之半少 3 人, 乙丁之和比丙戊之和多 3 人, 乙及丁比全數之半少 1 人, 戊及丙等於全數之十六分之七, 各人數如何.

(解) 甲乙丙丁戊人數順次為 x, y, z, u, v , 則

$$x = \frac{u}{3} - 1 = \frac{v}{2} - 3, \quad y + u - z - v = 3, \quad z + u = \frac{x + y + z + u + v}{2} - 1,$$

$$z + v = \frac{7(x + y + z + u + v)}{16}. \text{ 由是求 } x, y, z, u, v \text{ 得}$$

$$x = 7, \quad y = 14, \quad z = 15, \quad u = 24, \quad v = 20.$$

210. 求第 n 項為 $\frac{(n+1)(-x)^{n+1}}{n!(n+2)^n}$ 之級數之無限項之和.

(解) 第 n 項 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{a+2} \right) \cdot -x^{n+1}$,

由是 $S = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(-x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^4}{3} + \frac{x^5}{4} - \dots \right) + \left(-\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^3}{4} - \frac{x^4}{5} + \frac{x^5}{6} - \dots \right) \right\}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} x \log(1+x) - \frac{1}{2r} \left\{ \log(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right\}$,
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1+x^2}{2x} \log(1+x)$.

211. n 爲正整數, 則

$$n - \frac{n(n^2-1)}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{n(n^2-1)(n^2-2^2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} - \dots$$

$$+ (-1)^r \frac{n(n^2-1)(n^2-2^2)\dots(x^2-r^2)}{r \cdot (r+1)} + \dots = (-1)^{n+1}$$

(解) $(1-x)^n = 1 - nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} x^2 - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \dots$
 $+ (-1)^{n-2} \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} x^{n-2} + (-1)^{n-1} n x^{n-1} + (-1)^n x^n$.

$$(1-x)^{-(n+1)} = 1 + (n+1)x + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{1 \cdot 2} x^2$$

$$+ \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \dots$$

於此兩結果之積比較 x^{n-1} 之係數, 而原式左邊之級數爲 S , 則

$(-1)^{n-1} S = (1-x)^{-1}$ 之開散式之 x^{n-1} 之係數 $= 1 = (-1)^{2n}$,

$\therefore S = (-1)^{n+1}$.

212. 求下之級數之和.

(1) $6, 24, 60, 120, 210, 336, \dots$ 至 n 項.

(2) $4 - 9x + 16x^2 - 25x^3 + 36x^4 - 49x^5 + \dots$ 至無限.

$$(3) \quad \frac{1.3}{2} + \frac{3.5}{2^2} + \frac{5.7}{2^3} + \frac{7.9}{2^4} + \dots \text{至無限}$$

$$\text{(解) (1) } S = 6 + 24 + 60 + 120 + 210 + 336 + \dots$$

$$\text{第一差} \quad 18 + 36 + 60 + 90 + 126 + \dots$$

$$\text{第二差} \quad 18 + 24 + 30 + 36 + \dots$$

S 及 第一差, 第二差之第 n 項順次爲 u_n, v_n, w_n , 則

$$w_n = 18 + (n-1)6 = 6n + 12, \quad v_n - v_{n-1} = w_{n-1} = 6n + 6,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore v_n &= (v_n - v_{n-1}) + (v_{n-1} - v_{n-2}) + (v_{n-2} - v_{n-3}) + \dots + (v_2 - v_1) + v_1 \\ &= (6n + 6) + 6n + (6n - 6) + \dots + 18 + 6 \\ &= \frac{n}{2}(6n + 6 + 18) + 6 = 3(n+2)(n+1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } u_n &= (u_n - u_{n-1}) + (u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}) + (u_{n-2} - u_{n-3}) + \dots + (u_2 - u_1) + u_1 \\ &= v_{n-1} + v_{n-2} + v_{n-3} + \dots + v_1 + u_1 \\ &= 3\{(n+1)n + n(n-1) + \dots + 3 \cdot 2\} + 6 \\ &= 3\left\{\frac{n}{3}(n+1)(n+2) - 1 \cdot 2\right\} - 6 = n(n+1)(n+2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由是 } S = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3).$$

(2) 由斯密斯氏 326 章級數率爲 $(1-x)^3$, 即

$$S = 4 - 9x + 16x^2 - 25x^3 + 36x^4 - \dots$$

$$3xS = 12x - 27x^2 + 48x^3 - 75x^4 + \dots$$

$$3x^2S = 12x^2 - 27x^3 + 48x^4 - \dots$$

$$x^3S = 4x^3 - 9x^4 + \dots$$

$$\text{由加法得 } (1+x)^3S = 4 + 3x + x^2, \quad \therefore S = \frac{4+3x+x^2}{(1+x)^3}.$$

(3) $x = \frac{1}{2}$, 則 $S = 1.3x + 3.5x^2 + 5.7x^3 + 7.9x^4 + \dots$

$u_n = (2n-1)(2n+1)x^n$, 由是級數率為 $(1-x)^3$,

$$\therefore S = \frac{3+6x-x^2}{(1-x)^3} = 46.$$

213. 解方程式 $\begin{vmatrix} 4x & 6x+2 & 8x+1 \\ 6x+2 & 9x+3 & 12x \\ 8x+1 & 12x & 16x+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

(解) 自第一列第三列之和減第二列, 自第三列減第一列之二倍, 則

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4x & 6x+2 & 8x+1 \\ -3 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

即 $4x(12) - (6x+2)(-3) + (8x+1)16 = 0$, $\therefore x = -\frac{11}{97}$.

214. 證 (1) $a^2(1+b^2) + b^2(1+c^2) + c^2(1+a^2) > 6abc$.

(2) $n(a^{p+q} + b^{p+q} + c^{p+q} + \dots) > (a^p + b^p + c^p + \dots)(a^q + b^q + c^q + \dots)$,

但 a, b, c, \dots 為 n 個數量.

(解) (1) $a^2 + b^2c^2 > 2\sqrt{a^2b^2c^2} = 2abc$,

$$b^2 + c^2a^2 > 2abc, \quad c^2 + a^2b^2 > 2abc,$$

由是 $a^2(1+b^2) + b^2(1+c^2) + c^2(1+a^2) > 6abc$.

(2) $a^p - b^p$ 及 $a^q - b^q$ 皆為正或皆為負,

由是 $(a^p - b^p)(a^q - b^q) > 0$, 即 $a^{p+q} + b^{p+q} > a^p b^q + a^q b^p$.

同法 $a^{p+1} + c^{p+1} > a^p c^q + a^q c^p$, $b^{p+q} + c^{p+q} > b^p c^q + b^q c^p, \dots$

此不等式有 $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$ 個, 故由加法得

$$(n-1)(a^{p+q} + b^{p+q} + c^{p+q} + \dots) > \sum a^p b^q,$$

由是 $n(a^{p+1} + b^{p+1} + c^{p+1} + \dots) > \sum a^{p+1} + \sum a^p b$.

215. 解方程式 $yz = a(y+z) + a$, $zx = a(z+x) + \beta$,
 $xy = a(x+y) + \gamma$.

(解) $yz - a(y+z) + a^2 = a^2 + a$, 即 $(y-a)(z-a) = a^2 + a$,

$(z-a)(x-a) = a^2 + \beta$, $(x-a)(y-a) = a^2 + \gamma$,

$$\therefore (z-a)^2 = \frac{(a^2+a)(a^2+\beta)}{a^2+\gamma}, \quad \therefore z = a \pm \sqrt{\frac{(a^2+a)(a^2+\beta)}{a^2+\gamma}},$$

$$x = a \pm \sqrt{\frac{(a^2+\beta)(a^2+\gamma)}{a^2+a}}, \quad y = a \pm \sqrt{\frac{(a^2+\gamma)(a^2+a)}{a^2+\beta}}.$$

216. n 爲素數, 則

$$1(2^{n-1} + 1) + 2\left(3^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 3\left(4^{n-1} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots + (n-1)\left(n^{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)$$

爲 n 之倍數.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解) 原式} &= \{1 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + \dots + (n-2)(n-1)^{n-1}\} \\ &\quad + (n-1)n^{n-1} + n - 1. \end{aligned}$$

由勿而買氏之定理 $2^{n-1}, 3^{n-1}, \dots, (n-1)^{n-1}$ 爲 $1 + M(n)$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1)\} + (n-1)n^{n-1} + M(n)$$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + (n-1)n^{n-1} + M(n) = M(n).$$

217. 射的競爭時, 各射得 5, 4, 3, 2 或 0 點, 則 7 射得 30 點
 之方法之數如何.

(解) 7 射得 30 點之方法之數爲 $(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x^0)^7$ 之式中
 x^{30} 之係數.

$$\text{今 } (x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1)^7 = \{x^4(x+1) + x^3 + x^2 + 1\}^7 = x^{28}(x+1)^7$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+7x^{21}(x+1)^5(x^3+x^2+1)+21x^{23}(x+1)^5(x^3+x^2+1)^2 \\
 &\quad +35x^{16}(x+1)^4(x^3+x^2+1)+\dots\dots\dots \\
 &=21+7(1+15+20)+21(2+5)=21+252+147=420.
 \end{aligned}$$

218. $\frac{12b}{5} = \frac{9d}{b} = \frac{5e}{c} = \frac{d^2}{c^2}$, 則 $x^5 - bx^3 + cx^2 + dx - e$ 爲完平方式及完立方式之積, 試證之.

(解) $x^5 - bx^3 + cx^2 + dx - e = (x+3k)^2(x-2k)^3$, 則

$$=x^5 - 15k^2x + 10k^3x^2 + 60k^4x - 72k^5.$$

由是 $b=15k^2$, $c=10k^3$, $d=60k^4$, $e=72k^5$.

$$\therefore 36k^2 = \frac{12b}{5} = \frac{9d}{b} = \frac{5e}{c} = \frac{d^2}{c^2}.$$

219. 囊內有 6 黑玉, 及不多於 6 個之白玉, 今取出三個, 不再返入, 而皆得白, 然則其次取出一黑之適遇爲 $\frac{677}{909}$, 試證之.

(解) 取出三白, 故白玉之數有 3, 4, 5, 6, 其適遇皆同樣.

$$p_1 = \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{7}, \quad p_2 = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{8}, \quad p_3 = \frac{5}{11} \cdot \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9}, \quad p_4 = \frac{6}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{11} \cdot \frac{4}{10}$$

即 $p_1 = \frac{1}{84}, \quad p_2 = \frac{1}{30}, \quad p_3 = \frac{2}{33}, \quad p_4 = \frac{1}{11}.$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_1}{55} = \frac{Q_2}{154} = \frac{Q_3}{280} = \frac{Q_4}{420} = \frac{1}{909}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{次取出一黑之適遇} &= Q_1 \times 1 + Q_2 \times \frac{6}{7} + Q_3 \times \frac{3}{4} + Q_4 \times \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{55}{909} + \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{154}{909} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{280}{909} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{420}{909} = \frac{677}{909}
 \end{aligned}$$

220. 最初 n 整數之平方各二個之積之和爲

$$\frac{n}{360}(n^2-1)(4n^2-1)(5n+6), \text{ 試證之.}$$

$$(\text{解}) \quad 2S = (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2)^2 - (1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4).$$

$$(n+1)^5 - n^5 = 5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n + 1, \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 5\sum n^4 + 10\sum n^3 + 10\sum n^2 + 5\sum n + n \\ = & \{(n+1)^5 - n^5\} + \{n^5 - (n-1)^5\} + \{(n-1)^5 - (n-2)^5\} + \dots \\ & + \{2^5 - 1^5\} = (n+1)^5 - 1, \text{ 即} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5\sum n^4 + 10\left\{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right\}^2 + 10 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 5 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n \\ = (n+1)^5 - 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum n^4 = \frac{n^5}{5} + \frac{n^4}{2} + \frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n}{30} = \frac{n}{30}(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1),$$

$$\text{由是 } 2S = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n+1)^2}{36} - \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30},$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{360}n(n+1)(2n+1)(n-1)(2n-1)(5n+6).$$

$$221. \quad \frac{a^2(b-c)}{x-a} + \frac{\beta^2(c-a)}{x-b} + \frac{\gamma^2(a-b)}{x-c} = 0 \text{ 爲等根, 則}$$

$$a(b-c) \pm \beta(c-a) \pm \gamma(a-b) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{解}) \quad & x^2\{a^2(b-c) + \beta^2(c-a) + \gamma^2(a-b)\} \\ & + x\{a^2(b^2-c^2) + \beta^2(c^2-a^2) + \gamma^2(a^2-b^2)\} \\ & + a^2bc(b-c) + \beta^2ca(c-a) + \gamma^2ab(a-b) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

此方程式爲等根, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & \{a^2(b^2-c^2) + \beta^2(c^2-a^2) + \gamma^2(a^2-b^2)\}^2 \\ & = 4\{a^2(b-c) + \beta^2(c-a) + \gamma^2(a-b)\} \times \\ & \quad \{a^2bc(b-c) + \beta^2ca(c-a) + \gamma^2ab(a-b)\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } & a^4(b-c)^4 + \beta^4(c-a)^4 + \gamma^4(a-b)^4 \\ & - 2\beta^2\gamma^2(c-a)^2(a-b)^2 - 2\gamma^2a^2(a-b)^2(b-c)^2 - 2a^2\beta^2(b-c)^2(c-a)^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

此左邊之形爲 $A^4 + B^4 + C^4 - 2B^2C^2 - 2C^2A^2 - 2A^2B^2$,

即 $(A+B+C)(A+B-C)(A-B+C)(A-B-C)$.

∴ 此左邊爲 $a(b-c) \pm \beta(c-a) \pm \gamma(a-b) = 0$.

222. n 爲正整數, 則

$$n = 2^{n-1} - \frac{n-2}{1} 2^{n-3} + \frac{(n-3)(n-4)}{2} 2^{n-5} \\ - \frac{(n-4)(n-5)(n-6)}{3} 2^{n-7} + \dots$$

(解) $2^{n-1}, (n-2)2^{n-3}, \frac{(n-4)(n-3)}{2} 2^{n-5}, \dots$ 順次爲 $(1-2x)^{-1},$

$(1-2x)^{-2}, (1-2x)^{-3}, \dots$ 之式中 $x^{n-1}, x^{n-3}, x^{n-5}, \dots$ 之係數

由是所求之和等於 $\frac{1}{1-2x} - \frac{x^2}{(1-2x)^2} + \frac{x^4}{(1-2x)^3} - \dots$ 之開散式
中 x^{n-1} 之係數.

此級數爲 G. P. 故其和爲 $\frac{1}{1-2x} \div \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{1-2x}\right) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$.

故比較 x^{n-1} 之係數得證.

223. 解下之方程式

(1) $x^2 + 2yz = y^2 + 2zx = z^2 + 2xy + 3 = 76.$

(2) $x + y + z = a + b + c, \quad \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 3,$

$$ax + by + cz = bc + ca + ab.$$

(解) (1) $x^2 + 2yz = 76 \dots (1), \quad y^2 + 2zx = 76 \dots (2),$

$$z^2 + 2xy = 76 \dots (3).$$

(1)(2)(3) 相加開平方得 $x + y + z = \pm 15 \dots (4)$

由 (1)(2) 得 $x^2 - y^2 - 2z(x-y) = 0, \quad \therefore x - y = 0,$

或 $x+y-2z=0$.

第壹 $x=y$, 則由 (4) 得 $2x+z=\pm 15$,

由 (2) 及 (3) 得 $x^2+2zx=76$, 及 $z^2+2x^2=73$,

由減法得 $z^2-2zx+x^2=-3$, $\therefore x-z=\pm\sqrt{-3}$.

故由 $2x+z=\pm 15$, $x-z=\pm\sqrt{-3}$ 得

$$x=\frac{\pm 15 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{3}=y, \quad z=\frac{\pm 15 \mp 2\sqrt{-3}}{3}$$

第貳 $x+y=2z$, 則由 (4) 得 $z=\pm 5$,

由 $x+y=\pm 10$ 及 (3) 得 $25+2xy=73$, $\therefore xy=24$,

由是 $x=\pm 4$, $y=\pm 6$, $z=\pm 5$,

$$x=\pm 6, y=\pm 4, z=\pm 5.$$

$$(2) \quad (x-a)+(y-b)+(z-c)=0 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$bc(x-a)+ca(y-b)+ab(z-c)=0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

由 (1) 及 (2) 則如下

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x-a}{a(b-c)} &= \frac{y-b}{b(c-a)} = \frac{z-c}{c(a-b)} = \frac{a(x-a)+b(y-b)+c(z-c)}{a^2(b-c)+b^2(c-a)+c^2(a-b)} \\ &= \frac{ax+by+cz-a^2-b^2-c^2}{-(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)} = \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2-ca-bc-ca}{(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)}. \end{aligned}$$

由是得 x, y, z .

224. 一直線上 n 點與他直線上 m 點各相連結, 此等連結線以其諸定點爲界, 則於此定點之外相交於 $\frac{1}{4}mn(m-1)(n-1)$ 點.

(解) 一直線上 n 點爲 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$, 他直線上 m 點爲 $B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots, B_m$, 而 A_1 及 B_1 在同部分之方.

然則 A_2B_1 截自 A_1 引之 $m-1$ 線,
 A_3B_1 截自 A_1, A_2 引之 $2(m-1)$ 線,
 A_4B_1 截自 A_1, A_2, A_3 引之 $3(m-1)$ 線,

 A_nB_1 截自 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_{n-1}$ 引之 $(n-1)(m-1)$ 線.

又 A_2B_2 截自 A_1 引之 $m-2$ 線,
 A_3B_2 截自 A_1, A_2 引之 $2(m-2)$ 線,
 A_4B_2 截自 A_1, A_2, A_3 引之 $3(m-2)$ 線,

 A_nB_2 截自 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_{n-1}$ 引之 $(n-1)(m-2)$ 線.

以下連次取 B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n 之 m 點亦如此.

終 A_2B_{m-1} 截自 A_1 引之 1 線,
 A_3B_{m-1} 截自 A_1, A_2 引之 2 線,
 A_4B_{m-1} 截自 A_1, A_2, A_3 引之 3 線,

 A_nB_{m-1} 截自 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_{n-1}$ 引之 $n-1$ 線.

又 A_2B_n 不截自 A_1 引之線, A_3B_n 不截自 A_1, A_2 引之線, 以下同.
 由是所求之交點爲

$$\{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)\} \{(m-1)+(m-2)+\dots+1\}$$

即 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times \frac{m(m-1)}{2}$.

225. $y = x + x^2 + x^5$, 則 $x = y + ay^2 + by^3 + cy^4 + dy^5 + \dots$

而 $a^2d - 3abc + 2b^3 = -1$, 試證之.

(解) $x = y + ay^2 + by^3 + cy^4 + dy^5$
 $= (x + x^2 + x^5) + a(x + x^2 + x^5)^2 + b(x + x^2 + x^5)^3 + \dots$

y 之係數為 1 明矣, 比較 x 之各方乘之係數, 則

$$a+1=0, \quad \therefore \quad a=-1,$$

$$b+2a=0, \quad \text{即} \quad b=-2a=2,$$

$$c+3b+a=0, \quad \text{即} \quad c=-5,$$

$$d+4c+3b+1=0, \quad \text{即} \quad d=13,$$

$$\text{由是 } a^2d-3abc+2b^3=13-30+16=-1.$$

226. 某人以等額之金買犢, 豚, 羊, 犢 1 頭之價比豚 1 頭之價高 1 磅, 比羊 1 頭之價高 2 磅, 而其頭數合為 47 頭, 豚數比犢多 9 磅之羊之數, 各頭數如何.

(解) 犢, 豚, 羊各 1 頭之價為 $x, x-1, x-2$ 磅, 其各金額為 y 磅, 則

$$\frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x-1} + \frac{y}{x-2} = 47, \quad \frac{y}{x-1} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{9}{x-2}.$$

由第二得 $y = \frac{9x(x-1)}{x-2}$, \therefore 由第一得 $\frac{9x(x-1)}{x-2} \cdot \frac{3x^2-6x+2}{x(x-1)(x-2)} = 47$,

$$\text{由是 } (x-5)(20x-34)=0, \quad \therefore \quad x=5.$$

故各頭數為 12 犢, 15 豚, 20 羊.

227. 以無限連分數 $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1^2}{1 + \frac{2^2}{1 + \frac{3^2}{1 + \dots \frac{n^2}{1 + \dots}}}}}$ 之形表 $\log 2$.

(解) 已知 $\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$

若 $\frac{1}{n} - \frac{x}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+y_n}$, 則 $y_n = \frac{n^2x}{n+1-nx}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots &= \frac{x}{1+2-x} + \frac{1^2x}{3-2x} + \frac{2^2x}{5-2x} + \frac{3^2x}{7-3x} + \dots \\ &= \log(1+x), \end{aligned}$$

今 $x=1$, 則 $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1^2}{1} + \frac{2^2}{1} + \frac{3^2}{1} + \dots = \log 2$.

228. 六科目之試驗,各科之最高點爲 100 點,受驗者得全數

之四折之方法之數爲 $\frac{1}{5} \left\{ \frac{245}{240} - 6 \cdot \frac{144}{139} + 15 \cdot \frac{43}{38} \right\}$

(解) 所求之數等於 $(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots + x^{100})^6$ 之式中 x^{240} 之係數,
即等於 $\left(\frac{1-x^{101}}{1-x}\right)^6$, 即 $(1-x^{101})^6(1-x)^{-6}$ 之式中 x^{240} 之係數.

由是所求之數等於 $(1-6x^{101} + 15x^{202} - \dots)(1-x)^{-6}$ 之式中 x^{240} 之係數.

但 $(1-x)^{-6}$ 之式中 x^r 之係數爲 $\frac{1}{5} \frac{r+5}{r}$,

故於下式之積求 x^{240} 之係數,

$$(1 - 6x^{101} + 15x^{202} - \dots) \times \left(1 + \dots + \frac{43}{5 \cdot 38} x^{38} + \dots + \frac{144}{5 \cdot 139} x^{139} + \dots + \frac{245}{5 \cdot 240} x^{240} \right)$$

即得本題之結果.

229. $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} \cdot \frac{x^5}{10} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 11}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 12} \cdot \frac{x^7}{14} + \dots$

爲斂級數,試驗之.

(解) $u_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (4n-3)(4n-5)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots (4n-4)} \cdot \frac{x^{2n-1}}{4n-2}$

由是 $\frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} = \frac{4n(4n+2)}{(4n-3)(4n-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$

故 $x < 1$, 則此級數爲斂級數, $x > 1$, 則爲發級數.

若 $x=1$, 則 $\frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}}$ 之極限 = 1.

$$\left(\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} - 1\right) \text{之極限} = \frac{n(24n-3)}{(4n-3)(4n-1)} \text{之極限} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

由是爲斂級數.

230. 求循環級數 $1+6+40+288+\dots$ 之級數率第 n 項及 n 項之和, 又此級數 r 項之和爲第 r 項之級數 n 項之和爲

$$\frac{2}{3^2}(2^{2n}-1) + \frac{4}{7^2}(2^{3n}-1) - \frac{5n}{21}.$$

(解) 級數率爲 $1-px-qx^2$, 則

$$288 = 40p + 6q, \quad 40 = 6p + q, \quad \therefore \quad p = 12, \quad q = -32,$$

故級數率爲 $1-12x+32x^2$.

$$\text{故此級數之普通函數} = \frac{x-6x^2}{1-12x+32x^2} = \frac{x}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-4x} + \frac{1}{1-8x} \right\},$$

而此 x^n 之係數爲 $\frac{1}{2}(4^{n-1} + 8^{n-1})$.

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{2}(1+4+4^2+\dots+4^{n-1}) + \frac{1}{2}(1+8+8^2+\dots+8^{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4^n-1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8^n-1}{7} = \frac{2^{2n-1}}{3} + \frac{2^{3n-1}}{7} - \frac{5}{21}.$$

$$\therefore S_1+S_2+S_3+\dots+S_n = \frac{1}{3} \sum 2^{2i-1} + \frac{1}{7} \sum 2^{3i-1} - \frac{5n}{21}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3^2}(2^{2n}-1) + \frac{4}{7^2}(2^{3n}-1) - \frac{5n}{21}.$$

231. 於某處測正午, 三日之內, 二日太陽爲雲所遮, 今求五日間至少四日無雲之適遇.

(解) 雲之適遇爲 $\frac{2}{3}$, 晴之適遇爲 $\frac{1}{3}$, 而至少晴 4 回, 故所求之

適遇爲 $\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right)^5$ 之式之末二項 (即 $\frac{1}{3}$ 之四次).

即 $5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^5 = \frac{11}{243}$, 即所求之適遇.

232. 解下之方程式.

$$x^2 + (y-z)^2 = a^2, \quad y^2 + (z-x)^2 = b^2, \quad z^2 + (x-y)^2 = c^2.$$

(解) 自第一減第二, 則 $(x-y)\{x+y-(x+y-2z)\} = a^2 - b^2$,

$$\therefore x-y = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2z}, \text{ 代入第三, 則 } z^2 + \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{4z^2} = c^2,$$

$$\therefore 4z^4 - 4c^2z^2 + c^4 = c^4 - (a^2 - b^2)^2,$$

$$\text{即 } 2z^2 - c^2 = \pm \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2)(-a^2 + b^2 + c^2)},$$

$$\text{即 } 4z^2 = 2c^2 \pm 2\sqrt{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2)(-a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}$$

$$= (\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \pm \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2 + c^2})^2,$$

$$\therefore 2z = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \pm \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2 + c^2}.$$

233. 自 $\frac{x^2 - xy - xz}{a} = \frac{y^2 - yz - yx}{b} = \frac{z^2 - zx - zy}{c}$, 及

$ax + by + cz = 0$ 消去 x, y, z .

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{x^2 - xy - xz}{a} = \frac{y^2 - yz - yx}{b} = \frac{z^2 - zx - zy}{c} = k,$$

$$x^2 - xy - xz = ak, \quad y^2 - yz - yx = bk, \quad z^2 - zx - zy = ck,$$

$$\therefore x^2 - y^2 - z(x-y) = (a-b)k, \text{ 即 } -(x-y)(z-x-y) = (a-b)k,$$

$$\text{但 } z(z-x-y) = ck, \quad \therefore -(x-y)\frac{ck}{z} = (a-b)k$$

$$\therefore cx - cy + (a-b)z = 0, \text{ 同法 } bx - bz + (a-c)z = 0.$$

由是 $x : y : z = a(b+c-a) : b(c+a-b) : c(a+b-c)$,

以 x, y, z 之值代入 $ax + by + cz = 0$, 則

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = a^2(b+c) + b^2(c+a) + c^2(a+b).$$

234. $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ 之二根相等, 而符號相反, 則 $pq = r$.

(解) $x = a$, 則他一根為 $x = -a$,

由是 $a^3 + pa^2 + qa + r = 0$, 及 $-a^3 + pa^2 - qa + r = 0$,

$\therefore 2pa^2 + 2r = 0$, 及 $2a^3 + 2qa = 0$, 即 $pa^2 = -r$, $q = -a^2$,

由是 $pa^2 \cdot q = (-r)(-a^2)$, $\therefore pq = r$.

235. 求下之級數之和.

$$(1) 1 + 2^3x + 3^3x^2 + \dots + n^3x^{n-1}.$$

$$(2) \frac{25}{1^2 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{52}{2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 4^3} + \dots + \frac{5n^2 + 12n + 8}{n^2(n+1)^3(n+2)^3}.$$

(解) (1) 級數率為 $(1-x)^4$, 則

$$S = 1 + 8x + 27x^2 + 64x^3 + 125x^4 + \dots + n^3x^{n-1}$$

$$-4xS = -4x - 32x^2 - 108x^3 - 256x^4 - \dots - 4(n-1)^3x^{n-1} - 4n^3x^n$$

$$6x^2S = 6x^2 + 48x^3 + 162x^4 + \dots + 6(n-2)^3x^{n-1}$$

$$+ 6(n-1)^3x^n + 6n^3x^{n+1}$$

$$-4x^3S = -4x^3 - 32x^4 - \dots - 4(n-3)^3x^{n-1}$$

$$- 4(n-2)^3x^n - 4(n-1)^3x^{n+1} - 4n^3x^{n+2}$$

$$x^4S = x^4 + \dots + (n-4)^3x^{n-1} + (n-3)^3x^n$$

$$+ (n-2)^3x^{n+1} + (n-1)^3x^{n+2}$$

由加法得

$$S(1-x)^4 = 1 + 4x + x^2 - (n+1)^3x^n + (3n^3 + 6n^2 - 4)x^{n+1}$$

$$- (3n^3 + 3n^2 - 3n + 1)x^{n+2} + (n-1)^3x^{n+2} + n^3x^{n+2}$$

即得 S.

$$(2) \frac{5n^2 + 12n + 8}{n^2(n+1)^3(n+2)^3} = \frac{(n+2)^3 - n^2(n+1)}{n^2(n+1)^3(n+2)^3} = \frac{1}{n^2(n+1)^3} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2(n+2)^3}$$

故 $u_n = v_n - v_{n-1}$, 但 $v_n = \frac{1}{n^2(n+1)^3}$,

由是 $S_n = \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 2^3} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2(n+2)^3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 236. (1+a^3x^4)(1+a^5x^8)(1+a^9x^{16})(1+a^{17}x^{32})\dots\dots \\ = 1 + A_4x^4 + A_8x^8 + A_{12}x^{12} + \dots\dots \text{則} \end{aligned}$$

$A_{8n+4} = a^3 A_{8n}$ 及 $A_{8n} = a^{2n} A_{4n}$, 試證之,

及求此開散式之最初拾項.

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{解}) \text{ 於 } (1+a^3x^4)(1+a^5x^8)(1+a^9x^{16})\dots\dots \\ = 1 + A_4x^4 + A_8x^8 + \dots\dots + A_{4n}x^{4n} + \dots\dots \text{之式用 } a^{\frac{1}{2}}x^2 \text{ 代 } x, \text{ 得} \\ (1+a^5x^8)(1+a^9x^{16})(1+a^{17}x^{32})\dots\dots \\ = 1 + A_4a^2x^8 + A_8a^4x^{16} + \dots\dots + A_{4n}a^{2n}x^{8n} + \dots\dots \\ \therefore 1 + A_4x^4 + A_8x^8 + \dots + A_{8n}x^{8n} + A_{8n+4}x^{8n+4} + \dots\dots \\ = (1+a^3x^4)(1+A_4a^2x^8 + A_8a^4x^{16} + \dots + A_{4n}a^{2n}x^{8n} + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

比較 x^{8n} 之係數, 則 $A_{8n} = A_{4n}a^{2n}$,

又比較 x^{8n+4} 之係數 則 $A_{8n+4} = A_{4n}a^{2n}a^3 = a^3A_{8n}$.

$$\text{而 } A_4 = a^3, A_8 = a^2A_4 = a^5, A_{12} = a^3A_8 = a^8, A_{16} = a^4A_8 = a^9,$$

$$A_{20} = a^3A_{16} = a^{12}, A_{24} = a^6A_{12} = a^{14}, A_{28} = a^5A_{24} = a^{17},$$

$$A_{32} = a^8A_{16} = a^{17}, A_{36} = a^8A_{32} = a^{20}.$$

由是最初拾項爲

$$1 + a^3x^4 + a^5x^8 + a^8x^{12} + a^9x^{16} + a^{12}x^{20} + a^{14}x^{24} + a^{17}x^{28} + a^{17}x^{32} + a^{20}x^{36}.$$

237. 海上自 A 至 B 無海流, 自 B 至 C 有海流, 有人自 A 至 C, 順漕 3 時, 又自 C 至 A, 以 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 時而歸, 若自 A 至 C 有海流, 則順漕 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 時, 而逆漕之時數如何.

(解) $AB=x$ 哩, $BC=y$ 哩, 每時之漕力爲 u 哩, 海流爲 v 哩

$$\text{然則 } \frac{x}{u} + \frac{y}{u+v} = 3, \quad \frac{x}{u} + \frac{y}{u-v} = 3\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{x+y}{u+v} = 2\frac{3}{4}.$$

由是求 $\frac{x+y}{u-v}$ 之值可也.

$$\text{由上之方程式得 } \frac{y}{u-v} - \frac{y}{u+v} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } 4vy = u^2 - v^2,$$

$$\text{由加法得 } 4v(x+y) = (u+v)(2u-v),$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{2u-v}{4v} = \frac{x+y}{u+v} = \frac{11}{4}, \text{ 即 } u = 6v,$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{x+y}{u-v} = \frac{x+y}{u+v} \cdot \frac{u+v}{u-v} = \frac{11}{4} \times \frac{7}{5} = 2\frac{17}{20} \text{ 即 } 2\frac{17}{20} \text{ 時.}$$

$$238. \quad \frac{3}{3+} \frac{3}{2+} \frac{3}{2+} \dots \text{之第 } n \text{ 漸近分數爲 } \frac{3^{n+1} + 3(-1)^{n+1}}{3^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1}}.$$

(解) $p_n = 2p_{n-1} + 3p_{n-2}$, 故連次漸近分數之分子爲有

$1 - 2x - 3x^2$ 之級數率之循環級數.

$$S_p = p_1 + p_2x + p_3x^2 + \dots$$

$$-2xS_p = -2p_1x - 2p_2x^2 - \dots$$

$$-3x^2S_p = -3p_1x^2 - \dots$$

$$\therefore S_p = \frac{p_1 + (p_2 - 2p_1)x}{1 - 2x - 3x^2} = \frac{3}{(1-3x)(1+x)},$$

$$\text{即 } S_p = \frac{9}{4(1-3x)} + \frac{3}{4(1+x)},$$

$$\text{故 } p_n = \frac{9}{4} \cdot 3^{n-1} + \frac{3}{4}(-1)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{4} \{3^{n+1} + 3(-1)^{n+1}\}.$$

$$\text{同法 } S_q = \frac{9}{4(1-3x)} - \frac{1}{4(1+x)}, \quad \therefore q_n = \frac{1}{4} \{3^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1}\}$$

239. 方程式 $x^n + p_1x^{n-1} + p_2x^{n-2} + \dots + p_n = f(x) = 0$ 之係數皆為整數, 而 $f(0)$ 及 $f(1)$ 各為奇數, 則此方程式不有可通度之根, 其證如何.

(解) 此方程式 x^n 之係數為 1, 他係數皆為整數, 故不有分數之根, 又 $f(0)$ 為 p_n 而為奇數, 故不有偶數之根, 由是最後項之外各項為偶數, 故 $f(2m)$ 為奇數.

然不有奇數之根何則, x 為奇數, 則

$$x^n = \text{奇數} = \text{偶數} + 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由是 } f(x) &= \text{偶數} + 1 + p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n \\ &= \text{偶數} + f(1) = \text{奇數}, \end{aligned}$$

故此式不為 0.

故此方程式不有可通度之根.

240. $\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b} \pm \sqrt{c} = 0$, 則 $\sqrt{ax+a} + \sqrt{bx+\beta} + \sqrt{cx+\gamma} = 0$ 為一次式, 試證之.

$$\text{又解 } \sqrt{6x^2-15x-7} + \sqrt{4x^2-8x-11} - \sqrt{2x^2-5x+5} = 2x-3,$$

(解) 平方之, 則

$$ax+a+bx+\beta+2\sqrt{(ax+a)(bx+\beta)}=cx+\gamma,$$

轉項再平方之, 則

$$4(ab)(bx+\beta) = \{(c-a-b)x + (\gamma-a-\beta)\}^2,$$

即 $4ab = (c-a-b)^2$, 則此方程式中 x^2 之項消失而為一次式, 而此關係為 $\pm 2\sqrt{ab} = c-a-b$,

$$\text{即 } (\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b})^2 = c, \quad \therefore \sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b} = \pm \sqrt{c}.$$

$$\text{次 } \sqrt{6x^2-15x-7} + \sqrt{4x^2-8x-11} = (2x-3) + \sqrt{2x^2-5x+5}.$$

又恒同式 $(6x^2 - 15x - 7) - (4x^2 - 8x - 11) = (2x - 3)^2 - (2x^2 - 5x + 5)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由除法得 } \sqrt{6x^2 - 15x - 7} - \sqrt{4x^2 - 8x - 11} \\ = (2x - 3) - \sqrt{2x^2 - 5x + 5}, \end{aligned}$$

由加法得 $2\sqrt{6x^2 - 15x - 7} = 2(2x - 3)$,

$$\text{由是 } 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0, \quad \therefore x = 2 \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{2}.$$

241. 囊中有 3 紅玉及 3 綠玉, 某人無心取出其內 3 玉, 又入 3 黑玉, 再無心取出 3 玉, 此末三玉爲各異之色之適遇對於 3 而爲 8, 試證之.

(解) 第一次取出之玉有 3 紅玉, 或 3 綠玉, 或 2 紅 1 綠玉, 或 1 紅 2 綠玉之四樣, 然第二次取出之玉爲相異之色之三玉, 故此四樣之初二樣不起.

$$\text{故此二樣之各適遇} = \frac{3 \times {}_3C_2}{{}_6C_3} = \frac{9}{20}.$$

囊內入 3 黑玉, 後有 2 紅, 1 綠, 3 黑玉, 或 1 紅, 2 綠, 3 黑玉.

$$\text{由是取出各色之適遇} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{{}_6C_3} = \frac{6}{20}.$$

$$\text{故所求之適遇} = 2 \times \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{6}{20} \times \frac{27}{100}.$$

由是反於此之適遇對於 27 而爲 72, 此 72 與 27 之比卽 8 與 3 之比.

242. 求方程式 $x^4 - 7x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$ 之四根之五方乘之和.

(解) 四根爲 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, 則

$$\sum \alpha = 0, \quad \sum \alpha\beta = -7, \quad \sum \alpha\beta\gamma = -4, \quad \alpha\beta\gamma\delta = -3.$$

$$\sum \alpha^2 = (\sum \alpha)^2 - 2 \sum \alpha\beta = 14.$$

由 $x^3 - 7x + 4 - \frac{3}{x} = 0$, 得 $\sum a^3 - 7\sum a + 163\sum \frac{1}{a} = 0$,

即 $\sum a^3 - 7\sum a + 16 - \frac{3\sum a\beta\gamma}{a\beta\gamma\delta} = 0$, 即 $\sum a^3 + 16 - \frac{3(-4)}{-3} = 0$,

$\therefore \sum a^3 = -12$.

又由 $x^5 - 7x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x = 0$ 得 $\sum a^5 - 7\sum a^3 + 4\sum a^2 - 3\sum a = 0$,

即 $\sum a^5 - 7(-12) + 4(14) = 0$, $\therefore \sum a^5 = -140$.

243. 等比及調音級數之第 p , 第 q , 第 r 項同為 a, b, c , 則
 $a(b-c)\log a + b(c-a)\log b + c(a-b)\log c = 0$.

(解) G. P. 之初項為 x , 通比為 y , 則

$a = xy^{p-1}, b = xy^{q-1}, c = xy^{r-1}, \therefore \frac{a}{b} = y^{p-q}, \frac{b}{c} = y^{q-r}$,

$(p-q)\log y = \log a - \log b, (q-r)\log y = \log b - \log c$,

$\therefore \frac{p-q}{q-r} = \frac{\log a - \log b}{\log b - \log c}$.

又 H. P. 中 $\frac{1}{a} = x' + (p-1)y', \frac{1}{b} = x' + (q-1)y', \frac{1}{c} = x' + (r-1)y'$,

$\frac{a-b}{ab} = -(p-q)y', \frac{b-c}{bc} = -(q-r)y'$,

$\therefore \frac{c(a-b)}{a(b-c)} = \frac{p-q}{q-r}, \therefore \frac{c(a-b)}{a(b-c)} = \frac{\log a - \log b}{\log b - \log c}$.

$\therefore a(b-c)\log a + b(c-a)\log b + c(a-b)\log c = 0$.

244. 有四數, 第一第三及第四之和比第二多 8, 第一第二之平方和比第三第四之平方和多 36, 第一第二之積及第三第四之積之和為 42, 而第一之立方等於第二第三及第四之立方和, 四數各如何.

(解) 第一, 第二, 第三及第四爲 x, y, z 及 u , 則

$$x+z+u-y=8 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$x^2+y^2-(z^2+u^2)=36 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$xy+yz=42 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$x^3=y^3+z^3+u^3 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

由(2)(3)得 $(x-y)^2-(z+u)^2=-48$; 以(1)除之, 得

$$(x-y)-(z+u)=-6, \quad \therefore x-y=1, \text{ 及 } z+u=7.$$

$$\text{又 } x^3-y^3=(x-y)^3+3xy(x-y)=1+3xy,$$

$$z^3+u^3=(z+u)^3-3zu(z+u)=343-21zu,$$

\therefore 由(4)得 $1+3xy-(343-21zu)=0$, 即 $xy+7zu=114$.

由此式及(3)得 $xy=30, zu=12$.

由 $x-y=1, xy=30, z+u=7, zu=12$, 得四數 3, 4, 5, 6.

245. T_n, T_{n+1}, T_{n+2} 爲級數率, $T_{n+2}=aT_{n+1}-bT_n$.

數之連續 3 項, 則 $\frac{1}{b^n}\{T_{n+1}^2-aT_nT_{n+1}+bT_n^2\}$ = 常數.

(解) $T_{n+2}=aT_{n+1}-bT_n$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b^n}(T_{n+1}^2-aT_{n+1}T_n+bT_n^2) &= \frac{1}{b^n}\{bT_n^2+T_{n+1}(T_{n+1}-aT_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{b^{n-1}}(T_n^2-T_{n+1}T_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{b^{n-1}}\{T_n^2-T_{n-1}(aT_n-bT_{n-1})\} \\ &= \frac{1}{b^{n-1}}(T_n^2-aT_nT_{n-1}+bT_{n-1}^2) = \frac{1}{b^{n-2}}(T_{n-1}^2-aT_{n-1}T_{n-2}+bT_{n-2}^2) = \dots \\ &= T_1^2-aT_1T_0+bT_0^2 = \text{常數, 因無關係於 } n \text{ 故也.} \end{aligned}$$

246. 自下之方程式消去 x, y, z ,

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{a}, \quad x^2+y^2+z^2=b^2,$$

$$x^3+y^3+z^3=c^3, \quad xyz=d^3.$$

(解) 由第一第四得 $yz+zx+xy=\frac{d^3}{a}$,

又 $(x+y+z)^2=x^2+y^2+z^2+2(yz+zx+xy)=b^2+\frac{2d^3}{a}$,

由是 $x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz=(x+y+z)\{x^2+y^2+z^2-(yz+zx+xy)\}$,

則
$$c^3-3d^3=\sqrt{\left(b^2+\frac{2d^3}{a}\right)\left\{b^2-\frac{d^3}{a}\right\}}$$

$$\therefore a^3(c^3-2d^3)^2=(ab^2+2d^3)^2.$$

247. $x^4-px^3+qx^2-rx+\frac{r^2}{p^2}=0$ 之四根爲比例,

由是解 $x^4-12x^3+47x^2-72x+36=0$.

(解) 四根爲 a, b, c, d , 則 $a+b+c+d=p$,

$abc+abd+acd+bcd=r$, $abcd=\frac{r^2}{p^2}$.

故 $abcdp^2=r^2$, 則 $abcd(a+b+c+d)^2=(abc+abd+acd+bcd)^2$,

即 $abcd\{(a+b)+(c+d)\}^2=\{cd(a+b)+ab(c+d)\}^2$,

即 $abcd(a+b)^2+abcd(c+d)^2=c^2d^2(a+b)^2+a^2b^2(c+d)^2$,

$\therefore cd(a+b)^2(ab-cd)-ab(c+d)^2(ab-cd)=0$,

即 $(ab-cd)\{cd(a+b)^2-ab(c+d)^2\}=0$,

即 $(ab-cd)(ad-bc)(ac-bd)=0$,

$\therefore ab=cd, ad=bc, ac=bd$, 即 a, b, c, d 於任意之順序爲比例.

$x^4-12x^3+47x^2-72x+36=0$, 則 $(x^2+6)^2-12x(x^2+6)+35x^2=0$,

即 $(x^2+6-5x)(x^2+6-7x)=0$,

$\therefore x^2+6-7x=0, x^2+6-5x=0$, 由是 $x=2, 6, 1, 3$.

248. 有三人競射, A 5 發中四回, B 4 發中三回, C 3 發中二回, 今三人同發, 求至少二人中之適遇, 又求二人中的時 C 不中之適遇.

$$(解) \quad A, B, C \text{ 中之適遇} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$A \text{ 一人不中之適遇} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{10}.$$

$$B \text{ 一人不中之適遇} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}.$$

$$C \text{ 一人不中之適遇} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$\therefore \text{ 所求之適遇} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

第二設題爲

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{10}, \quad p_2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}, \quad p_3 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_1}{3} = \frac{Q_2}{4} = \frac{Q_3}{6} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3}{13} = \frac{1}{13}, \quad \therefore Q_3 = \frac{6}{13}.$$

249. 求下之級數之項之和.

$$(1) \quad 1 + 0 - 1 + 0 + 7 + 28 + 79 + \dots$$

$$(2) \quad -\frac{2 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 2^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{6 \cdot 2^3}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} + \frac{13 \cdot 2^4}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \dots$$

$$(3) \quad 3 + x + 9x^2 + x^3 + 33x^4 + x^5 + 129x^6 + \dots$$

$$(解) \quad (1) \quad S = 1 + 0 - 1 + 0 + 7 + 28 + 79 + \dots$$

$$\text{第一差} = -1 - 1 + 1 + 7 + 21 + 51 + \dots$$

$$\text{第二差} = 0 + 2 + 6 + 14 + 30 + \dots$$

$$\text{第三差} = 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \dots$$

$$w_n - w_{n-1} = 2^{n-1}, \quad v_n - v_{n-1} = w_{n-1}, \quad u_n - u_{n-1} = v_{n-1}.$$

$$w_n = (w_n - w_{n-1}) + (w_{n-1} - w_{n-2}) + \dots + (w_2 - w_1) + w_1$$

$$= 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 2 + 0 = 2^n - 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_n &= (v_n - v_{n-1}) + (v_{n-1} - v_{n-2}) + \dots + (v_2 - v_1) + v_1 \\
 &= w_{n-1} + w_{n-2} + \dots + w_1 + v_1 \\
 &= (2^{n-1} - 2) + (2^{n-2} - 2) + \dots + (2 - 2) - 1 = 2^n - 2 - 2(n-1) - 1 \\
 &= 2^n - 2n - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_n &= (u_n - u_{n-1}) + (u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}) + \dots + (u_2 - u_1) + u_1 \\
 &= v_{n-1} + v_{n-2} + \dots + v_1 + u_1 \\
 &= \{2^{n-1} - 2(n-1) - 1\} + \{2^{n-2} - 2(n-2) - 1\} + \dots \\
 &\quad + \{2 - 2 \cdot 1 - 1\} + 1 \\
 &= (2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 2) - 2\{(n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1\} \\
 &\quad - (n-1) + 1 \\
 &= 2^n - 2 - n(n-1) - (n-1) + 1 = 2^n - n^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S^n = \sum (2^n - n^2) = \sum 2^n - \sum n^2 = 2^{n+1} - 2 - \frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1).$$

$$(2) S_n = \frac{-2 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 2^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{6 \cdot 2^3}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} + \frac{13 \cdot 3^3}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \dots$$

$$\therefore u_n = \frac{(n^2 - 3)2^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)(n+3)} - \frac{2^n}{n(n+2)}$$

同法

$$u_{n-1} = \frac{2^n}{n(n+2)} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)(n+1)}$$

$$u_{n-2} = \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)(n+1)} - \frac{2^{n-2}}{(n-2)n}$$

.....

$$u_2 = \frac{2^3}{3 \cdot 5} - \frac{2^2}{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{2^2}{2 \cdot 4} - \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3}$$

$$\therefore S_1 = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)(n+3)} - \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(3) S_n = (1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots \text{至 } n \text{ 項}) + (2+8x^2+32x^4+128x^6+\dots).$$

$$1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+\dots \text{至 } n \text{ 項} = \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}.$$

第二級數 n 爲偶數, 卽爲 $2m$, 則爲 m 項, 而

$$2+8x^2+32x^4+128x^6+\dots$$

$$= 2\{1+(2x)^2+(2x)^4+\dots+(2x)^{2(m-1)}\}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1-(2x)^{2m}}{1-2x} = 2 \cdot \frac{1-2^n x^n}{1-2x},$$

n 爲奇數, 卽爲 $2m+1$, 則爲 $m+1$ 項, 而

$$\begin{aligned} 2\{1+(2x)^2+(2x)^4+\dots+(2x)^{2m}\} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1-(2x)^{2(m+1)}}{1-2x} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1-2^{n+1} x^{n+1}}{1-2x}. \end{aligned}$$

250. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) y^2+yz+z^2=ax, z^2+zx+x^2=ay, x^2+xy+y^2=az.$$

$$(2) x(y+z-x)=a, y(z+x-y)=b, z(x+y-z)=c.$$

(解) (1) 第一以 y 乘之, 第二以 x 乘之, 由減法得

$$x^3-y^3+z(x^2-y^2)+z^2(x-y)=0,$$

$$\text{卽 } (x-y)(x^2+y^2+z^2+yz+zx+xy)=0,$$

$$\text{同法 } (x-z)(x^2+y^2+z^2+yz+zx+xy)=0.$$

$$\text{由是 } x=y=z, \text{ 或 } x^2+y^2+z^2+yz+zx+xy=0.$$

$$x=y=z, \text{ 則 } x=y=z=0 \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{3}a.$$

$$\text{又 } x^2+y^2+z^2+yz+zx+xy=0, \text{ 則由第一得 } x^2+xy+xz+ax=0,$$

$$\therefore x+y+z=-a, \text{ 則此方程式爲不定.}$$

(2) 自第一, 第二之和減第三, 得 $z^2 - (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) = a + b - c$,
 即 $(z + x - y)(z - x + y) = a + b - c$,
 同法 $(x + y - z)(x - y + z) = b + c - a$, $(y + z - x)(y - z + x) = c + a - b$.

$$\therefore (x - y + z)^2 = \frac{(a + b - c)(b + c - a)}{c + a - b},$$

$$\therefore x - y + z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(a + b - c)(b + c - a)}{c + a - b}},$$

$$\text{同法 } y - z + x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(b + c - a)(c + a - b)}{a + b - c}},$$

$$\therefore 2x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(a + b - c)(b + c - a)}{c + a - b}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(b + c - a)(c + a - b)}{a + b - c}}.$$

251. $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{a + b + c}$, n 爲奇數, 則

$$\frac{1}{a^n} + \frac{1}{b^n} + \frac{1}{c^n} = \frac{1}{a^n + b^n + c^n}.$$

又 $u^6 - v^6 + 5u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2) + 4uv(1 - u^4v^4) = 0$, 則

$$(u^2 - v^2)^3 = 16u^2v^2(1 - u^8)(1 - v^8).$$

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{a + b + c} = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{a + b}{ab} + \frac{a + b}{c(a + b + c)} = 0,$$

$$\therefore (a + b)\{c(a + b + c) + ab\} = 0, \text{ 即 } (a + b)(b + c)(c + a) = 0,$$

由是 $a = -b$, 或 $b = -c$, 或 $c = -a$.

$$a = -b, \text{ 則 } a^n + b^n + c^n = a^n - a^n + c^n = c^n.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{a^n} + \frac{1}{b^n} + \frac{1}{c^n} = \frac{1}{a^n} - \frac{1}{a^n} + \frac{1}{c^n} = \frac{1}{c^n}, \text{ 故合於題意.}$$

$$\text{又 } u^6 - v^6 + 5u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2) + 4uv(1 - u^4v^4) = 0, \text{ 則}$$

$$u^6 - v^6 - 3u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2) = -8u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2) - 4uv(1 - u^4v^4),$$

$$\text{即 } (u^2 - v^2)^3 = -4uv\{1 - u^4v^4 + 2uv(u^2 - v^2)\}.$$

$$\therefore (u^2 - v^2)^6 = 16u^2v^2 \{1 - 2u^4v^4 + u^8v^8 + 4u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2)^2 + 4uv(u^2 - v^2)(1 - u^4v^4)\} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

又由原式得 $4u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2) + 4uv(1 - u^4v^4) = -(u^6 - v^6) - u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2)^2$,

以 $u^2 - v^2$ 乘之, 得

$$\begin{aligned} 4u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2)^2 + 4uv(u^2 - v^2)(1 - u^4v^4) \\ = -(u^2 - v^2)(u^6 - v^6) - u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2)^3. \end{aligned}$$

由是得 (1) 式如下,

$$\begin{aligned} (u^2 - v^2)^6 &= 16u^2v^2 \{1 - 2u^4v^4 + u^8v^8 - (u^2 - v^2)(u^6 - v^6) - u^2v^2(u^2 - v^2)^2\} \\ &= 16u^2v^2 \{1 - u^8 - v^8 + u^8v^8\} = 16u^2v^2(1 - u^8)(1 - v^8). \end{aligned}$$

252. $x + y + z = 3p$, $yz + zx + xy = 3q$, $xyz = r$, 則

$$(y + z - x)(z + x - y)(x + y - z) = -27p^3 + 36pq - 8r,$$

及 $(y + z - x)^3 + (z + x - y)^3 + (x + y - z)^3 = 27p^3 - 24r.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad (y + z - x)(z + x - y)(x + y - z) &= (3p - 2x)(3p - 2y)(3p - 2z) \\ &= 27p^3 - 18p^2(x + y + z) + 12p(yz + zx + xy) - 8xyz \\ &= 27p^3 - 54p^3 + 36pq - 8r = -27p^3 + 36pq - 8r. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } (y + z - x)^3 + (z + x - y)^3 + (x + y - z)^3 & \\ &= (3p - 2x)^3 + (3p - 2y)^3 + (3p - 2z)^3 \\ &= 81p^3 - 54p^2(x + y + z) + 36p(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 8(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) \\ &= 81p^3 - 54p^3 + 36p \{(x + y + z)^2 - 2(yz + zx + xy)\} \\ &\quad - 8 \{(x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy) + 3xyz\} \\ &= 27p^3 + 36p \{9p^2 - 6q\} - 8 \{3p \{(x + y + z)^2 - 3(yz + zx + xy)\} + 3r\} \\ &= 27p^3 + 36p \{9p^2 - 6q\} - 8 \{3p \{9p^2 - 9q\} + 3r\} = 27p^3 - 24r. \end{aligned}$$

253. 分割下之代數式爲 x, y, z 之一次因子,

$$\{a(b+c)x^2 + b(c+a)y^2 + c(a+b)z^2\}^2 - 4abc(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2).$$

(解) 原式中 x^4 之係數 $= a^2(b+c)^2 - na^2bc = a^2(b-c)^2$,

x^2y^2 之係數 $= 2ab(b+c)(c+a) - 4abc(a+b) = -2ab(b-c)(c-a)$.

由是原式 $= a^2(b-c)^2x^4 + b^2(c-a)^2y^4 + c^2(a-b)^2z^4$

$- 2ab(b-c)(c-a)x^2y^2 - 2bc(c-a)(a-b)y^2z^2 - 2ca(a-b)(b-c)z^2x^2$

$= \{x\sqrt{a(b-c)} + y\sqrt{b(c-a)} + z\sqrt{c(a-b)}\}$

$\{x\sqrt{a(b-c)} + y\sqrt{b(c-a)} - z\sqrt{c(a-b)}\}$

$\{x\sqrt{a(b-c)} - y\sqrt{b(c-a)} + z\sqrt{c(a-b)}\}$

$\{x\sqrt{a(b-c)} - y\sqrt{b(c-a)} - z\sqrt{c(a-b)}\}$

254. $\left(\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{x+y+z}\right)^{x+y+z} > x^x y^y z^z > \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right)^{x+y+z}$

(解) x, y, z 不為整數, 則其分母之 G. C. M 為 p , 作整數 px, py, pz ,

$x^{px} y^{py} z^{pz}$ 為 $px+py+pz$ 個因子之積, 此等因子之等差中項為

$$\frac{px^2+py^2+pz^2}{px+py+pz}, \text{ 即 } \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{x+y+z}.$$

故 $\left(\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{x+y+z}\right)^{px+py+pz} > x^{px} y^{py} z^{pz}$.

此式開 p 方根, 即得所求之結果.

255. $\left\{1 - \frac{4x}{(1+x)^2}\right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$, 則

$$\sum_{r=1}^{r=n} (-1)^{n-r} \frac{|n+r-1|}{|r| |r-1| |n-r|} = 1.$$

(解) $(1-4y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 之開散式為 $1 + p_1y + p_2y^2 + p_3y^3 + \dots + p_r y^r + \dots$

但 $p_r = \frac{|2r|}{|r| |r|}$

y 用 $x(1+x)^{-2}$ 代之, 則得普通項為

$\frac{|2r|}{|r| |r|} x^r \left\{ 1 - 2rx + \frac{2r(2r+1)}{1 \cdot 2} x^2 - \dots \right\}$ 之級數.

於此及下之諸項求 x^n 之係數, 使 $(1+x)(1-x)^{-1}$ 之式中 x^n 之係數之和相等, 則

$$2 = \sum_{r=1}^{r=n} \frac{|2r|}{|r| |r|} (-1)^{n-r} \frac{2r(2r+1)\dots(n-r+1)}{|n-r|}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \sum_{r=1}^{r=n} (-1)^{n-r} \frac{|2r|}{|r| |r|} \frac{r(2r+1)\dots(n+r-1)}{|n-r|}$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{r=n} (-1)^{n-r} \frac{|n+r-1|}{|r| |r-1| |n-r|}$$

256. 解下之方程式

$$(1) \quad ax + by + z = zx + ay + b = yz + bx + a = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad x + y + z - u = 12,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - u^2 = 6,$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - z^3 + u^3 = 218, \quad xy + zu = 45.$$

(解) (1) 由第一得 $z = -(ax + by)$, 代入第二及第三, 則
 $x(ax + by) = ay + b$, 及 $y(ax + by) = bx + a$,

$$\text{即 } y = \frac{ax^2 - b}{a - bx}, \quad \therefore \frac{ax^2 - b}{a - bx} \left(ax + \frac{abx^2 - b^2}{a - bx} \right) = bx + a,$$

$$\text{即 } (ax^2 - b)(a^2x - b^2) = (a - bx)^2(bx + a),$$

$$\text{即 } a^3x^3 - ab^2x^2 - a^2bx + b^3 = b^3x^3 - ab^2x^2 - a^2bx + a^3,$$

$$\therefore (a^3 - b^3)x^3 = a^3 - b^3, \quad \therefore x^3 = 1, \quad \therefore x = 1, (\omega), (\omega)^2.$$

$$\text{由是 } y = 1, \frac{a(\omega)^2 - b}{a - b(\omega)}, \frac{a(\omega) - b}{a - b(\omega)^2}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{由第二及第四得 } (x+y)^2 - (z+u)^2 = 96 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{但 } (x+y) + (z+u) = 12, \quad \therefore (x+y) - (z+u) = 8,$$

$$\therefore x+y=10, \text{ 及 } z-u=2.$$

$$\text{又 } x^3+y^3=(x+y)^3-3xy(x+y)=1000-30xy,$$

$$\text{及 } z^3-u^3=(z-u)^3+3zu(z-u)=8+6zu.$$

$$\text{由是 } 992-30xy-6zu=(x^3+y^3)-(z^3-u^3)=218,$$

$$\therefore 5xy+zu=129, \quad \therefore xy=21, \quad zu=24.$$

$$\text{故由 } \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y=10 \\ xy=21 \end{array} \right\} \text{ 及 } \left. \begin{array}{l} z-u=2 \\ zu=24 \end{array} \right\} \text{ 得 } \left. \begin{array}{l} x=3 \text{ 或 } 7 \\ y=7 \text{ 或 } 3 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} z=6 \text{ 或 } -4 \\ u=4 \text{ 或 } -6 \end{array} \right\}$$

257. p 殆等於 q , $n > 1$, 則

$$\frac{(n+1)p+(n-1)q}{(n-1)p+(n+1)q} = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

若 $\frac{p}{q}$ 至第 r 小數位而等於 1, 則此近似值至小數第何位而爲正.

(解) $p=q+x$. 但 x 爲甚小, 然則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(n+1)p+(n-1)q}{(n-1)p+(n+1)q} &= \frac{2nq+(n+1)x}{2nq+(n-1)x} = \left(1 + \frac{n+1}{2nq}x\right) \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{2nq}x\right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{n+1}{2nq}x\right) \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{2nq}x\right), \text{ 捨 } x^2 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{nq}x\right) = \left(1 + \frac{x}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

取至 x^3 之項, 則原方程式之左邊爲

$$\left(1 + \frac{n+1}{2nq}x\right) \left\{1 - \frac{n-1}{2nq}x + \frac{(n-1)^2}{4n^2q^2}x^2 - \frac{(n-1)^3}{8n^3q^3}x^3 + \dots\right\}$$

$$\text{而右邊爲 } 1 + \frac{x}{nq} - \frac{n-1}{2n^2q^2}x^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{6n^3q^3}x^3 - \dots$$

$$\text{此兩邊 } x^2 \text{ 之係數之差 } = \frac{(n-1)^2 - (n+1)(n-1) + 2(n-1)}{4n^2q^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } x^3 \text{ 之係數之差} &= \frac{6(n+1)(n-1)^2 - 3(n-1)^3 - 8(n-1)(n-2)}{48n^2q^2} \\ &= \frac{(n-1)(3n^2 - 2n + 7)}{48n^2q^2}. \end{aligned}$$

此差於 $\frac{x^3}{q^3}$ 之項有之，而 $\frac{x}{q}$ 為有 $r-1$ 個 0 之小數，則 $\frac{x^3}{q^3}$ 必為至少有 $3r-3$ 個 0 之小數。

258. 有人買茶及咖啡合為 54 斤，若買茶之量之六分之五，及砂糖之量之五分之四，則其價為十一分之九，若買咖啡之量之茶，則其價當增 5 先令，而咖啡 6 斤之價比茶 2 斤之價多 5 先令，問各 1 斤之價如何。

(解) 茶及咖啡 1 斤之價為 x 及 y 先令， u 及 v 為各斤數，則總價 $= ux + vy$ 先令。

$$\text{由是 } \frac{5}{6}ux + \frac{4}{5}vy = \frac{9}{11}(ux + vy), \text{ 即 } \frac{u}{6y} = \frac{v}{5x}.$$

$$\text{又 } vx + uy = ux + vy + 5, \text{ 即 } (x-y)(v-u) = 5.$$

$$\text{又 } u+v=54, \text{ 及 } 6y-2x=5.$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{v+u}{v-u} = \frac{54(x-y)}{5} = \frac{27(x-y)}{3y-x},$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{5x+6y}{5x-6y} = \frac{v+u}{v-u}, \quad \therefore \frac{5x+6y}{5x-6y} = \frac{27(x-y)}{3y-x},$$

$$\text{即 } 70x^2 - 153xy + 72y^2 = 0, \quad \therefore (2x-3y)(35x-24y) = 0.$$

$$2x-3y=0, \text{ 及 } 6y-2x=5, \text{ 則 } x=2\frac{1}{2}, y=1\frac{2}{3}.$$

茶價高於咖啡之價，故 $35x-24y=0$ 為不合理。

259. S_n 為自 n 個自然數，取各二個之積之和，則

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{11}{4} + \dots + \frac{S_{n-1}}{n} = \frac{11}{24}e.$$

(解) $28n = (1+2+3+\dots+n)^2 - (1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2)$
 $= \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} - \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6},$

$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{24}(n-1)n(n+1)(3n+2), S_{n-1} = \frac{1}{24}(n-2)(n-1)n(3n-1).$

又 $\sum \frac{S_{n-1}}{n} = \frac{1}{24} \sum \frac{3n-1}{n-3} = \frac{1}{24} \sum \left\{ \frac{3}{n-4} + \frac{8}{n-3} \right\}$
 $= \frac{1}{24} \left\{ 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots \right) + 8 \left(1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots \right) \right\}$
 $= \frac{1}{24}(3e + 8e) = \frac{11}{24}e.$

260. $\frac{P}{pa^2+2qab+rb^2} = \frac{Q}{pac+q(bc-a^2)-rab} = \frac{R}{pc^2-2qca+ra^2}$

則 P, p 或 Q, q 或 R, r 相互換, 此方程式不變.

(解) 各比之值爲 $\frac{1}{k}$, 則

$$pa^2 + 2qab + rb^2 = kP \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$pac + q(bc - a^2) - rab = kQ \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$pc^2 - 2qca + ra^2 = kR \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

(1) 以 a 乘之, (2) 以 b 乘之, 由加法得

$$pa(a^2+bc) + qb(a^2+bc) = k(aP + bQ),$$

即 $(pc + qb)(a^2 + bc) = k(aP + bQ),$

由 (2) 及 (3) 得 $(pc - qa)(a^2 + bc) = k(aQ + bR).$

$\therefore \frac{pa+qb}{pc-qa} = \frac{aP+bQ}{aQ+bR},$ 即 $\frac{p}{q} = \frac{Pa^2+2Qab+Rb^2}{Pac+Q(bc-a^2)-Rab}$

用 r 代之, 消去 v , 則 $\frac{r}{q} = \frac{Pc^2 - 2Qac + Ra^2}{Pac + Q(bc - a^2) - Rab}$.

261. $a + \beta + \gamma = 0$, 則

$$a^{n+3} + \beta^{n+3} + \gamma^{n+3} = a\beta\gamma(a^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n) + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(a^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1} + \gamma^{n+1}).$$

(解) a, β, γ 為方程式 $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ 之三根.

此方程式以 x^3 乘之, 順次用 a, β, γ 代 x , 則

$$(a^{n+3} + \beta^{n+3} + \gamma^{n+3}) + q(a^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1} + \gamma^{n+1}) + r(a^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n) = 0,$$

$$\text{但 } q = \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2}\{(a + \beta + \gamma)^2 - (a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)\} = -\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2),$$

及 $r = -a\beta\gamma$, 由是可得所求之結果.

262. a, β, γ, δ 為方程式 $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$ 之四根, 以此係數表 $\sum(a - \beta)^2(\gamma - \delta)^2$.

$$\text{(解) } \sum(a - \beta)^2(\gamma - \delta)^2 = 2\sum a^2\beta^2 - 2\sum a\beta\gamma^2 + 12a\beta\gamma\delta.$$

$$\text{但 } \sum a^2\beta^2 = (\sum a\beta)^2 - 2\sum a\sum a\beta\gamma + 2a\beta\gamma\delta,$$

$$\sum a\beta\gamma^2 = \sum a\sum a\beta\gamma - 4a\beta\gamma\delta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum(a - \beta)^2(\gamma - \delta)^2 &= 2(\sum a\beta)^2 - 6\sum a\sum a\beta\gamma + 24a\beta\gamma\delta \\ &= 2q^2 - 6pr + 24s. \end{aligned}$$

263. 某人買雞, 鵝, 鴨各若干頭, 各 1 頭之價之先令數, 等於各鳥之數, 而總數為 23 頭, 總價為 10 磅 11 先令, 各種類如何.

(解) x, y, z 為雞, 鵝, 鴨之頭數, 則

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 211, \text{ 及 } x + y + z = 23.$$

$$\text{消去 } z, \text{ 得 } x^2 + xy + y^2 - 23(x + y) + 159 = 0,$$

$$\text{由是 } 2x = -(y - 23) \pm \sqrt{-3y^2 + 46y - 107}.$$

故 $-3y^2+46y-107=u^2$, 即 $3y^2-46y+107+u^2=0$(1)

由是 $3y=23\pm\sqrt{208-3u^2}$. 故 $208-3u^2=t^2$, 由是 u 不能小於 9,
試設 $u=2, 6, 8$, 代入 (1) 式, 則

$3y^2-46y+107=-4$ 或 -36 或 -64 , $\therefore y=3, 11, 9$.

即雞 11, 鵝 9, 鴨 3 頭.

264. 方程式 $(y+z-8x)^{\frac{1}{2}}+(z+x-8y)^{\frac{1}{2}}+(x+y-8z)^{\frac{1}{2}}=0$, 與
方程式 $xy-z^2+y(z-x)^2+z(x-y)^2=0$ 爲等值, 試證之.

(解) 由第一得

$$(y+z-8x)+(z+x-8y)+(x+y-8z)$$

$$=3(y+z-8x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(z+x-8y)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+y-8z)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

即 $-8(x+y+z)^3=(y+z-8x)(z+x-8y)(x+y-8z)$,

$x+y+z=p$, 則 $-8p^3=(p-9x)(p-9y)(p-9z)$,

即 $p^3-6p^2(x+y+z)+81p(yz+zx+xy)-729xyz=-8p^3$,

即 $(x+y+z)(yz+zx+xy)-9xyz=0$.

即 $x^2(y+z)+y^2(z+x)+z^2(x+y)-6xyz=0$.

265. 方程式 $\frac{a}{x+a}+\frac{b}{x+b}=\frac{c}{x+c}+\frac{d}{x+d}$ 有等根, 則 a 或 b 及
 c 或 d 相等, 或 $\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}=\frac{1}{c}+\frac{1}{d}$.

又此根爲 $-a, -a, 0$ 或 $-b, -b, 0$ 或 $0, 0, -\frac{2ab}{a+b}$.

(解) $\frac{a}{x+a}-\frac{c}{x+c}=\frac{d}{x+d}-\frac{b}{x+b}$, $\therefore \frac{(a-c)x}{(x+a)(x+c)}=\frac{(d-b)x}{(x+b)(x+d)}$,

$\therefore x=0$, 或 $(a+b-c-d)x^2+2(ab-cd)x+ab(c+d)-cd(a+b)=0$.

原方程式有等根, 則第二之一根爲 0, 或第二之二根爲等根.

此第一 $ab(c+d) - cd(a+b) = 0$, 即 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而殘根爲 } x &= \frac{-2(ab-cd)}{a+b-c-d} = \frac{-2ab(a+b) + 2cd(a+b)}{(a+b-c-d)(a+b)} \\ &= \frac{-2ab(a+b) + 2ab(c+d)}{(a+b-c-d)(a+b)} = -\frac{2ab}{a+b}. \end{aligned}$$

又第二 $4(ab-cd)^2 - 4(a+b-c-d)\{ab(c+d) - cd(a+b)\} = 0$,

$$\text{即 } (a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d) = 0,$$

故 $a=c, a=d, b=d$.

$$a=c, \text{ 則 } x = -\frac{ab-cd}{a+b-c-d} = -a. \text{ 其他亦同.}$$

266. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \quad x+y+z=ab, \quad x^{-1}+y^{-1}+z^{-1}=a^{-1}b, \quad xyz=a^3.$$

$$(2) \quad ayz+by+cz = bzx+cz+ax = cxy+ax+by = a+b+c.$$

$$\text{(解) (1) } x+y+z=ab,$$

$$(x^{-1}+y^{-1}+z^{-1})xyz = a^{-1}b \cdot a^3, \text{ 即 } yz+zx+xy = a^2b, \quad xyz = a^3.$$

λ 之三根爲 x, y, z , 則

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2(x+y+z) + \lambda(yz+zx+xy) - xyz = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda^3 - ab^2\lambda^2 + a^2b\lambda - a^3 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \lambda = a, \frac{1}{2}\{b-1 \pm \sqrt{b^2-2b-3}\} \text{ 即 } x, y, z \text{ 之值也.}$$

(2) 由第一, 第二得 $z = \frac{ax-by}{ay-bx}$, 代入 $ax+(bx+c)z = a+b+c$ 之

$$\text{式中, 則 } ax + \frac{(bx+c)(ax-by)}{ay-bx} = a+b+c,$$

$$\text{即 } (a^2-b^2)xy + x(ac+ab+b^2+bc) - y(bc+a^2+ab+ac) = 0,$$

即 $(a-b)xy + x(b+c) - y(a+c) = 0,$

由是 $y = \frac{(b+c)x}{(a+c) - (a-b)x},$

代入 $cx + ay + bx = a + b + c$ 之式中, 則

$$\frac{(b+c)(cx+b)x}{(a+c) - (a-b)x} = a + b + c - ax,$$

即 $x^2 + x$ 之項 $-\frac{(a+c)(a+b+c)}{bc+c^2-a^2+ab} = 0,$ 而由視察知 $x=y=z=1,$

∴ x 之他根爲 $x = \frac{(a+c)(a+b+c)}{a^2-c^2-ab-bc} = \frac{a+b+c}{a-b-c}.$

267. 化下式爲最簡,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^3}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)(a-\delta)(a-\epsilon)} + \frac{\beta^3}{(\beta-a)(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-\delta)(\beta-\epsilon)} \\ & + \frac{\gamma^3}{(\gamma-a)(\gamma-\beta)(\gamma-\delta)(\gamma-\epsilon)} + \frac{\delta^3}{(\delta-a)(\delta-\beta)(\delta-\gamma)(\delta-\epsilon)} \\ & + \frac{\epsilon^3}{(\epsilon-a)(\epsilon-\beta)(\epsilon-\gamma)(\epsilon-\delta)}. \end{aligned}$$

(解) $f(x) = (x-a)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)\dots(x-\epsilon),$

及 $\phi(x)$ 不爲四次以上之式, 則 $\phi(x) \div f(x)$ 爲真分數而分解之,

則 $\frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\phi(a)}{(x-a)(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)(a-\delta)(a-\epsilon)} + \dots$ 等勢項.

$x=0,$ 則

$$\frac{\phi(0)}{f(0)} = \frac{\phi(a)}{-a(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)(a-\delta)(a-\epsilon)} + \frac{\phi(\beta)}{-\beta(\beta-a)(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-\delta)(\beta-\epsilon)} + \dots$$

由本題得 $\phi(x) = x^4,$ 即 $\phi(0) = 0,$

故 $\frac{a^3}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)(a-\delta)(a-\epsilon)} + \frac{\beta^3}{(\beta-a)(\beta-\gamma)(\beta-\delta)(\beta-\epsilon)} + \dots = 0.$

268. 甲乙丙三種人之年齡之和為 2160 歲，而平均年齡為 36 歲，甲乙之平均年齡為 39 歲，乙丙之平均年齡為 $32\frac{8}{11}$ 歲，又甲丙之平均年齡為 $36\frac{2}{3}$ 歲，若甲各增 1 歲，乙各增 7 歲，丙各增 6 歲，則其平均年齡增 5 歲，問各人數及各平均年齡幾許。

(解) 甲乙丙之人數順次為 x, y, z ，各平均年齡為 u, v, w ，則 $ux + vy + wz = 2160$,

$$\frac{ux + vy + wz}{x + y + z} = 36, \text{ 即 } x + y + z = 60,$$

$$ux + vy = 39(x + y), \quad vy + wz = 32\frac{8}{11}(y + z), \quad ux - wz = 36\frac{2}{3}(x + z).$$

$$\text{此末三方程式相加得 } 2(ux + vy + wz) = 75\frac{2}{3}x + 71\frac{8}{11}y + 69\frac{13}{33}z.$$

$$\text{但 } ux + vy + wz = 36(x + y + z),$$

$$\therefore 72(x + y + z) = 75\frac{2}{3}x + 71\frac{8}{11}y + 69\frac{13}{33}z, \quad \therefore 121x - 9y - 86z = 0.$$

$$\text{增加之平均年齡為 } \frac{x + 6y + 7z}{x + y + z} \text{ 而等於 } 5, \quad \therefore 4x - y - 2z = 0.$$

$$\text{由此最後兩方程式得 } \frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{6} = \frac{z}{5}, \text{ 但 } x + y + z = 60,$$

$$\therefore x = 16, y = 24, z = 20.$$

$$\text{又 } 16u + 24v = 39 \times 40, \text{ 即 } 2u + 3v = 195,$$

$$24v + 20w = \frac{360}{11} \times 44, \text{ 即 } 6v + 5w = 360,$$

$$16u + 20w = \frac{110}{3} \times 36, \text{ 即 } 4u + 5v = 330,$$

$$\therefore u = 45, v = 35, w = 30.$$

269. $a_0x^4 + 4a_1x^3y + 6a_2x^2y^2 + 4a_3xy^3 + a_4y^4$ 等於 x, y 之一次兩代數式之四方乘之和, 其係數之關係如何.

(解) $a_0x^4 + 4a_1x^3y + 6a_2x^2y^2 + 4a_3xy^3 + a_4y^4 = (ax + by)^4 + (cx + dy)^4$,
比較兩邊之係數, 則

$$a_0 = a^4 + c^4, a_1 = a^3b + c^3d, a_2 = a^2b^2 + c^2d^2, a_3 = ab^3 + cd^3, a_4 = b^4 + d^4.$$

$$\text{由此諸方程式得 } a_0a_2 - a_1^2 = a^2c^2(ad - bc)^2,$$

$$a_1a_3 - a_2^2 = abcd(ad - bc)^2,$$

$$a_2a_4 - a_3^2 = b^2d^2(ad - bc)^2,$$

$$(a_0a_2 - a_1^2)(a_2a_4 - a_3^2) = (a_1a_3 - a_2^2)^2.$$

由是 $bda_0 + aca_2 = bd(a^4 + c^4) + ac(a^2b^2 + c^2d^2) = (ad + bc)(a^3b + c^3d)$,

$$\text{即 } bda_0 - (ad + bc)a_1 + aca_2 = 0.$$

$$\text{同法 } bda_1 - (ad + bc)a_2 + aca_3 = 0.$$

$$\text{及 } bda_2 - (ad + bc)a_3 + aca_4 = 0.$$

由是消去 $bd, ad + bc, ac$, 則

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

270. 求下之方程式之實根.

$$x^2 + v^2 + w^2 = a^2, \quad rv + u(y + z) = bc,$$

$$y^2 + w^2 + u^2 = b^2, \quad wu + v(z + x) = ca,$$

$$z^2 + u^2 + v^2 = c^2, \quad uv + w(x + y) = ab.$$

$$\text{(解) } (y^2 + u^2 + w^2)(z^2 + u^2 + v^2) = b^2c^2 = (rv + uy + uz)^2,$$

$$\text{變之得 } (u^2 - yz)^2 + (wu - ry)^2 + (uv - wz)^2 = 0.$$

根爲實根, 故 $u^2 - yz = 0$, $wu - vy = 0$, $uv - wz = 0$.

自他方程式亦得相等之結果, 卽

$$u^2 = yz, v^2 = zx, w^2 = xy, vw = ux, wu = vy, uv = wz.$$

用此等之值代入原方程式, 則

$$\begin{aligned} x(x+y+z) &= a^2, & u(x+y+z) &= bc, \\ y(x+y+z) &= b^2, & v(x+y+z) &= ca, \\ z(x+y+z) &= c^2, & w(x+y+z) &= ab. \end{aligned}$$

由是 $(x+y+z)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$,

$$\therefore x = \pm \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}, \quad u = \pm \frac{bc}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

271. 某國語法, 一強母音一弱母音之間不插入子音, 今 a, o, u 爲強母音, e, i 爲弱母音, 自 n 子音及母音 aco 成各 $n+3$ 音之語之全數爲 $2|n+3|(n+2)$, 但一語中不複用同音.

(解) 凡 $n+3$ 音內有母音 a, e, o .

子音除不插入之位置外, 得列於任意位置.

但母音之順序如下,

(1) aeo , (2) oea , (3) aoe , (4) $eo\bar{a}$ (5) eao , (6) oac .

今(1)及(2)除母音相連續之外不能成立, 故以此順序整列母音者有 $2|n+1|$ 語.

又如 aoe 之四種, 先考察其一種 aoe 於任何語中必相連續, 而 a 必在先, 故如此整列而成立之語之數爲 ${}_{n+2}C_2 \times |n|$ 語.

其他三種之語亦同數, 故語之全數爲

$2|n+1| + 2(n+2)(n+1)|n|$, 卽可導得所求之形.

272. $x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2$, 而 x, y, z 為整數, 則

$$2x = r(l^2 + 2lk - k^2), 2y = r(k^2 + 2lk - l^2), 2z = r(l^2 + k^2),$$

但 r, l 及 k 為整數.

(解) $x^2 - z^2 = z^2 - y^2$, 即 $(x+z)(x-z) = (z+y)(z-y)$,

此方程式如下則合理,

即 $k(x+z) = l(z+b)$, 及 $l(x-z) = k(z-y)$,

即 $kx - ly + (k-l)z = 0$, 及 $lx + ky - (k+l)z = 0$,

由是 $\frac{x}{2kl + lb^2 - k^2} = \frac{y}{k^2 + 2lk - l^2} = \frac{z}{k^2 + l^2} = \frac{r}{2}$.

273. 求 $\frac{1}{1+} \cdot \frac{1}{1+} \frac{2}{3+} \frac{4}{5+} \frac{6}{7+} \dots$ 至無限之值.

(解) 第 n 漸近分數為 $\frac{2(n-2)}{2n-3}$,

由是 $u_n = (2n-3)u_{n-1} + 2(n-2)u_{n-2}$

即 $u_n - 2(n-1)u_{n-1} = -(u_{n-1} - 2(n-1)u_{n-2})$.

.....

$$u_3 - 2 \cdot 2u_2 = -(u_2 - 2u_1),$$

由乘法得 $u_n - 2(n-1)u_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-2}(u_2 - 2u_1)$.

但 $p_1 = 1, p_2 = 1, q_1 = 1, q_2 = 2$,

由是 $p_n - 2(n-1)p_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1}, q_n - 2(n-1)q_{n-1} = 0$.

故 $q_n = 2(n-1)q_{n-1} = 2^2(n-1)(n-2)q_{n-2} = \dots = 2^{n-1} \underline{[n-1]}$.

又 $\frac{p_n}{[n-1]} - \frac{2p_{n-1}}{[n-2]} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{[n-1]}$,

$$\frac{2p_{n-1}}{[n-2]} - \frac{2^2p_{n-1}}{[n-3]} = \frac{2(-1)^{n-2}}{[n-1]}$$

.....

$$\frac{2^{n-2}p_2 - 2^{n-1}p_1}{1} = \frac{2^{n-2}(-1)}{1},$$

由加法得 $\frac{p_n}{n-1} - 2^{n-1} = -2^{n-2} + \frac{2^{n-3}}{2} - \frac{2^{n-4}}{3} - \dots$

即 $\frac{p_n}{2^{n-1}(n-1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3} + \dots \quad \therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

274. 求下之值.

(1) $\frac{x^2}{2.3} + \frac{2x^3}{3.4} + \frac{3x^4}{4.5} + \dots$ 至無限.

(2) $\frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{2}{(a+1)(a+2)} + \dots + \frac{n}{(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+n)}$

(解) (1) $\frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)} = -\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2}$

$\therefore S = x^2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\right) + x^3\left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4}\right) + x^4\left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5}\right) + \dots$

$$= -\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots\right) + \frac{2}{x}\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots\right)$$

$$= \{x + \log(1-x)\} + \frac{2}{x}\left\{-x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \log(1-x)\right\}.$$

(2) $\frac{n}{(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+n)}$

$$= \frac{1}{a-1}\left\{\frac{n}{(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+n-1)} - \frac{n+1}{(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+n)}\right\}$$

及 $\frac{1}{a+1} = \frac{1}{a-1}\left(1 - \frac{2}{a+1}\right)$,

$\therefore S = \frac{1}{a-1}\left\{1 - \frac{n+1}{(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+n)}\right\}$.

275. 解下之方程式.

$$(1) \quad 2xyz+3=(2x-1)(3y+1)(4z-1)+12 \\ = (2x+1)(3y-1)(4z+1)+80=0.$$

$$(2) \quad 3ux-2vy=vx+uy=3u^2+2v^2=14, \quad xy=10uv$$

(解) (1) $2x=u, 3y=v, 4z=w$, 則

$$uvw = -36, (u-1)(v+1)(w-1) = -12, (u+1)(v-1)(w+1) = -80.$$

故由第二得 $uvw + (-vw + wu - uv) + (-u + v - w) - 1 = -12$,

$$\text{即} \quad (-vw + wu - uv) + (-u + v - w) = 23.$$

$$\text{由第三得} \quad (vw - wu + uv) + (-u + v - w) = -43.$$

由此兩方程式得 $vw - wu + uv = -33$, 及 $-u + v - w = -10$,

$$\text{即} \quad v(-w) + (-w)(-u) + (-u)v = 33, \text{ 及 } (-u) + v + (-w) = -10.$$

故 $-u, +v, -w$ 為方程式 $\lambda^3 + 10\lambda^2 + 33\lambda + 36 = 0$ 之三根,

$$\text{即} \quad (\lambda+3)(\lambda+3)(\lambda+4) = 0,$$

$\therefore -u, v, -w$ 為 $-3, -3, -4$, 即 $2x, -3y, 4z$ 為 $3, 3, 4$.

(2) 由 $3ux - 2vy = 14, vx + uy = 14$ 得

$$(3u^2 + 2v^2)x = 14(u + 2v), \text{ 及 } (3u^2 + 2v^2)y = 14(3u - v).$$

$$\text{但 } 3u^2 + 2v^2 = 14, \quad \therefore \quad x = u + 2v, \quad y = 3u - v,$$

$$\therefore \quad (u + 2v)(3u - v) = 10uv,$$

$$\text{即 } 3u^2 - 5uv - 2v^2 = 0, \text{ 即 } (u - 2v)(3u + v) = 0.$$

$$u = 2v, \text{ 則由 } 3u^2 + 2v^2 = 14 \text{ 得 } u = \pm 2, v = \pm 1,$$

$$v = -3u, \text{ 則 } u = \mp \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad v = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

$$276. \text{ 證 } \begin{vmatrix} a^2+\lambda & ab & ac & ad \\ ab & b^2+\lambda & bc & bd \\ ac & bc & c^2+\lambda & cd \\ ad & bd & cd & d^2+\lambda \end{vmatrix} \text{ 以 } \lambda^3 \text{ 可除盡之, 又求}$$

其他因子.

(解) 第一列不變, 而第二, 第三及第四列各以 a 乘之, 則與以 a^3 乘原式爲等值, 又新得之式之第一列以 b, c, d 乘之, 順次減第二, 第三及第四, 則

$$a^3 \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a^2+\lambda & ab & ac & ad \\ -b\lambda & a\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -c\lambda & 0 & a\lambda & 0 \\ -d\lambda & 0 & 0 & a\lambda \end{vmatrix} = a^3 \lambda^3 \begin{vmatrix} a^2+\lambda & b & c & d \\ -b & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -c & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -d & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

殘因子爲最後之式, 即 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + \lambda$.

277. a, b, c, \dots 爲方程式 $x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \dots$

$+ p_{n-1} x + p_n = 0$ 之根, 求 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + \dots$ 而證

$$\frac{a^2}{b} + \frac{b^2}{a} + \frac{a^2}{c} + \frac{c^2}{a} + \frac{b^2}{c} + \frac{c^2}{b} + \dots = p_1 - \frac{p_{n-1}(p_1^2 - 2p_2)}{p_n}$$

(解) $\sum a = -p_1, \sum ab = p_2, \sum abc = -p_3, \therefore \sum a^2 = p_1^2 - 2p_2,$

今 $(\sum a)^3 = \sum a^3 + 3\sum a^2 b + 6abc, \therefore -p_1^3 = \sum a^3 + 3\sum a^2 b - 6p_3,$

又 $\sum a^2 \sum a = \sum a^3 + \sum a^2 b,$ 即 $-p_1(p_1^2 - 2p_2) = \sum a^3 + \sum a^2 b$

自最後兩方程式消去 $\sum a^2 b,$ 則 $2\sum a^3 + 6p_3 = -3p_1(p_1^2 - 2p_2) + p_1^3,$

即 $\sum a^3 = -p_1^3 + 3p_1 p_2 - 3p_3.$

$\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}, \dots$ 爲根之方程式爲 $p_n x^n + p_{n-1} x^{n-1} + p_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots = 0,$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \dots = -\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_n},$$

$$\therefore (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + \dots) \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \dots \right) = -\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_n} (p_1^2 - 2p_2)$$

即
$$-p_1 + \sum \frac{a^2}{2} = -\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_n} (p_1^2 - 2p_2)$$

278. 開散 $\frac{1+2x}{1-x^3}$, 或由他方法證

$$1 - 3n + \frac{(3n-1)(3n-2)}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{(3n-2)(3n-3)(3n-4)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{(3n-3)(3n-4)(3n-5)(3n-6)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} - \dots = (-1)^n, \text{ 但 } n \text{ 爲整數.}$$

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

$$= (1-x)^{-1} + \frac{x}{1+x} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{1+x} \right)^{-1}$$

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

又
$$\frac{1+2x}{1-x^3} = (1+2x)(1+x^3+x^6+x^9+\dots) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

此最後開散式之各項爲 x^{3n} , 或 x^{3n+1} 之形.

開散 (1) 之各項則如下

$$1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^r + \dots$$

$$+ x \{ 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-1)^r x^r + \dots \}$$

$$- x^3 \{ 1 - 2x + 3x^2 - \dots + (-1)^{r+1} (r+1)x^r + \dots \}$$

$$+ x^5 \{ 1 - 3x + 6x^2 - \dots + (-1)^r \frac{(r+1)(r+2)}{1 \cdot 2} x^r + \dots \}$$

於此開散式及 (2) 比較 x^{3n+2} 之係數, 則

$$0 = 1 + (-1)^{3n+1} - (-1)^{3n-1}3n + (-1)^{3n-3} \frac{(3n-2)(3n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \\ + (-1)^{3n-5} \frac{(3n-4)(3n-3)(3n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots$$

第一項轉項，以 $(-1)^{3n+1}$ 除之，則得所求之結果。

(別法) 由二項之定理而

$$1, 3n, \frac{(3n-2)(3n-1)}{1 \cdot 2}, \frac{(3n-4)(3n-3)(3n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}, \dots$$

爲 $(1-x)^{-1}, (1-x)^{-2}, (1-x)^{-4}, \dots$ 之開散式中 $x^{3n+1}, x^{3n-1}, x^{3n-3}, \dots$ 之係數，

由是所求之和等於 $\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{x^4}{(1-x)^3} - \dots$ 之開散式中 x^{3n+1} 之係數。

而既知代數式，其項數雖有限，然此級數可接續至無限。

此最後之代數式爲其和如下之 G. P.,

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \div \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{1-x}\right) = \frac{1}{1-x+x^2} = \frac{1+x}{1+x^3} \\ = (1+x)\{1-x^3+x^6-x^9+\dots+(-1)^n x^{3n}+\dots\}.$$

故既知級數 $=(-1)^n$.

279. A 及 B 獵取 10 鳥，各發射之數之平方和爲 2880，其積爲各射殺鳥數之積之 48 倍，若 A 發射 B 許，B 發射 A 許，則 B 比 A 多射殺 5 鳥，求各射殺之數。

(解) x 及 y 爲 A, B 射數，

A u 射而殺 1 鳥，B v 射而殺 1 鳥，

然則 $\frac{x}{u}$ 及 $\frac{y}{v}$ 爲各射殺之數。

由是 $x^2 + y^2 = 2880$, $xy = \frac{48xy}{uv}$, 即 $uv = 48$,

$$\frac{x}{u} + \frac{y}{v} = 10, \text{ 及 } \frac{x}{v} - \frac{y}{u} = 5.$$

由最後兩方程式得 $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{u} = 10x - 5y$, $\therefore u(2x - y) = 576$.

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{v} = 10y + 5x, \quad \therefore v(2y + x) = 576.$$

$\therefore uv(2x - y)(2y + x) = 576 \times 576$, $\therefore (2x - y)(2y + x) = 12 \times 576$.

$$\therefore \frac{(2x - y)(2y + x)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{12 \times 576}{2880} = \frac{12}{5},$$

即 $2x^2 - 15xy + 22y^2 = 0$, 即 $(x - 2y)(2x - 11y) = 0$.

由方程式 $2x - 11y = 0$ 不能得 x 及 y 之整數.

故由 $x = 2y$ 得 $x = 48$, $y = 24$.

故 $\frac{48}{u} + \frac{24}{v} = 10$ 及 $uv = 48$, $\therefore u = 8, v = 6$.

由是 A 及 B 射殺之數為 $\frac{48}{8}, \frac{24}{6}$, 即 6, 4.

280. $8(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)^2 > 9(a^2 + bc)(b^2 + ca)(c^2 + ab)$.

(解) 由 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 > 3abc$ 得

$$2(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)^2 > 18a^2b^2c^2 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

及 $3(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)^2 > 9abc(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \dots \dots \dots (2)$

$$\text{又 } (b^3 - c^3)^2 + (c^3 - a^3)^2 + (a^3 - b^3)^2 > 0,$$

即 $a^6 + b^6 + c^6 > b^3c^3 + c^3a^3 + a^3b^3$.

由是 $3(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)^2 > 3(b^3c^3 + c^3a^3 + a^3b^3) \dots \dots \dots (3)$

由 (1), (2), (3) 得

$$8(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)^2 > 9\{2a^2b^2c^2 + abc(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + b^3c^3 + c^3a^3 + a^3b^3\}$$

即 $8(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)^2 > 9(a^2 + bc)(b^2 + ca)(c^2 + ab)$

281. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{4} - \frac{6}{5} - \dots$ 之第 n 漸近分數為 $2 - \frac{2^{n+1}}{\sum_0^n 2^r |n-r|}$

n 為無限大, 求此極限.

(解) $u_n = (n+2)u_{n-1} - 2nu_{n-2}$

$$\therefore u_n - 2u_{n-1} = n(u_{n-1} - 2u_{n-2}),$$

同法 $u_{n-1} - 2u_{n-2} = (n-1)(u_{n-2} - 2u_{n-3}),$

.....

$$u_3 - 2u_2 = 3(u_2 - 2u_1).$$

今 $p_1=2, q_1=3, p_2=8, q_2=8$, 由是

$$p_n - 2p_{n-1} = 2 \underline{|n|},$$

$$q_n - 2q_{n-1} = \underline{|n|},$$

$$2p_{n-1} - 2^2p_{n-2} = 2^2 \underline{|n-1|},$$

$$2q_{n-1} - 2^2q_{n-2} = 2 \underline{|n-1|},$$

.....

.....

$$2^{n-2}p_2 - 2^{n-1}p_1 = 2^{n-1} \underline{|2|},$$

$$2^{n-2}q_2 - 2^{n-1}q_1 = 2^{n-2} \underline{|2|},$$

$$2^{n-1}p_1 = 2^n \underline{|1|},$$

$$2^{n-1}q_1 = 2^{n-1}3 = 2^{n-1} \underline{|1+2^n|}$$

由加法得

$$p_n = 2^n \underline{|1|} + 2^{n-1} \underline{|2|} + 2^{n-2} \underline{|3|} + \dots + 2 \underline{|n|},$$

$$q_n = 2^n + 2^{n-1} \underline{|1|} + 2^{n-2} \underline{|2|} + \dots + \underline{|n|}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n} = 2 - \frac{2^{n+1}}{q_n}, \text{ 及 } q_n = \sum_0^n 2^r \underline{|n-r|}.$$

今 $\frac{q_n}{2^n} - 1 = \frac{|1|}{2} + \frac{|2|}{2^2} + \frac{|3|}{2^3} + \frac{|4|}{2^4} + \dots$

若 v_n 為此級數之第 n 項, 則

$$v_{n-1} = \frac{|n-1|}{2^{n-1}}, \text{ 及 } v_n = \frac{|n|}{2^n},$$

由是 $\frac{v_n}{v_{n-1}} = \frac{n}{2}$, 而此級數爲發級數明矣.

故 $\frac{2^{n+1}}{q_n}$ 之極限 = 0, $\therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n}$ 之極限 = 2.

282. $\frac{1}{a+} \frac{1}{b+} \frac{1}{c+} \frac{1}{a+} \frac{1}{b+} \frac{1}{c+} \dots$ 之第 n 漸近分數爲 $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$,

則 $p_{3n+3} = bp_{3n} + (bc+1)q_{3n}$.

$$\text{(解)} \quad \frac{p_{3n+3}}{q_{3n+3}} = \frac{1}{a+} \frac{1}{b+} \frac{1}{c+} \frac{p_{3n}}{q_{3n}}$$

最初三漸近分數爲 $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{b}{ab+1}, \frac{bc+1}{abc+a+c}$,

$$\therefore \frac{p_{3n+3}}{q_{3n+3}} = \frac{(bc+1)q_{3n} + bp_{3n}}{(abc+a+c)q_{3n} + (ab+1)p_{3n}}$$

而漸近分數之分母子爲已約分數, 故 $p_{3n+3} = bp_{3n} + (bc+1)q_{3n}$.

283. 有長 1, 2, 3, ..., n 寸之 n 直線, 取其內各四線作內容一圓之四角形, 其方法之數爲

$$\frac{1}{48} \left\{ 2n(n-2)(2n-5) - 3 + 3(-1)^n \right\}.$$

(解) a, b, c, d 順次爲四角形之四邊, 而內容一圓, 故 $a+c = b+d$.

先取 1 寸爲其一邊, 則 $a=1$ 而 $c=4$, 則 $b=2, d=3$, 若 $c=5$, 則 $b=2, d=4$, 若 $c=6$, 則有 $b=2, d=5$ 或 $b=3, d=4$ 之二種, 而 $c=7$, 則亦有二種,

若 $c=8$ 或 $c=9$, 則有三種, $c=2m$ 或 $c=2m+1$, 則各有 $m-1$ 種,

由是 1 寸爲一邊, 而四角形之數如下

$n = 2m$, 則爲 $2\{1+2+3+\dots+(m-2)\}+(m-1)$, 卽 $m(m-1)^2$,

$n = 2m+1$, 則爲 $2\{1+2+3+\dots+(m-1)\}$, 卽 $(m-1)$.

(1) $n = 2m$.

一邊爲 1 寸, 則四角形之數爲 $(m-1)^2$.

一邊爲 2 寸, 則四角形之數爲自 2, 3, 4, ..., $2m$ 寸之邊而成, 故定 $(a-1)+(c-1)=(b-1)+(d-1)$ 之關係可也.

卽一邊爲 2 寸, 則與 1, 2, 3, ..., $2m-1$ 寸之邊所成四角形之數等, 故等於 $(m-1)(m-2)$.

同法一邊爲 3 寸, 則 3, 4, 5, ..., $2m$ 寸之邊所成四角形之數與 1, 2, 3, ..., $2m-2$ 寸之邊所成四角形之數等, 故等於 $(m-2)^2$.

一邊爲 4 寸, 則 4, 5, 6, ..., $2m$ 寸之邊, 所成四角形之數爲 $(m-2)(m-3)$, 以下準此.

由是四角形之全數爲 $\sum(m-1)^2 + \sum(m-1)(m-2)$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(m-1)m(2m-1) + \frac{1}{3}(m-2)(m-1)m$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(m-1)m(4m-5) = \frac{1}{24}n(n-2)(2n-5) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

(2) $n = 2m+1$.

一邊爲 1 寸, 則四角形之數爲 $m(m-1)$.

如 (1) 四角形之全數爲 $\sum m(m-1) + \sum(m-1)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(m-1)m(m+1) + \frac{1}{6}(m-1)m(2m-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(m-1)m(4m+1) = \frac{1}{24}(n-3)(n-1)(2n-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24}\{n(n-2)(2n-5)-3\} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

(1)及(2)之公式含有於 $\frac{1}{48}\{2n(n-2)(2n-5)-3+3(-1)^n\}$ 之內.

284. 小於 n 而與 n 為素數之各數, 其平方及立方之等差中項為 u_2, u_3 , 則 $u^3 - 6nu_2 + 4u_3 = 0$, 但 1 亦算入素數之內.

(解) 由數之法則得

$$u_2 \phi(n) = \frac{n^2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{c}\right) \dots + \frac{n}{6} (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \dots$$

及 $u_3 \phi(n) = \frac{n^4}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{c}\right) \dots + \frac{n^2}{4} (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \dots$

$$\therefore 6nu_2 \phi(n) - 4u_3 \phi(n) = n^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{c}\right) \dots = n^3 \phi(n),$$

$$\therefore n^3 - 6nu_2 + 4u_3 = 0.$$

285. n 為 $6m-1$ 之形, 則 $(y-z)^n + (z-x)^n + (x-y)^n$ 可以 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy$ 除之, 又 n 為 $6m+1$ 之形, 則可以 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy)^2$ 除之.

(解) $y-z, z-x, x-y$ 為 a, b, c , 則 $a+b+c=0$, 而恒同式 $(a-at)(1-bt)(1-ct) = 1 - qt^2 - rt^3$,

但 $q = -(bc+ca+ab)$ 而 $r = abc$.

取對數式而比較 t^n 之係數, 則

$$\frac{1}{n} (a^n + b^n + c^n) = (qt^2 + rt^3) + \frac{1}{2} (qt^2 + rt^3)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (qt^2 + rt^3)^3 + \dots \text{之式}$$

中 t^n 之係數

$n = 6m \pm 1$, 則右邊之係數唯

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{t^{4n}}{2m} (q+rt)^{2m} + \frac{t^{4m+2}}{2m+1} (q+rt)^{2m+1} + \frac{t^{4m+4}}{2m+2} (q+rt)^{2m+2} + \dots \\ & + \frac{t^{6m}}{3m} (q+rt)^{2m}. \end{aligned}$$

開散此式中之二項式，則有 t^{6m+1} 之各項可以 q^r 除之，有 t^{6m+1} 之各項可以 q^{2r} 除之。

$$\text{今 } a+b+c=0, \text{ 故 } a^2+b^2+c^2 = -2(bc+ca+ab),$$

$$\text{即 } (y-z)^2+(z-x)^2+(x-y)^2 = -2(ab+bc+ca),$$

$$\text{即 } x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy = -(ab+bc+ca) = q.$$

故 $(x-y)^n+(y-z)^n+(z-x)^n$ 指數 n 為 $6m+1$ ，則可以 $x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy$ 除之，又為 $6m+1$ ，則可以 $(x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy)^2$ 除之。

286. S 為 $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ 之 n 方乘之和， P 為自此諸數取各 m 個之積之和，則 $\lfloor n-1 \rfloor S > \lfloor n-m \rfloor \lfloor m \rfloor P$.

(解) a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots 為 a, b, c, d, e, \dots 則

$mabcd\cdots$ 至 m 因子 $< a^m + b^m + c^m + d^m + e^m + \dots$ 至 m 項，

$ma\cdots defg\cdots$ 至 m 因子 $< a^m + c^m + d^m + e^m + f^m + \dots$ 至 m 項，

$mab\cdots efg\cdots h\cdots$ 至 m 因子 $< a^m + b^m + c^m + f^m + g^m + \dots$ 至 m 項，

由加法得 $mP < \frac{\lfloor n-1 \rfloor}{\lfloor n-m \rfloor \lfloor m-1 \rfloor} S$ ，因 a^m, b^m, c^m, \dots 各等於自

$n-1$ 物取各 $m-1$ 個之組合之數故也。

287. $x^3+qx-r=0$ 及 $rx^3-2q^2x^2-5qrx-2q^3-r^2=0$ 之兩方程式有共通之一根，則第一方程式有一對等根，又此等根為 a ，求第二方程式之各根。

$$\text{(解) 消去 } x^3, \text{ 則 } qx^2+3rx+q^2=0,$$

$$\text{即 } q(x^2+q) = -3rx,$$

$$\text{但 } x(x^2+q) = r,$$

$$\therefore \frac{q}{x} = -3x, \text{ 即 } 3x^2 + q = 0,$$

而已知第一方程式有一對等根.

等根爲 a , 則第三根必爲 $-2a$,

由是 $q = -3a^2, r = -2a^3$, 故第二方程式爲

$$x^3 + 9ax^2 + 15a^2x - 25a^3 = 0, \text{ 即 } (x-a)(x^2 + 10ax + 25a^2) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{ 其根爲 } a, -5a, -5a.$$

288. $x\sqrt{2a^2-3x^2} + y\sqrt{2a^2-3y^2} + z\sqrt{2a^2-3z^2} = 0$, 用 a^2 代 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 則

$$(x+y+z)(-x+y+z)(x-y+z)(x+y-z) = 0.$$

(解) $p+q+r=0$, 則 $p^4+q^4+r^4-2q^2r^2-2r^2p^2-2p^2q^2=0$.

由原方程式得

$$\begin{aligned} &x^4(2a^2-3x^2)^2 + y^4(2a^2-3y^2)^2 + z^4(2a^2-3z^2)^2 \\ &\quad - 2y^2z^2(2a^2-3y^2)(2a^2-3z^2) - 2z^2x^2(2a^2-3z^2)(2a^2-3x^2) \\ &\quad - 2x^2y^2(2a^2-3x^2)(2a^2-3y^2) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

就 a 之方乘整列之, 則

$$\begin{aligned} &4a^4(x^4+y^4+z^4-2y^2z^2-2z^2x^2-2x^2y^2) \\ &\quad - 12a(x^6+y^6+z^6-y^4z^2-y^2z^4-z^4x^2-z^2x^4-x^4y^2-x^2y^4) \\ &\quad + 9(x^8+y^8+z^8-2y^4z^4-2z^4x^4-2x^4y^4) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(1) \end{aligned}$$

$x^4+y^4+z^4-2y^2z^2-2z^2x^2-2x^2y^2$ 爲 P , 則

$$\sum x^6 - \sum x^4y^2 = (x^2+y^2+z^2)P + 6x^2y^2z^2 = a^2P + 6x^2y^2z^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{及 } \sum x^8 - 2\sum y^4z^4 &= (x^4+y^4+z^4+2y^2z^2+2z^2x^2+2x^2y^2)P + 8x^2y^2z^2 \sum x^2 \\ &= a^4P + 8a^2x^2y^2z^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 (1) 爲 } &4a^4P - 12a^2(a^2P + 6x^2y^2z^2) + 9(a^4P + 8a^2x^2y^2z^2) \\ &= a^4P. \end{aligned}$$

故 $P=0$, 但 $P = -(x+y+z)(-x+y+z)(x-y+z)(x+y-z)$.

289. 求適合於下之聯立方程式之 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 之值,

$$\frac{x_1}{a_1-b_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_1-b_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_1-b_n} = 1,$$

$$\frac{x_1}{a_2-b_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2-b_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_2-b_n} = 1,$$

.....

$$\frac{x_1}{a_n-b_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_n-b_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_n-b_n} = 1.$$

(解) 假定下之方程式,

$$\frac{x_1}{\theta-b_1} + \frac{x_2}{\theta-b_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{\theta-b_n} = 1 - \frac{(\theta-a_1)(\theta-a_2)\dots(\theta-a_n)}{(\theta-b_1)(\theta-b_2)\dots(\theta-b_n)},$$

此方程式去分母而為 θ 之 $(n-1)$ 次式, 而 θ 對於 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 之 n 值無不適合, 故此方程式對於 θ 之任意之值而適合.

由是此方程式各邊以 $\theta-b_1$ 乘之, 而 $\theta=b_1$, 則

$$x_1 = \frac{-(b_1-a_1)(b_1-a_2)\dots(b_1-a_n)}{(b_1-b_1)(b_1-b_2)\dots(b_1-b_n)}$$

290. 證
$$\begin{vmatrix} yz-x^2 & zx-y^2 & xy-z^2 \\ zx-y^2 & xy-z^2 & yz-x^2 \\ xy-z^2 & yz-x^2 & zx-y^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} r^2 & u^2 & u^2 \\ u^2 & r^2 & u^2 \\ u^2 & u^2 & r^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

但 $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 及 $u^2 = yz + zx + xy$.

(解) 自左邊第二列減第一列, 自第三列減第二列, 則

$$(x+y+z)^2 \begin{vmatrix} yz-x^2 & zx-y^2 & xy-z^2 \\ x-y & y-z & z-x \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix}$$

第三行及第一行, 第二行相加, 則

$$(x+y+z)^2 \begin{vmatrix} yz-x^2 & zx-y^2 & xy+yz+zx-x^2-y^2-z^2 \\ x-y & y-z & 0 \\ y-z & z-x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

即 $-(x+y+z)^2(x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy)\{(x-y)(z-x)-(y-z)^2\}$,

即 $(x+y+z)^2(x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy)^2=(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz)^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又右邊} &= r^2(r^4-u^4-u^2)(u^2r^2-u^4)+u^2(u^4-u^2r^2) \\ &= (r^2-u^2)\{r^2(r^2+u^2)-2u^4\}=(r^2-u^2)^2(r^2+2u^2) \\ &= (x^2+y^2+z^2-yz-zx-xy)^2(x^2+y^2+z^2+2yz+2zx+2xy) \\ &= (x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz)^2. \end{aligned}$$

291. A, B, C. 三人作一事, 初 A 作若干日後 B 助之, 又若干日後 C 助之, 若 B 及 C 働作 2 倍, 則於此二人働作之日數可成全業, 又 A 働作三分之二, C 働作四倍, 則於此二人働作之日數可成全業, 又 A, B 作之, 則 40 日間可成全業, 若三人始終共力, 則於 B 働作之日數可成全業, 又 B 不在與 C 不在之日數之比為 3 : 5, 各働作之日數如何.

(解) A, B, C 每日所成之業為 u, v, w , 働作之日數為 x, y, z , 則

$$ux+vy+wz=1, \quad 2vy+2wz=1, \quad \frac{2}{3}ux+4wz=1,$$

$$40(u+v)=1, \quad (u+v+w)y=1, \quad x-y : x-z=3 : 5.$$

由最初三方程式得 $uw-vy-wz=0, \quad ux+3vy-9wz=0,$

$$\therefore \frac{ux}{3} = \frac{vy}{2} = \frac{wz}{1}.$$

自第一減第五, 則 $u(x-y)+w(z-y)=0$, 但 $\frac{u}{3z} = \frac{w}{x}$,

$$\text{即 } 3yz - 4zx + xy = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } 5(x-y) = 3(x-z), \text{ 即 } 2x = 5y - 3z,$$

$$\text{又 } 3yz = x(4z-y), \text{ 由是 } 6yz = (5y-3z)(4z-y),$$

$$\text{即 } 5y^2 - 17yz + 12z^2 = 0, \text{ 即 } (y-z)(5y-12z) = 0.$$

$y-z=0$ 不合理, 因方程式 $5(x-y) = 3(x-z)$ 不能為 $5(x-y) = 3(x-y)$ 故也.

$$5y - 12z = 0, \text{ 則 } 2x = 9z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{45} = \frac{y}{24} = \frac{z}{10},$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{ux}{3} = \frac{vy}{2} = \frac{wz}{1}, \text{ 則 } 15u = 12v = 10w.$$

$$(u+v)40 = 1, \text{ 則 } u = \frac{1}{90}, v = \frac{1}{72}, w = \frac{1}{60}.$$

$$(u+v+w)y = 1, \text{ 則 } y = 24, \quad \therefore \quad x = 15, z = 10.$$

292. 自 $1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^{n-1}$ 取各 r 個之積之和為 S_r , 則 $S_{n-r} = S_r x^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2r)}$

(解) S_r 為 $(1+a)(1+ax)(1+ax^2) \dots (1+ax^{n-1})$ 之開散式中 a^r 之係數.

$$\text{故 } (1+a)(1+ax) \dots (1+ax^{n-1}) = 1 + S_1 a + S_2 a^2 + \dots + S_r a^r + \dots$$

用 ax 代 a , 則

$$(1+ax)(1+ax^2) \dots (1+ax^n) = 1 + S_1 ax + S_2 a^2 x^2 + \dots + S_r a^r x^r + \dots$$

$$\therefore (1+ax^n)(1+S_1 a + S_2 a^2 + \dots + S_r a^r + \dots)$$

$$= (1+a)(1+S_1 ax + S_2 a^2 x^2 + \dots + S_r a^r x^r + \dots).$$

比較 a^{n-r} 之係數, 則 $S_{n-r} + x^n S_{n-r-1} = x^{n-1} S_{n-r} + x^{n-r-1} S_{n-r-1}$.

$$\therefore (1-x^{n-r}) S_{n-r} = (1-x^{r+1}) x^{n-r-1} S_{n-r-1}.$$

用 $r+1$ 代 r , 則

$$(1-x^{n-r-1})S_{n-r-1}=(1-x^{r+2})x^{n-r-2}S_{n-r-2},$$

$$(1-x^{n-r-2})S_{n-r-2}=(1-x^{r+3})x^{n-r-3}S_{n-r-3},$$

.....

$$(1-x^{r+1})S_{r+1}=(1-x^{n-r})x^r S_r.$$

此各式相乘通除各邊之二項因子, 則

$$\begin{aligned} S_{n-r} &= x^r x^{r+1} \dots x^{n-r-1} S_r = S_r x^{r+(r+1)+\dots+(n-r-1)} \\ &= S_r x^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2r)}. \end{aligned}$$

293. a, b, c 為正數, 其任意二個之和大於他一個, 則

$$\left(1+\frac{b-c}{a}\right)^a \left(1+\frac{c-a}{b}\right)^b \left(1+\frac{a-b}{c}\right)^c < 1.$$

(解) a, b, c 不為整數, 以 m 乘之, 則 ma, mb, mc 為整數, 然則此式為

$$\left(1+\frac{b-c}{a}\right)^{ma} \left(1+\frac{c-a}{b}\right)^{mb} \left(1+\frac{a-b}{c}\right)^{mc} \text{ 為 } ma+mb+mc \text{ 個正因子}$$

之積, 但 a, b, c 之中其二個之和大於他一個, 故皆為正因子.

$$\text{此等因子之等差中項為 } \frac{(ma+b-c)+(mb+c-a)+(mc+a-b)}{ma+mb+mc}$$

故等於 1.

由是上之代數式為 $1^{ma+mb+mc}$ 即小於 1.

294. 分割 $(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)(a^2+b^2+c^2) - 8a^2b^2c^2$ 於因子.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又證 } 4\{a^4+\beta^4+\gamma^4+(a+\beta+\gamma)^4\} &= (\beta+\gamma)^4+(\gamma+a)^4+(a+\beta)^4 \\ &+ 6(\beta+\gamma)^2(\gamma+a)^2+6(\gamma+a)^2(a+\beta)^2+6(a+\beta)^2(\beta+\gamma)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解) 原式} &= (2b^2c^2+2c^2a^2+2a^2b^2-a^4-b^4-c^4)(a^2-b^2-c^2)-8a^2b^2c^2 \\ &= a^4(b^2+c^2)+b^4(c^2+a^2)+c^4(a^2+b^2)-a^6-b^6-c^6-2a^2b^2c^2 \\ &= (b^2+c^2-a^2)(c^2+a^2-b^2)(a^2+b^2-c^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{又 } (x+y+z)^4 + (-x+y+z)^4 = 2\{x^4 + 6x^2(y+z)^2 + (y+z)^4\}, \\ & \text{及 } (x-y+z)^4 + (x+y-z)^4 = 2\{x^4 + 6x^2(y-z)^2 + (y-z)^4\} \\ \therefore & (x+y+z)^4 + (-x+y+z)^4 + (x-y+z)^4 + (x+y-z)^4 \\ & = 4(x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 6y^2z^2 + 6z^2x^2 + 6x^2y^2). \end{aligned}$$

$x = \beta + \gamma, y = \gamma + \delta, z = \alpha + \beta$, 以 4 除之, 則得所求之第二結果

295. $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ 之 r 次等次積及 r 方乘之和為

$$\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{|n-1|} \left\{ 1^{n+r-1} - \frac{n-1}{1} 2^{n+r-1} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2} 3^{n+r-1} - \dots \text{至 } n \text{ 項} \right\}.$$

(解) 所求之和等於級數 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1+x+x^2+\dots+x^r+\dots \\ 1+2x+2^2x^2+\dots+2^rx^r+\dots \\ 1+3x+3^2x^2+\dots+3^rx^r+\dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$ 之積中 x^r 之係

數, 即等於 $\frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-2x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-3x} \cdots \frac{1}{1-nx}$ 之開散式中 x^r 之係數.

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x)\dots(1-nx)} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1-2x} + \frac{C}{1-3x} + \dots$$

$$\text{然則 } A = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{|n-1|}, B = \frac{(-1)^{n-2}2^{n-1}}{|n-2|} = \frac{(-1)^{n-2}(n-1)2^{n-1}}{|n-1|},$$

$$C = \frac{(-1)^{n-3}3^{n-1}}{|2| |n-3|} = \frac{(-1)^{n-3}(n-1)(n-2)3^{n-1}}{|2| |n-1|}, \dots$$

由是所求之和等於

$$\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{|n-1|} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{(n-1)2^{n-1}}{1-2x} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)3^{n-1}}{|2| (1-3x)} - \dots \right\} \text{之式中}$$

x^r 之係數, 由是得所求之結果.

6. n 為正整數, 則

$$1 - 3n + \frac{3n(3n-3)}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{3n(3n-4)(3n-5)}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots = 2(-1)^n.$$

$$(解) \text{ 原式} = 1 - 3n \left\{ 1 - \frac{3n-3}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{(3n-4)(3n-5)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} - \dots \right\}.$$

$$\text{今 } 1, \frac{3n-3}{1 \cdot 2}, \frac{(3n-4)(3n-5)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}, \dots \dots \text{ 順次爲 } (1-x)^{-1}, \frac{(1-x)^{-2}}{2},$$

$$\frac{(1-x)^{-3}}{3}, \dots \dots \text{ 之開散式中 } x^{3n-2}, x^{3n-4}, x^{3n-6}, \dots \text{ 之係數.}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{3n-3}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{(3n-4)(3n-5)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} - \dots \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{x^2}{2(1-x)^2} + \frac{x^4}{3(1-x)^3} - \dots \text{ 之 } x^{3n-2} \text{ 之係數.}$$

$$\text{此級數爲 } \frac{1}{x^2} \log \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{1-x} \right), \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{x^2} \log \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \text{ 之開散式.}$$

$$\text{故所求之級數} = 1 - 3n \left\{ \log \frac{1+x^3}{1-x^2} \text{ 之 } x^{3n} \text{ 之係數} \right\},$$

$$\text{今 } \log \frac{1+x^3}{1-x^2} = x^3 - \frac{x^6}{2} + \frac{x^9}{3} - \dots \dots$$

$$+ (-1)^{p-1} \frac{x^{3p}}{p} + \left(x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{3} + \dots + \frac{x^{2p}}{p} + \dots \right).$$

$$n \text{ 若爲奇數, 則 } x^{3n} \text{ 之係數爲 } (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$n \text{ 若爲偶數, 則 } x^{3n} \text{ 之係數爲 } (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{3n}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{3n}.$$

由是 n 爲奇數或偶數而

$$\text{所求之級數之值} = 1 - 3n \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \text{ 或 } 1 - 3n \left(-\frac{1}{3n} \right).$$

此代數式順次等於 $-2, +2$, 故各等於 $2(-1)^n$.

297. $x(2a-y) = y(2a-z) = z(2a-u) = u(2a-x) = b^2$, 則除 $b^2 = 2a^2$ 而 $x=y=z=u$,

又有此關係之方程式不止一個.

$$\text{(解)} \quad x = 2a - \frac{b^2}{u}, \quad u = 2a - \frac{b^2}{z}, \quad z = 2a - \frac{b^2}{y}, \quad y = 2a - \frac{b^2}{x},$$

$$\text{由是} \quad x = 2a - \frac{b^2}{2a - \frac{b^2}{2a - \frac{b^2}{2a - x}}}$$

$$\text{故} \quad p_n = a_n p_{n-1} - b_n p_{n-2}, \quad q_n = a_n q_{n-1} - b_n q_{n-2}$$

$$\text{此連分數之漸近分數爲} \quad \frac{2a}{1}, \quad \frac{4a^2 - b^2}{2a}, \quad \frac{8a^3 - 4ab^2}{4a^2 - b^2},$$

$$\frac{16a^4 - 12a^2b^2 + b^4}{8a^3 - 4ab^2}, \quad \frac{(16a^4 - 12a^2b^2 + b^4)x - b^2(8a^3 - 4ab^2)}{(8a^3 - 4ab^2)x - b^2(4a^2 - b^2)}$$

最後之式與 x 相等, 則

$$4a(2a^2 - b^2)x^2 - 8a^2(2a^2 - b^2)x + 4ab^2(2a^2 - b^2) = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \quad 4a(2a^2 - b^2)(x^2 - 2ax + b^2) = 0.$$

由是除 $2a^2 - b^2 = 0$ 而 $x^2 - 2ax + b^2 = 0$, 同法 y, z, u 亦得此方程式,

$$\therefore \quad x = y = z = u.$$

$$\text{若} \quad 2a^2 - b^2 = 0, \quad \text{則} \quad x = 2a - \frac{2a^2}{2a - \frac{2a^2}{2a - \frac{2a^2}{y}}} = \frac{-4a^4}{2a^2y - 4a^3},$$

即 $x(2a - y) = 2a^2$, 由是有原方程式之關係之方程式不止一個。

298. a, b, c 爲正而不等, 則方程式

$ax + yz + z = 0, \quad zx + by + z = 0, \quad yz + zx + c = 0, \quad x, y, z$ 有三個各異之實數值, 而 x 及 y 之三值之比爲 $b(b-c) : a(c-a)$.

(解) 由第三得 $z = -\frac{c}{x+y}$ 代入第一二方程式得

$$ax(x+y) = c(y+1), \quad by(x+y) = c(x+1).$$

由此兩方程式之第一得 $y = \frac{ax^2 - c}{c - ax}$, 即 $x + y = \frac{c(x-1)}{c - ax}$.

又由第二得 $b(ax^2 - c)(x-1) - (x+1)(c - ax)^2 = 0,$

$$\text{即} \quad (ab - a^2)x^3 + Px^2 + Qx + (bc - c^2) = 0.$$

根之考察不必問 a 或大或小於 b , 假定 a 大而考 $c > a$ 及 $c < a$ 之時可也.

此代數式 $b(ax^2 - c)(x - 1) - (x + 1)(c - ax)^2$ 對於 x 之種種之值而表示符號.

$$(1) \quad c > a, \text{ 即 } \frac{c}{a} > \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}} > 1.$$

$x = -\infty$, 則此符號爲 +.

$x = -1$, 則此符號爲 +, $x = 1$, 則此符號爲 -,

$x = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}$, 則此符號爲 -, $x = \frac{c}{a}$, 則此符號爲 +,

$x = \infty$, 則此符號爲 -.

由是符號生三個變化, 故有三實根.

若 $a < b$, 此代數式 $x = -\infty$ 則爲負, 而 $x = +\infty$ 則爲正, 而符號亦生三個變化.

$$(2) \quad c < a, \text{ 即 } 1 > \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}} > \frac{c}{a},$$

$x = -\infty$, 則此符號爲 +, $x = -1$, 則此符號爲 -,

$x = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}$, 則此符號爲 +, $x = \frac{c}{a}$, 則此符號爲 +,

$x = 1$, 則此符號爲 -, $x = +\infty$, 則此符號爲 -.

由是如前有三實根.

此根之積爲 $\frac{bc - c^2}{ab - a^2}$ 即 $\frac{c(b - c)}{a(b - a)}$.

同樣 y 有三實根, 而 a 及 b 互換, 則此等之值之積爲 $\frac{a(a - c)}{b(a - b)}$, 由是可得本題之第二問.

x 及 y 之值爲實數, 而 x 必爲實數.

299. $A = ax - by - cz$, $B = by - cz - ax$, $C = cz - ax - by$,
 $D = bz + cy$, $E = cx + az$, $F = ay + bx$, 則
 $ABC - AD^2 - BE^2 - CF^2 + 2DEF$

$$= (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(ax + by + cz)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

(解) 左邊 = $A(BC - D^2) - F(CF - DE) + E(DF - BE)$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} A & F & E \\ F & B & D \\ E & D & C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} ax - by - cz & bx + ay & az + cx \\ bx + ay & -ax + by - cz & bz + cy \\ az + cx & bz + cy & -ax - by + cz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} a^2x - aby - caz & b^2x + aby & caz + c^2x \\ abx + a^2y & -abx + b^2y - bcz & bcz + c^2y \\ a^2 + cax & b^2z + bcy & -cax - bcy + c^2z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} x(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) & b^2x + aby & caz + c^2x \\ y(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) & -abx + b^2y - bcz & bcz + c^2y \\ z(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) & b^2z + bcy & -cax - bcy + c^2z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a} \begin{vmatrix} x & bx + ay & az + cx \\ y & -ax + by - cz & bz + cy \\ z & bz + cy & -ax - by + cz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a} \{ x \{ (ax - by + cz)(ax + by - cz) - (bz + cy)^2 \}$$

$$- y \{ (bx + ay)(-ax - by + cz) - (bz + cy)(az + cx) \}$$

$$+ z \{ (bx + ay)(bz + cy) - (-ax + by - cz)(az + cx) \} \}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a} \{ x \{ a^2x^2 - b^2y^2 - c^2z^2 - b^2z^2 - c^2y^2 \}$$

$$+ y \{ ab(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + xy(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \}$$

$$+ z \{ zx(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + ca(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \} \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{a} (a(x^2+y^2+z^2) + by + cz + x(a^2x^2 - b^2y^2 - c^2z^2 - b^2z^2 - c^2y^2) \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad + (a^2+b^2+c^2)(y^2+z^2)) \\
 &= (a^2+b^2+c^2) [(x^2+y^2+z^2)(by+cz) + ax(x^2+y^2+z^2)] \\
 &= (a^2+b^2+c^2)(x^2+y^2+z^2)(ax+by+cz).
 \end{aligned}$$

300. 有學生每日習讀之語數，與每日步行之哩數，及每日用功之時數為比例，而步行每日增 1 哩，用功每日增 1 時，最初之日習讀 12000 語，最後之日習讀 72000 語，合計習讀 232000 語，而中央之日習讀 62000 語，問最初之日之用功時數及步行哩數如何。

(解) 最初之日步行 x 哩，用功 y 時，而日數為 n ，然則第 r 日步行 $x+r-1$ 哩，用功 $y+r-1$ 時，故 m 為常數，則習讀之語之數為 $\frac{1}{m}(x+r-1)(y+r-1)$ 。

由是 $\frac{1}{m}\{xy+(x+1)(y+1)+(x+2)(y+2)+\dots$ 至 n 項 $\} = 232000$ ，

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{即 } nxy + (x+y)(1+2+3+\dots+n-1) \\
 + \{1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+(n-1)^2\} = 232000m,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } nxy + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(x+y) + \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1) = 232000m.$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{1}{m}xy = 12000, \text{ 即 } xy = 12000m.$$

$$\text{故 } n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1)\frac{1}{xy} = \frac{116}{6} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

中央之日習讀 62000 語，故 n 為 $\frac{n}{2}$ ，則

$$\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n(n-2)}{8}\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{24}n(n-2)(n-1)\frac{1}{xy} = \frac{31}{6} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

以 2 乘 (2), 自 (1) 減之, 得 $\frac{n^2}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{n^2(n-1)}{4} \frac{1}{xy} = 9$.

最後之日習讀 72000 語, 故

$$\frac{1}{m}(x+n-1)(y+n-1) = 72000,$$

即 $xy + (n-1)xy + (n-1)^2 = 72000m,$

$$\therefore 1 + (n-1)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) + (n-1)^2 \frac{1}{xy} = 6,$$

即 $(n-1)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) + (n-1)^2 \frac{1}{xy} = 5.$

故 $\frac{n^2}{4}\left\{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{n-1}{xy}\right\} = 9$, 及 $(n-1)\left\{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{n-1}{xy}\right\} = 5,$

$$\therefore \frac{n^2}{4(n-1)} = \frac{9}{5}.$$

$$\therefore 5n^2 - 36n + 36 = 0, \text{ 或 } (5n-6)(n-6) = 0.$$

用 $n=6$ 代入 (1) (2), 則

$$15\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{55}{xy} = \frac{40}{3}, \quad 3\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{5}{xy} = \frac{13}{6},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{7}{12}, \quad \frac{1}{xy} = \frac{1}{12},$$

即 $x+y=7, \quad xy=12, \quad \therefore x=3, \quad y=4.$



斯 密 斯 氏 題 解 補 遺

26. $x+y+z=0$, 及 $\frac{x^3}{b-c} - \frac{y^3}{c-a} - \frac{z^3}{a-b} = 0$, 則

$$\Sigma(b-c)(b+c-2a)^2/x^2 = 0.$$

(解) $x+y+z=0$, 則 $x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz$

即
$$\frac{x^3}{a-b} + \frac{y^3}{a-b} + \frac{z^3}{a-b} = \frac{3xyz}{a-b},$$

而自 $\frac{x^3}{b-c} + \frac{y^3}{c-a} + \frac{z^3}{a-b} = 0$ 減前之方程式, 變化之, 則得

$$(c-a)(c+a-2b)x^3 - (b-c)(b+c-2a)y^3 - 3(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)xy(x+y) = 0,$$

以 $(c+a-2b)x - (b+c-2a)y$ 乘之, 括同類項, 則得

$$(c-a)(c+a-2b)^2x^4 + (b-c)(b+c-2a)^2y^4 + 2x^3y(c-a)(c+a-2b)^2 + 2xy^3(b-c)(b+c-2a)^2 - 9(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)x^2y^2 = 0,$$

但 $\Sigma(c-a)(c+a-2b)^2 = -9(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)$, 故上之方程式終當如下,

$$\Sigma(c-a)(c+a-2b)^2x^2z^2 = 0, \quad \therefore \Sigma \frac{(b-c)(b+c-2a)^2}{x^2} = 0.$$

33. 方程式 $x^3+y^3+z^3+axyz=0$, $lx+my+nz=0$ 之根爲

$x_1 : y_1, \quad x_2 : y_2, \quad x_3 : y_3$, 則

$$x_1x_2x_3 + y_1y_2y_3 + z_1z_2z_3 = 0.$$

(解) $x^3+y^3+z^3+axyz=0$, 則

$$\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{y}{z}\right)^3 + 1 + a\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) = 0, \quad (1)$$

又 $lx + my + nz = 0$, 則

$$l\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) + m\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) + n = 0. \quad (2)$$

由 (2) 得 $\frac{y}{z} = -\frac{1}{m}\left\{l\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) + n\right\}$, 代入 (1) 式得

$$\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{m^3}\left\{l\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) + n\right\} + 1 - \frac{a}{m}\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)\left\{l\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) + n\right\} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{x}{z}\right)^3 + \frac{l(3ln + am^2)}{l^3 - m^3}\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)^2 + \frac{n(3ln + m^2)}{l^3 - m^3}\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) - \frac{m^3 - n^3}{l^3 - m^3} = 0,$$

次 $\frac{x}{z}$ 之三次方程式由題意 $\frac{x_1}{z_1}, \frac{x_2}{z_2}, \frac{x_3}{z_3}$ 爲此三根,

$$\text{由是 } \frac{x_1 x_2 x_3}{z_1 z_2 z_3} = \frac{m^3 - n^3}{l^3 - m^3} \quad (3)$$

同法自 (2) 求 $\frac{y}{z}$, 代入 (1) 式, 則得 $\frac{y}{z}$ 之三次方程式如下,

$$\left(\frac{y}{z}\right)^3 + \frac{m(3mn + al^3)}{m^3 - l^3}\left(\frac{y}{z}\right)^2 + \frac{n(3mn + al^2)}{m^3 - l^3}\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) - \frac{l^3 - n^3}{m^3 - l^3}$$

$$\text{由是 } \frac{y_1 y_2 y_3}{z_1 z_2 z_3} = \frac{l^3 - n^3}{m^3 - l^3} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{由 (3) (4) 得 } \frac{x_1 x_2 x_3}{z_1 z_2 z_3} + \frac{y_1 y_2 y_3}{z_1 z_2 z_3} = \frac{m^3 - n^3}{l^3 - m^3} + \frac{l^3 - n^3}{m^3 - l^3} = -1,$$

$$\therefore x_1 x_2 x_3 + y_1 y_2 y_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 = 0.$$

60. 有人書名於 n 個信面, 而各一信封中封入各一信及各一名帖, 若每回之封入全誤, 則封法之數爲

$$\underline{n} \left\{ \underline{n} - \frac{\underline{n-1}}{\underline{1}} + \frac{\underline{n-2}}{\underline{2}} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{\underline{1}}{\underline{n}} \right\}.$$

(解) 由 251 章第五例 $F(n) - nF'(n-1) = (-1)^n$,

第五例之一信, 本題以一信及一名帖代之, 故具每組有三個, 故

$$F'(n-1) = nF(n-1) + (n-1)F(n-2),$$

由是 $F(n) - n\{nF(n-1) + (n-1)F(n-2)\} = (-1)^n$

而 $\frac{F(n)}{|n|} = \frac{nF(n-1)}{|n-1|} + \frac{F(n-2)}{|n-2|} + \frac{(-1)^n}{|n|}$, 由是得所求之結果.

99. 囊內有 a 個白玉, b 個黑玉, 一度取出一個, 不再返入,

而取出 a 個皆為黑玉之適遇為 $\frac{|a|}{|a+b|} \frac{|a|}{|a-b|}$, 但 a 不小於 b .

(解) 自 a 個內取 b 個之方法之數為 ${}_a C_b = \frac{|a|}{|a-b|} \frac{|a|}{|b|} \dots\dots\dots(1)$

又自 $a+b$ 個內取出一黑玉之適遇為 $\frac{b}{a+b}$,

自 $a+b-1$ 個內取出一黑玉之適遇為 $\frac{b-1}{a+b-1}$,

由是 $\frac{b}{a+b} \times \frac{b-1}{a+b-1} \times \frac{b-2}{a+b-2} \times \dots\dots \times \frac{1}{a+1} = \frac{|a|}{|a+b|} \frac{|b|}{|b|} \dots\dots\dots(2)$

由 (1) (2) 得所求之結果.



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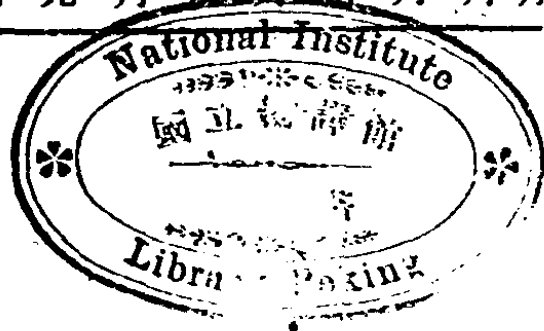
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