

高中數學問題的實驗與猜想

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(一) 引言:

八十七年的暑假, 很榮幸有機會參加交大應用數學系為高中職教師舉辦的「數學與高科技研習營」, 在一週的討論課程中, 得到很多的教學理念與方法, 在數學實驗的課程中有一點心得, 在此提出與老師們分享。

(二) 過程:

剛剛開始接到本校老師提出的問題: 試證明公式

$$\prod_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{4^n}}$$

(這個證明後來由張鎮華教授, 黃大原教授, 陳明峰老師分別提出, 在常庚哲教授的書中也有類似的證法, 本文中所討論的是用不同的角度去思考問題所得到的經驗與收穫)。

在此之前我們對上面等式感到相當陌生, 因為 $\sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1}$ 絕大部份都是無理數, 而且是複雜度高的根式, 為了確認公式的正確性, 於是我們開始實驗:

$$n=1 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 成立}$$

$$n=2 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2 + 1}{4^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} \text{ 成立}$$

$$(\sin 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}, \sin 72^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4})$$

$$n=3 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 3 + 1}{4^3}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{8}$$

$$n=4 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{9} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{9} \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{9} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 4 + 1}{4^4}} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{16}$$

$$n=5 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{11} \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} \cdot \sin \frac{5\pi}{11} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 5 + 1}{4^5}} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{32}$$

其中 $n = 3, 4, 5$ 都是由電算器算得, 於是臆測這個公式可能是對的。

(三) 逆向思考:

$$\prod_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{4^n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n \sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} = \frac{2n+1}{4^n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}}{2} = \frac{2n+1}{4^n}, \text{ 令 } \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} = \theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - \cos k\theta) = (1 - \cos \theta) \cdot (1 - \cos 2\theta) \cdot (1 - \cos 3\theta) \cdots (1 - \cos n\theta) = \frac{2n+1}{2^n}$$

(四) 猜想:

上式左邊可看做函數 $f_n(x) = (x - \cos \theta)(x - \cos 2\theta)(x - \cos 3\theta)(x - \cos 4\theta) \cdots (x - \cos n\theta)$ 用 $x = 1$ 代入的結果。

(五) 找尋:

$f_n(x)$ 到底是那一種型態的多項式? (或 $f_n(x) = 0$ 是那一種型態的方程式?)

由 $\frac{2\pi}{2n+1} = \theta$

$n = 1$ 時 $x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x + 1 = 0 \quad f_1(x) = 2x + 1$

$n = 2$ 時 $(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{5})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{5}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$

$(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}, \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4})$

$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

$f_2(x) = 4x^2 + 2x - 1$

$n = 3$ 時 $(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}) \cdot (x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - (\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7})x^2 + (\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{7})x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = 0 \cdots \cdots \cdots \text{(甲式)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \\
 = & \frac{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \\
 = & \frac{(\sin \frac{3\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{-\pi}{7}) + (\sin \frac{5\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{-3\pi}{7}) + (\sin \pi + \sin \frac{-5\pi}{7})}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7}} \\
 = & \frac{-1}{2} \\
 & \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \\
 = & \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}) \\
 = & \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{10\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7}) \\
 & (\cos \frac{8\pi}{7} = \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}, \cos \frac{10\pi}{7} = \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}) \\
 = & \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = \frac{-1}{2} \\
 & \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \\
 = & \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} \\
 = & \frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} (2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7}) (2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}) (2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{7}) \\
 = & \frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} (\sin \frac{4\pi}{7}) (2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}) (2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{7}) \\
 = & \frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} (2 \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}) (2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{7}) \\
 = & \frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} (\sin \frac{8\pi}{7}) (2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{7}) \\
 = & \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} (\sin \frac{16\pi}{7}) = \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

把這些結果代入 (甲式)

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$f_3(x) = 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x - 1$$

$$n = 4 \text{ 時 } \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} = (2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9}) + (\frac{-1}{2}) + \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} \\
& + \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
= & \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{6\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}) - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{10\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{9}) - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \\
& + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{12\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{9}) - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
= & -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{10\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
= & \frac{-3}{4} \\
& \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
& + \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
= & -\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{6\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}) \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
= & -\frac{1}{4}(\cos \frac{6\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}) - \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
& - \frac{1}{4}(\cos \frac{12\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{9}) \\
= & \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}(\cos \frac{4\pi}{9}) \\
= & \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(\cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{9}) \\
= & \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{9}) \\
= & \frac{1}{4} \\
& \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
= & -\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{8\pi}{9} \\
= & -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{2\pi}{9}} (2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9}) (2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{9}) (2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{9}) \right] \\
= & -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{2\pi}{9}} \right] \left[\sin \frac{16\pi}{9} \right] \\
= & \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

把這些結果代入方程式 $(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{9})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{9})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{9})(x - \cos \frac{8\pi}{9}) = 0$ 得

$$x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{16} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16x^4 + 8x^3 - 12x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{取 } f_4(x) = 16x^4 + 8x^3 - 12x^2 - 4x + 1$$

(六) 觀察:

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= 2x + 1 & f_1(x) &= 3 = 2 \times 1 + 1 \\ f_2(x) &= 4x^2 + 2x - 1 = (2x)f_1(x) - 1 & f_2(1) &= 2f_1(1) - 1 = 5 = 2 \times 2 + 1 \\ f_3(x) &= 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = (2x)f_2(x) - f_1(x) & f_3(1) &= 2f_2(1) - f_1(1) = 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1 \\ f_4(x) &= 16x^4 + 8x^3 - 12x^2 - 4x + 1 & f_4(1) &= 2f_3(1) - f_2(1) = 9 = 2 \times 4 + 1 \\ &= (2x)f_3(x) - f_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

(七) 猜想:

若規定 $f_0(x) = 1$

觀察 $f_4(x) = 16x^4 + 8x^3 - 12x^2 - 4x + 1 = 2^4(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{9})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{9})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{9})(x - \cos \frac{8\pi}{9})$, 若調整假設 $f_n(x) = 2^n(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{2n+1})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{2n+1}) \cdots (x - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{2n+1})$

我們發現了一個奇妙的關係:

遞迴關係式 $f_{n+2}(x) = (2x)f_{n+1}(x) - f_n(x)$ 可能會成立 ($n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 0$)

$f_{n+2}(1) = 2f_{n+1}(1) - f_n(1) = 2(2(n+1) + 1) - (2n+1) = 2(n+2) + 1$ 可能會成立

(八) 再實驗:

$$f_5(x) = (2x)f_4(x) - f_3(x) = 32x^5 + 16x^4 - 32x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x + 1$$

把 $\cos \frac{2k\pi}{11}$ 其中 $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 代入 $f_5(x) = 0$ 其值均甚小 (約為 $a \times 10^{-6}$, $1 \leq |a| < 10$) (此處寫了一個 qbasic 的程式把係數輸入計算)

$$f_6(x) = (2x)f_5(x) - f_4(x) = 64x^6 + 32x^5 - 80x^4 - 32x^3 + 24x^2 + 6x - 1$$

再把 $\cos \frac{2k\pi}{13}$ 其中 $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ 代入 $f_6(x) = 0$ 其值亦甚小 (約為 $a \times 10^{-7}$, $1 \leq |a| < 10$)。

(九) 預測:

遞迴關係式 $f_{n+2}(x) = (2x)f_{n+1}(x) - f_n(x)$ 會成立的機率相當大 ($n \in Z, n \geq 0$) 至少 $f_n(1) = 2n + 1$ 是成立的, 因此

$$f_n(x) = 2^n \left(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}\right) \left(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{2n+1}\right) \left(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{2n+1}\right) \cdots \left(x - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{2n+1}\right)$$

極有可能會成立。果如此: $f_5(x) = 32x^5 + 16x^4 - 32x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x + 1$ 可藉由比較係數而得到

$$\sum_{k=1}^5 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{11} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^5 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{11} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$f_6(x) = 64x^6 + 32x^5 - 80x^4 - 32x^3 + 24x^2 + 6x - 1$ 可藉由比較係數而得到

$$\sum_{k=1}^6 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{13} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^6 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{13} = \frac{1}{64}$$

這些等式都是我們不太瞭解的無理數所構成, 於是我們產生了很大的興趣。

(十) 尋找證明:

$x^{2n+1} - 1 = 0$ 的原根是 $p = \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n+1}$, 我們知道 $p^{2n+1} = 1$, 而 $p^1, p^2, p^3 \cdots p^{2n}, p^{2n+1}$ 是它的 $2n + 1$ 個根 $x^{2n+1} - 1 = (x - 1)(x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \cdots + x^2 + x + 1)$

$$(x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \cdots + x^2 + x + 1) = (x - p)(x - p^2)(x - p^3) \cdots (x - p^{2n-2})(x - p^{2n-1})(x - p^{2n})$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (x - p^k)$$

$$\text{(經由前後配對)} = \prod_{k=1}^n (x - p^k)(x - p^{2n+1-k})$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^n (x^2 - (p^k + p^{2n+1-k})x + 1)$$

$$(p^k + p^{2n+1-k}) = \left(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}\right) + \left(\cos \frac{(2n+1-k)2\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{(2n+1-k)2\pi}{2n+1}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}$$

則

$$\begin{aligned} (x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \cdots + x + 1) &= \prod_{k=1}^n (x^2 - (p^k + p^{2n+1-k})x + 1) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n (x^2 - (2 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1})x + 1) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n (2x) (\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}) \\ &= 2^n x^n \prod_{k=1}^n (\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

(把兩邊同除 x^n)

$$\frac{x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \cdots + x + 1}{x^n} = 2^n \prod_{k=1}^n (\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1})$$

再把右邊的 $\frac{x+\frac{1}{x}}{2}$ 用 y 來取代

令 $g_n(x) = \frac{x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \cdots + x + 1}{x^n} = 2^n \prod_{k=1}^n (y - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}) = f_n(y) \cdots \cdots$ (A 式)

(上面這一步是把 $n = 3, n = 4$ 試了好幾次才得到的結果, 我們感覺是一個最重要的關鍵) 由

$$\begin{aligned} (x + \frac{1}{x})g_{n+1}(x) - g_n(x) &= (x + \frac{1}{x}) (\frac{x^{2n+2} + x^{2n+1} + x^{2n} \cdots x^2 + x + 1}{x^{n+1}}) \\ &\quad - (\frac{x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \cdots + x + 1}{x^n}) \\ &= \frac{x^{2n+4} + x^{2n+3} + \cdots x^2 + x + 1}{x^{n+2}} = g_{n+2}(x) \end{aligned}$$

對所有的 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 都成立, 得

$$(2y)f_{n+1}(y) - f_n(y) = f_{n+2}(y) \cdots \cdots$$
 (B 式)

在這裡我們很高興能證明了一個重要的遞迴關係式。

由 (A 式)

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= 2(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 2x + 1 \\ f_2(x) &= 4(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{5})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{5}) = 4x^2 + 2x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

由 (B 式)

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(x) &= 2xf_2(x) - f_1(x) = 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x - 1 \\ f_4(x) &= 2xf_3(x) - f_2(x) = 16x^4 + 8x^3 - 12x^2 - 4x + 1 \\ f_5(x) &= 2xf_4(x) - f_3(x) = 32x^5 + 16x^4 - 32x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

應用 (1)

$\cos \frac{2\pi}{11}, \cos \frac{4\pi}{11}, \cos \frac{6\pi}{11}, \cos \frac{8\pi}{11}, \cos \frac{10\pi}{11}$ 是我們不太瞭解的無理數, 但由 (A 式)

$$f_n(x) = 2^n \prod_{k=1}^n (x - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}) \text{ 及 } f_5(x) = 32x^5 + 16x^4 - 32x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x + 1$$

我們得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^5(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{8\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{10\pi}{11}) \\ &= 32x^5 + 16x^4 - 32x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

由根與係數的關係, 我們揭開它神秘的面紗!

$$(1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^5 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{11} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{k=i+1}^5 (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{11})(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{11}) = -1$$

$$(3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=i+1}^4 \sum_{k=j+1}^5 (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{11})(\cos \frac{2j\pi}{11})(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{11}) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(4) \quad \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=i+1}^3 \sum_{k=j+1}^4 \sum_{l=k+1}^5 (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{11})(\cos \frac{2j\pi}{11})(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{11})(\cos \frac{2l\pi}{11}) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$(5) \quad \prod_{k=1}^5 \cos \frac{2k\pi}{11} = \frac{-1}{32}$$

把 n 用其他的自然數代入, 又可以得到一系列我們不曾看過的公式, 諸如此類不容易由和積互化得到的一大堆公式, 我們可輕易導出。而且我們還知道那些無理數可以搭配成有理數, 上面五個式子右端全是有理數。這真是一件奇妙的事。

應用 (2)

我們可以利用 $f_n(x) = 2^n \prod_{k=1}^n (x - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1})$ 與遞迴關係式 $f_{n+2}(x) = (2x)f_{n+1}(x) - f_n(x)$

$$f_1(x) = 2x + 1$$

$$f_2(x) = 4x^2 + 2x - 1 = 2^2(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{5})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{5})$$

$$f_3(x) = 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 2^3(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7})$$

$$f_3(x) = 2xf_2(x) - f_1(x)$$

$$2^3(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}) = 2x[2^2(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{5})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{5})] - (2x + 1)$$

將它開展

$$\begin{aligned} & 8x^3 - 8(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7})x^2 + 8(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \\ & + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{7})x - 8 \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = 8x^3 - 8(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{5})x^2 \\ & + 8(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} - \frac{1}{4})x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

比較係數而得到下列公式:

$$(1) \quad \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}$$

$$(2) \quad \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}$$

$$(3) \quad \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = \frac{1}{8}$$

如此我們可以得到兩種相近但不同類角度餘弦, $\cos \frac{2k\pi}{5}$ 與 $\cos \frac{2k\pi}{7}$ 之關係, 其實任何 $\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}$ 與 $\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+3}$ 之關係, 都可由類似的方法導出, 這種公式也有一大堆。

更進一步: $f_5(x) = 2xf_4(x) - f_3(x) = 2x[2xf_3(x) - f_2(x)] - f_3(x) = (4x^2 - 1)f_3(x) - 2xf_2(x)$

$$(甲) \quad f_5(x) = 2^5(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{8\pi}{11})(x - \cos \frac{10\pi}{11})$$

$$(乙) \quad (4x^2 - 1)f_3(x) - 2xf_2(x) = (4x^2 - 1)[2^3(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7})] - 2x(4x^2 + 2x - 1)$$

展開 (甲)(乙) 比較兩式係數又可得到差二級的角度餘弦公式 $\cos \frac{2k\pi}{7}, \cos \frac{2k\pi}{11}$ 之關係。例如我們比較 x^4, x^3 的係數, 與常數項可以得到下列三個公式:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \\ (2) \quad & \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{k=i+1}^5 (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{11})(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{11}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=i+1}^3 (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{7})(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{7}) - \frac{1}{2} \\ (3) \quad & -\cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cos \frac{4\pi}{11} \cos \frac{6\pi}{11} \cos \frac{8\pi}{11} \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} = \frac{1}{4}(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}) \end{aligned}$$

這種應用公式也有一大堆

應用 (3)

令

$$\begin{aligned} g_n(x) &= \frac{x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \dots + x + 1}{x^n} = (x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}) + (x^{n-1} + \frac{1}{x^{n-1}}) \dots + (x + \frac{1}{x}) + 1 \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (x^k + \frac{1}{x^k}) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

用遞迴關係式 $(x + \frac{1}{x})(x^{k+1} + \frac{1}{x^{k+1}}) - (x^k + \frac{1}{x^k}) = (x^{k+2} + \frac{1}{x^{k+2}}) \dots \dots \dots (C)$

原先我們曾用數學歸納法證明對每個自然數 $n, (x^k + \frac{1}{x^k})$ 都能表成 $y = \frac{x+\frac{1}{x}}{2}$ 的多項式函數, 進而證明 $g_n(x)$ 能表成 y 的多項式函數, 其中曾經考慮二項式定理:

$$\begin{aligned} (x + \frac{1}{x})^n &= C_n^n x^n + C_{n-1}^n x^{n-1} (\frac{1}{x}) + \dots + C_2^n x^{n-2} (\frac{1}{x})^2 + C_1^n x (\frac{1}{x})^{n-1} + C_0^n (\frac{1}{x})^n \\ &= (x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} C_i^n x^i (\frac{1}{x})^{n-i} \quad \text{由 } C_i^n = C_{n-i}^n \\ C_i^n x^i (\frac{1}{x})^{n-i} + C_{n-i}^n x^{n-i} (\frac{1}{x})^i &= C_i^n (x^{n-2i} + \frac{1}{x^{n-2i}}) \end{aligned}$$

若 n 是奇數

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} C_i^n x^i (\frac{1}{x})^{n-i} = \sum_{i=1}^{[\frac{n}{2}]} C_i^n (x^{n-2i} + \frac{1}{x^{n-2i}})$$

若 n 是偶數

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} C_i^n x^i (\frac{1}{x})^{n-i} = \sum_{i=1}^{[\frac{n}{2}]-1} C_i^n (x^{n-2i} + \frac{1}{x^{n-2i}}) + C_{[\frac{n}{2}]}^n$$

故當 n 是奇數

$$(x + \frac{1}{x})^n = (x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}) + \sum_{i=1}^{[\frac{n}{2}]} C_i^n (x^{n-2i} + \frac{1}{x^{n-2i}}) \dots \dots \dots (D)$$

當是偶數

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n = \left(x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - 1} C_i^n \left(x^{n-2i} + \frac{1}{x^{n-2i}}\right) + C_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}^n \dots \dots \dots \quad (E)$$

在 (D) 中, 取 $n = 7$, 令 $x = \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{11}$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{11}, \quad \left(x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{11}$$

得公式 (1)

$$\left(2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{11}\right)^7 = 2 \cos \frac{14\pi}{11} + C_1^7 \left(2 \cos \frac{10\pi}{11}\right) + C_2^7 \left(2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{11}\right) + C_3^7 \left(2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{11}\right)$$

在 (E) 中, 取 $n = 8$, 令 $x = \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{11}$ 得公式 (2) $\left(2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{11}\right)^8 = 2 \cos \frac{16\pi}{11} + C_1^8 \left(2 \cos \frac{12\pi}{11}\right) + C_2^8 \left(2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{11}\right) + C_3^8 \left(2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{11}\right) + C_4^8$

只要改變 x 與 n , 我們又可得到一堆漂亮的倍角公式, 這些都不是由高中數學的三角函數公式能輕易得到的。

應用 (四)

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

因此 $x^{2n+1} - 1 = 0$ 的根除 1 之外都是 $g_n(x) = 0$ 的根

$$x^{2n+1} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$$

故

$$g_n(x) = \frac{x^{2n} + x^{2n-1} + \dots + x + 1}{x^n} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(x - \left(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}\right)\right)}{x^n} \dots \dots \dots \quad (F)$$

把 $x = 1$ 代入上式: $2n + 1 = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(1 - \left(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}\right)\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} 2n + 1 &= \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(1 - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} - i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}\right) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} - 2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} i\right) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\left(2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1}\right) \left(\sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} - i \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left((2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1}) (-i) \left(\cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right) \\
&= 2^{2n} (-i)^{2n} \left[\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right] \\
&= (-4)^n \left[\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right] \left(\cos \frac{(1+2+\dots+2n)\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{(1+2+\dots+2n)\pi}{2n+1} \right) \\
2n+1 &= (-4)^n \left[\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right] (\cos n\pi + i \sin n\pi)
\end{aligned}$$

得公式 (1) $\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{2n+1}{(-4)^n (\cos n\pi + i \sin n\pi)} = \frac{2n+1}{4^n}$

把 $x = -1$ 代入 (F) 式:

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(-1 - \left(\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right) \\
&= \prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(-2 \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} - 2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} i \right) \\
&= (-2)^{2n} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right) \\
&= 4^n \left(\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \left(\cos \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+2n)\pi}{2n+1} + i \sin \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+2n)\pi}{2n+1} \right) \\
&= 4^n \left(\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) (\cos n\pi + i \sin n\pi)
\end{aligned}$$

得公式 (2) $\prod_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\cos \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{11}{(4)^n (\cos n\pi + i \sin n\pi)} = \frac{1}{(-4)^n}$ 把 n 用不同的自然數代入這又產生一大堆不會看見的三角公式。

再考慮 $x^{2n} - 1 = 0$ 之原根 $p = \cos \frac{2\pi}{2n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n}$ 則 $p^{2n} = 1$ 且

$$\begin{aligned}
p^n &= -1 \\
x^{2n} - 1 = 0 &\Leftrightarrow x = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2n} = p^k \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \dots 2n.
\end{aligned}$$

把 $x^{2n} - 1$ 除掉 $(x+1)(x-1)$: (即除掉 $(x-p^n)(x-p^{2n})$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^2 - 1} &= x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-4} + x^{2n-6} + \dots + x^4 + x^2 + 1 \quad (\text{其中 } n \geq 1) \\
&= (x-p)(x-p^2) \dots (x-p^{n-1})(x-p^{n+1}) \dots (x-p^{2n-2})(x-p^{2n-1}) \\
(\text{前後配對}) &= ((x-p)(x-p^{2n-1}))((x-p^2)(x-p^{2n-2})) \dots ((x-p^{n-1})(x-p^{n+1}))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{其中 } (x - p^i)(x - p^{2n-i}) \\
 &= (x - (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{2n} + i \sin \frac{2i\pi}{2n}))(x - (\cos \frac{2(2n-i)\pi}{2n} + i \sin \frac{2(2n-i)\pi}{2n})) \\
 &= (x - (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{2n} + i \sin \frac{2i\pi}{2n}))(x - (\cos(2\pi - \frac{2i\pi}{2n}) + i \sin(2\pi - \frac{2i\pi}{2n}))) \\
 &= (x - (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{2n} + i \sin \frac{2i\pi}{2n}))(x - (\cos \frac{2i\pi}{2n} - i \sin \frac{2i\pi}{2n})) \\
 &= x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2i\pi}{2n} x + 1 \\
 &= x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} x + 1 \quad \text{代入上式}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^2 - 1} = (x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{n} x + 1)(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} x + 1) \cdots (x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} x + 1) \cdots \text{(G)}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-4} + x^{2n-6} + \cdots + x^2 + 1 \\
 &= ((2x)(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{n}))((2x)(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{n})) \cdots ((2x)(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n})) \\
 &= (2^{n-1})(x^{n-1})(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{n})(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdots (\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n})
 \end{aligned}$$

兩邊同除 (x^{n-1})

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-4} + x^{2n-6} + \cdots + x^2 + 1}{x^{n-1}} \\
 &= (2^{n-1})(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{n})(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdots (\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} - \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n}) \cdots \cdots \text{(H)}
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $g_{n-1}(x) = \frac{x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-4} + x^{2n-6} + \cdots + x^2 + 1}{x^{n-1}}$ 令 $y = \frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2}$ 代入 (H) 則

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{n-1}(x) &= (2^{n-1})(y - \cos \frac{\pi}{n})(y - \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdots (y - \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n}) = f_{n-1}(y) \cdots \cdots \text{(I)} \\
 & \quad \text{(其中自然數 } n \geq 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

由

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x + \frac{1}{x})(\frac{x^{2k+2} + x^{2k} + x^{2k-2} + \cdots + x^2 + 1}{x^{k+1}}) - (\frac{x^{2k} + x^{2k-2} + x^{2k-4} + \cdots + x^2 + 1}{x^k}) \\
 &= \frac{x^{2k+4} + x^{2k+2} + x^{2k} \cdots + x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^{k+2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

得到下列遞迴關係式:

$$(x + \frac{1}{x})(g_{k+1}(x)) - (g_k(x)) = (g_{k+2}(x)) \quad \text{即: } (2y)(f_{k+1}(y)) - (f_k(y)) = (f_{k+2}(y)) \text{ 成立。}$$

由 (H) 式與 (I) 式 $g_{n-1}(x) = f_{n-1}(y)$ 並且

$$g_{n-1}(x) = \frac{x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-4} + x^{2n-6} + \cdots + x^2 + 1}{x^{n-1}}$$

$$f_{n-1}(y) = (2^{n-1})(y - \cos \frac{\pi}{n})(y - \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdots (y - \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n})$$

當

$$n = 2, f_1(y) = 2(y - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2y$$

$$n = 3, f_2(y) = 2^2(y - \cos \frac{\pi}{3})(y - \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 4y^2 - 1$$

$$f_3(y) = (2y)f_2(y) - f_1(y) = 8y^3 - 4y$$

$$f_4(y) = (2y)f_3(y) - f_2(y) = 16y^4 - 12y^2 + 1$$

$$f_5(y) = (2y)f_4(y) - f_3(y) = 32y^5 - 32y^3 + 6y$$

$$f_6(y) = \cdots = 64y^6 - 80y^4 + 24y^2 - 1$$

應用 (5)

由 (I) 式

$$f_6(y) = 2^6(y - \cos \frac{\pi}{7})(y - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7})(y - \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}) \cdots (y - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}) = 64y^6 - 80y^4 + 24y^2 - 1$$

兩邊同除 64:

$$(y - \cos \frac{\pi}{7})(y - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7})(y - \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}) \cdots (y - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}) = y^6 - \frac{5}{4}y^4 + \frac{3}{8}y^2 - \frac{1}{64}$$

經由比較係數, 得到下列公式:

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^6 \cos \frac{k\pi}{7} = 0$$

$$(2) \sum_{i=1}^5 \sum_{j=i+1}^6 \cos \frac{i\pi}{7} \cos \frac{j\pi}{7} = \frac{-5}{4}$$

$$(3) \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=i+1}^5 \sum_{k=j+1}^6 \cos \frac{i\pi}{7} \cos \frac{j\pi}{7} \cos \frac{k\pi}{7} = 0$$

$$(4) \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=i+1}^4 \sum_{k=j+1}^5 \sum_{l=k+1}^6 \cos \frac{i\pi}{7} \cos \frac{j\pi}{7} \cos \frac{k\pi}{7} \cos \frac{l\pi}{7} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(5) \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=i+1}^3 \sum_{k=j+1}^4 \sum_{l=k+1}^5 \sum_{m=l+1}^6 \cos \frac{i\pi}{7} \cos \frac{j\pi}{7} \cos \frac{k\pi}{7} \cos \frac{l\pi}{7} \cos \frac{m\pi}{7} = 0$$

$$(6) \prod_{k=1}^6 \cos \frac{k\pi}{7} = \frac{-1}{64}$$

再由 (1) 與 (2)

$$\left[\sum_{k=1}^6 \cos \frac{k\pi}{7} \right]^2 = \sum_{k=1}^6 \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{7} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 \sum_{j=i+1}^6 (\cos \frac{i\pi}{7})(\cos \frac{j\pi}{7})$$

得公式:

$$(7) \quad \sum_{k=1}^6 \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{7} = \frac{5}{2}$$

把 n 取不同的自然數, 我們又得到一堆另類的公式

應用 (6):

由 (G) 式

$$\frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^2 - 1} = (x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{n} x + 1)(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} x + 1) \cdots (x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} x + 1)$$

$$x^{2n-2} + x^{2n-4} + x^{2n-6} + \cdots + x^2 + 1 = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} x + 1) \cdots \cdots \cdots (J)$$

在 (J) 式中 x 用 1 代入:

$$n = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (2 - 2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}) = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} 4 \sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n} = 4^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n} = \frac{n}{4^{n-1}}$$

兩邊開方, 得公式 (I) $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^{n-1}} (n \geq 2)$

(J) 式中 x 用 -1 代入:

$$n = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (2 + 2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}) = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} 4 \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n} = 4^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n} = \frac{n}{4^{n-1}}$$

兩邊開方, 得公式 (2) $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^{n-1}} (n \geq 2)$ 。

當 n 是奇數時, $x = i$ 代入 (J) 式:

$$(-1)^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-2} + (-1)^{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} + (-1) + 1 = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1 - 2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} x + 1)$$

$$1 = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (-2i \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}) = (-2i)^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}$$

得公式 (3) $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} = \frac{1}{(-2i)^{n-1}}$ (當 n 是奇數且 $n \geq 3$ 都成立)

應用 (7)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^8 - 1}{x^2 - 1} &= x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 \quad \text{令 } p = \cos \frac{2\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{8} \\ x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 &= (x - p)(x - p^2)(x - p^3)(x - p^5)(x - p^6)(x - p^7) \\ &= ((x - p)(x - p^7))((x - p^2)(x - p^6))((x - p^3)(x - p^5)) \\ p + p^7 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{8}\right) + \left(\cos \frac{14\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{14\pi}{8}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{8} \\ p^2 + p^6 &= 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{8} \\ p^3 + p^5 &= 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{8} \\ p^8 &= 1 \\ x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 &= \left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{8}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{8}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{8}x + 1\right) \\ \frac{x^{10} - 1}{x^2 - 1} &= x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 \quad \text{令 } w = \cos \frac{2\pi}{10} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{10} \\ x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 &= (x - w)(x - w^2)(x - w^3)(x - w^4)(x - w^6)(x - w^7)(x - w^8)(x - w^9) \\ &= ((x - w)(x - w^9))((x - w^2)(x - w^8))((x - w^3)(x - w^7))((x - w^4)(x - w^6)) \\ &= \left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{10}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{10}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{10}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{10}x + 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

但是 $x^2(x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1) + 1 = x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &x^2\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{8}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{8}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{8}x + 1\right) + 1 \\ &= \left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{10}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{10}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{10}x + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{10}x + 1\right) \cdots \text{(K)} \end{aligned}$$

在 (K) 式中 x 用 1 代入:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{8}\right)\left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{8}\right)\left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{8}\right) + 1 \\ &= \left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{10}\right)\left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{10}\right)\left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{10}\right)\left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{8\pi}{10}\right) \\ &= 2^3\left(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{8}\right)\left(1 - \cos \frac{4\pi}{8}\right)\left(1 - \cos \frac{6\pi}{8}\right) + 1 \\ &= 2^4\left(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{10}\right)\left(1 - \cos \frac{4\pi}{10}\right)\left(1 - \cos \frac{6\pi}{10}\right)\left(1 - \cos \frac{8\pi}{10}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^3(2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8})(2 \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{8})(2 \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}) + 1 \\ &= 2^4(2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{10})(2 \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{10})(2 \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{10})(2 \sin^2 \frac{4\pi}{10}) \end{aligned}$$

提出2的乘方, 我們得到:

公式 (1)

$$4^3(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8})(\sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{8})(\sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}) + 1 = 4^4(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{10})(\sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{10})(\sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{10})(\sin^2 \frac{4\pi}{10})$$

這種相近角度之間的正弦關係有一大堆, 也被我們導出來。

結語:

如果我們對一個人不甚瞭解, 但是對他的親朋好友, 左右鄰居, 能有一番認識, 那麼我們對這個人, 大概就不陌生了。

我們得不到 $\cos \frac{2\pi}{7}$ 的真值, 我們也知道它的真值不容易算出來, 但是我們可以利用 $f_3(x) = 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 2^3(x - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{4\pi}{7})(x - \cos \frac{6\pi}{7})$ 找到有關 $\cos \frac{2\pi}{7}$ 的一堆公式, 使我們對於 $\cos \frac{2\pi}{7}$, 能有更深一層的瞭解, 而我們最高興的是, 藉著一些巧妙的代數變換, 我們得到一大堆高中數學公式無法導出的漂亮公式, 這是最大的收獲。

更感謝的是黃大原教授, 張鎮華教授熱忱的指導, 由心裡感到交大應數系的溫馨。

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