

第九屆旺宏科學獎

成果報告書

參賽編號：SA9-526

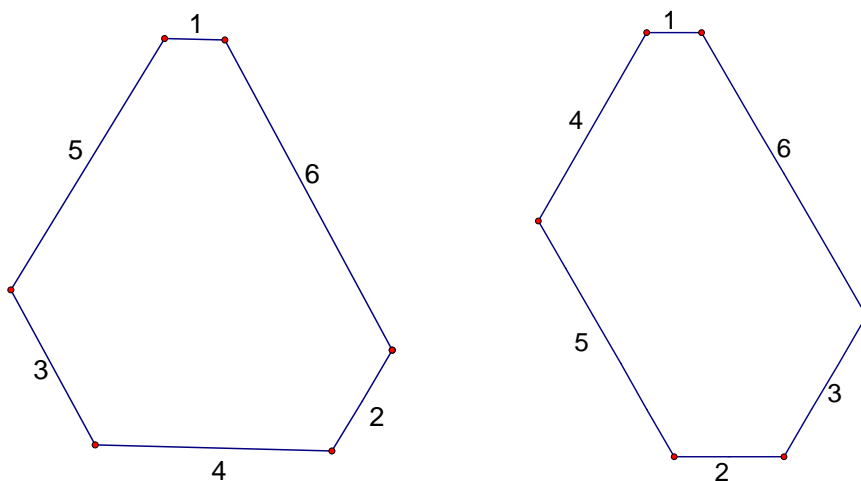
作品名稱：等角序列多邊形

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關鍵字：等角序列 n 邊形

壹、研究動機

在高中課程中，我們接觸了許多正 n 邊形，如正三角形、正四邊形、正五邊形、正六邊形等，在三角形中等角必定等邊、等角四邊形則不一定等邊。那麼，五邊形呢？六邊形呢？等角是否也不一定等邊？透過 *GSP* 幾何軟體的操作我們發現存在等角不等邊的六邊形，且邊長恰為1、2、3、4、5、6，如下圖：



這引起了我們強烈的興趣，想探討是否所有 n 邊形都存在等角不等邊的等角序列多邊形。

貳、研究目的

- 一、探討是否存在邊長為1、2、……、 n 的等角序列 n 邊形。
- 二、探討等角序列 n 邊形存在與否及 n 的結構之相關性。
- 三、探討是否存在邊長為 1^2 、 2^2 、……、 n^2 的等角序列 n 邊形及與 n 的結構之相關性。
- 四、探討是否存在邊長為 1^t 、 2^t 、……、 n^t ($t \geq 3$)的等角序列 n 邊形及與 n 的結構之相關性。

參、研究過程及方法

一、等角序列 n 邊形：利用三角函數的觀點

(一) 用向量分量 (x 分量, y 分量) 的觀點：

1. 想法：封閉圖形向量和為 0

2. 作法：

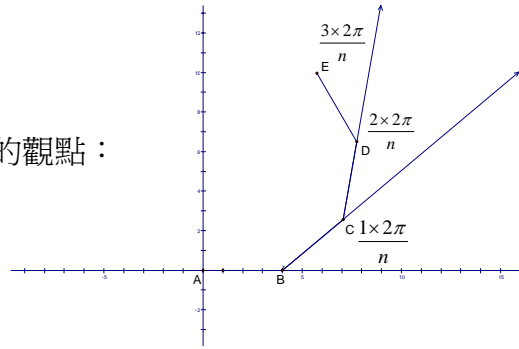
n 邊形之每一個外角為 $\frac{2\pi}{n}$

$$x \text{ 分量和} = 0, \quad a_1 + a_2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + a_3 \cos \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{n} + \cdots + a_n \cos \frac{(n-1) \times 2\pi}{n} = 0 \cdots (1)$$

$$y \text{ 分量和} = 0, \quad a_2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + a_3 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{n} + \cdots + a_n \sin \frac{(n-1) \times 2\pi}{n} = 0 \cdots (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1)} \times \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \text{(2)} \times \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}$$

$$\text{可得 } a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{n} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \sin \frac{(n-1) \times 2\pi}{n} + a_n \sin \frac{n \times 2\pi}{n} = 0$$



(二) 等角序列 n 邊形

1. $n=5$:

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{5} + \cdots + a_5 \sin \frac{5 \times 2\pi}{5} = 0$$

$$(a_1 - a_4) \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} + (a_2 - a_3) \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} = 0$$

$$(a_1 - a_4) \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2(a_2 - a_3) \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \left[(a_1 - a_4) + 2(a_2 - a_3) \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = 0 \right]$$

$$a_1 = a_4, \quad a_2 = a_3$$

\therefore 不存在等角序列五邊形

2. $n=6$

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{6} + \cdots + a_5 \sin \frac{5 \times 2\pi}{6} + a_6 \sin \frac{6 \times 2\pi}{6} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 + a_2 - a_4 - a_5) \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 = a_4 + a_5 \Rightarrow a_1 - a_4 = a_5 - a_2 \\ a_2 + a_3 = a_5 + a_6 \Rightarrow a_2 - a_5 = a_6 - a_3 \\ a_3 + a_4 = a_6 + a_1 \Rightarrow a_3 - a_6 = a_1 - a_4 \end{cases}$$

故此六邊形具備對邊等差結構

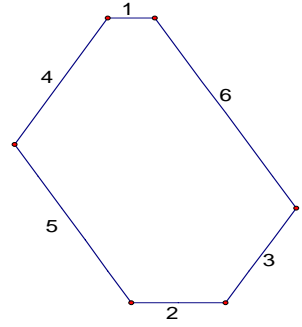
設 $a_1 - a_4 = d$ 、 $a_2 - a_5 = -d$ 、 $a_3 - a_6 = d$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = A \\ a_2 = B \\ a_3 = C \\ a_4 = A - d \\ a_5 = B + d \\ a_6 = C - d \end{cases}$$

將 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 分成 (1,2)(3,4)(5,6) 或 (1,4)(2,5)(3,6)

固定其中一個，另二個排列去除反向

公差 d	1	3
個數	$\frac{2!}{2}$	$\frac{2!}{2}$



3. $n=8$

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{8} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{8} + a_3 \sin \frac{3 \times 2\pi}{8} + \dots + a_7 \sin \frac{7 \times 2\pi}{8} + a_8 \sin \frac{8 \times 2\pi}{8} = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{8} (a_1 + a_3 - a_5 - a_7) + 1 \times (a_2 - a_6) = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_1 + a_3 - a_5 - a_7) + 1 \times (a_2 - a_6) = 0$$

$$a_1 + a_3 = a_5 + a_7, \quad a_2 = a_6$$

\therefore 不存在等角序列八邊形

4. $n=10$

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{10} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{10} + \dots + a_9 \sin \frac{9 \times 2\pi}{10} + a_{10} \sin \frac{10 \times 2\pi}{10} = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{10} (a_1 + a_4 - a_6 - a_9) + \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{10} (a_2 + a_3 - a_7 - a_8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_4 - a_6 - a_9 = 0 \\ a_2 + a_3 - a_7 - a_8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

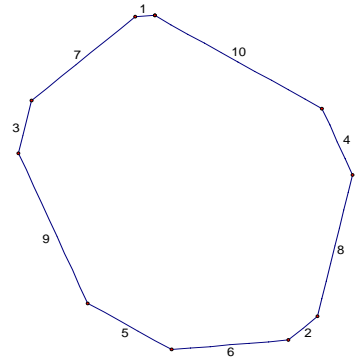
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_4 = a_6 + a_9 = 0 \\ a_2 + a_3 = a_7 + a_8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_4 = a_6 + a_9 \\ a_2 + a_5 = a_7 + a_{10} \\ a_3 + a_6 = a_8 + a_1 \\ a_4 + a_7 = a_9 + a_2 \\ a_5 + a_8 = a_{10} + a_3 \\ a_2 + a_3 = a_7 + a_8 \\ a_3 + a_4 = a_8 + a_9 \\ a_4 + a_5 = a_9 + a_{10} \\ a_5 + a_6 = a_{10} + a_1 \\ a_6 + a_7 = a_1 + a_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 - a_6 = a_9 - a_4 \\ a_2 - a_7 = a_{10} - a_5 \\ a_3 - a_8 = a_1 - a_6 \\ a_4 - a_9 = a_2 - a_7 \\ a_5 - a_{10} = a_3 - a_8 \\ a_2 - a_7 = a_8 - a_3 \\ a_3 - a_8 = a_9 - a_4 \\ a_4 - a_9 = a_{10} - a_5 \\ a_5 - a_{10} = a_1 - a_6 \\ a_6 - a_1 = a_2 - a_7 \end{cases}$$

故此十邊形具備對邊等差結構

設 $a_1 - a_6 = -(a_2 - a_7) = a_3 - a_8 = -(a_4 - a_9) = a_5 - a_{10} = d$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = A \\ a_2 = B \\ a_3 = C \\ a_4 = D \\ a_5 = E \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = A \\ a_2 = B \\ a_3 = C \\ a_4 = D \\ a_5 = E \\ a_6 = A - d \\ a_7 = B + d \\ a_8 = C - d \\ a_9 = D + d \\ a_{10} = E - d \end{cases}$$



將 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 分成
(1,6)(2,7)(3,8)(4,9)(5,10) 或 (1,2)(3,4)(5,6)(7,8)(9,10)
固定其中一個，另四個排列去除反向

公差 d	1	5
個數	$\frac{4!}{2}$	$\frac{4!}{2}$

5. $n=12$

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{12} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{12} + a_3 \sin \frac{3 \times 2\pi}{12} + \cdots + a_{11} \sin \frac{11 \times 2\pi}{12} + a_{12} \sin \frac{12 \times 2\pi}{12} = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} (a_1 + a_5 - a_7 - a_{11}) + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} (a_2 + a_4 - a_8 - a_{10}) + (a_3 - a_9) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_2 + a_4 - a_8 - a_{10}) = 0 \cdots (1) \\ \frac{1}{2} (a_1 + a_5 - a_7 - a_{11}) = (a_9 - a_3) \cdots (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由(1)可得} \begin{cases} a_2 + a_4 - a_8 - a_{10} = 0 \\ a_3 + a_5 - a_9 - a_{11} = 0 \cdots (2) \\ a_4 + a_6 - a_{10} - a_{12} = 0 \\ a_5 + a_7 - a_{11} - a_1 = 0 \cdots (5) \\ a_6 + a_8 - a_{12} - a_2 = 0 \\ a_7 + a_9 - a_1 - a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

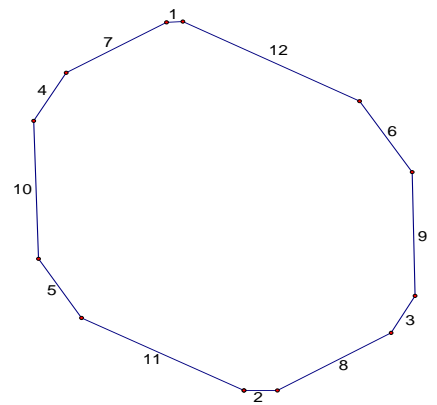
由(2)可得 $a_9 - a_3 = a_5 - a_{11}$ 代入(3)

$$a_1 + a_5 - a_7 - a_{11} = 2(a_5 - a_{11})$$

$$\therefore a_1 + a_{11} - a_5 - a_7 = 0 \cdots (4)$$

由(4) = (5) 故此十二邊形具備對邊等差結構

$$\text{設} \begin{cases} a_1 - a_7 = d_1 \\ a_2 - a_8 = d_2 \\ a_3 - a_9 = -d_1 \\ a_4 - a_{10} = -d_2 \\ a_5 - a_{11} = d_1 \\ a_6 - a_{12} = d_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} a_1 = A \\ a_2 = B \\ a_3 = C \\ a_4 = D \\ a_5 = E \\ a_6 = F \\ a_7 = A - d_1 \\ a_8 = B - d_2 \\ a_9 = C + d_1 \\ a_{10} = D + d_2 \\ a_{11} = E - d_1 \\ a_{12} = F - d_2 \end{cases}$$



將 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 分成

(1,2)(3,4)(5,6)(7,8)(9,10)(11,12)

固定其中一個，另五個排列去除反向

6. $n=16$

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{16} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{16} + \cdots + a_{15} \sin \frac{15 \times 2\pi}{16} + a_{16} \sin \frac{16 \times 2\pi}{16} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} (a_1 + a_7 - a_9 - a_{15}) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_2 + a_6 - a_{10} - a_{16}) +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2} (a_3 + a_5 - a_{11} - a_{13}) + (a_4 - a_{12}) = 0 \Rightarrow a_4 = a_{12}$$

\therefore 不存在等角序列十六邊形

9. 證明 $n = 4k + 2$ 時必存在等角序列 n 邊形

證明：

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{4k+2} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{4k+2} + \cdots + a_{4k+1} \sin \frac{(4k+1) \times 2\pi}{4k+2} + a_{4k+2} \sin \frac{(4k+2) \times 2\pi}{4k+2} = 0$$

$$\text{設 } \theta = \frac{2\pi}{4k+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta (a_1 + a_{2k} - a_{2k+2} - a_{4k+1}) + \sin 2\theta (a_2 + a_{2k-1} - a_{4k+3} - a_{4k}) + \cdots + \sin k\theta (a_k + a_{k+1} - a_{3k+1} - a_{3k+2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_{2k} = a_{2k+2} + a_{4k+1} \\ a_2 + a_{2k-1} = a_{2k+3} + a_{4k} \\ \vdots \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 - a_{2k+2} = a_{4k+1} - a_{2k} \\ a_2 - a_{2k+3} = a_{4k} - a_{2k-1} \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$\text{設 } a_1 - a_{2k+2} = d$$

$$a_1 - a_{2k+2} = -(a_2 - a_{2k+3}) = a_3 - a_{2k+4} = \cdots = -(a_{2k} - a_{4k+1}) = a_{2k+1} - a_{4k+2} = d$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} a_1 = x_1 \\ a_2 = x_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{2k} = x_{2k} \\ a_{2k+1} = x_{2k+1} \\ a_{2k+2} = x_1 - d \\ \vdots \\ a_{4k+1} = x_{2k} + d \\ a_{4k+2} = x_{2k+1} - d \end{cases}$$

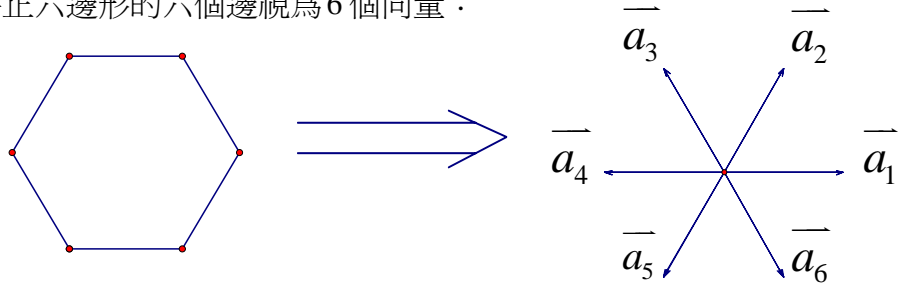
\therefore 存在等角序列 n 邊形，其中 $n = 4k + 2$

到此我們發現由於三角函數值除非是特殊角，否則很難做下去，因此我們我們轉換成另一種想法。

二、等角序列六邊形， $n=6$

(一) 想法：利用**向量觀點**

將正六邊形的六個邊視為 6 個向量：



$$\therefore \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_6 = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{又} \begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_4 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_5 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_6 = \vec{0} \end{cases}, \text{ 且} \begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_5 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_6 = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_1(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_4) = \vec{0} \\ A_2(\vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_5) = \vec{0} \\ A_3(\vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_6) = \vec{0} \end{cases}, \text{ 且} \begin{cases} B_1(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_5) = \vec{0} \\ B_2(\vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_6) = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

1. 令 $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 3, B_1 = 0, B_2 = 3$

	\vec{a}_1	\vec{a}_2	\vec{a}_3	\vec{a}_4	\vec{a}_5	\vec{a}_6
A	1	2	3	1	2	3
B	0	3	0	3	0	3
邊長	1	5	3	4	2	6

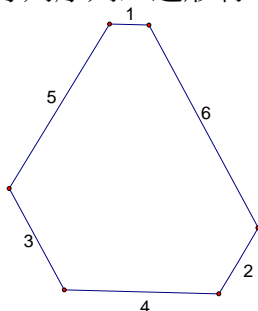
$$\text{可得 } 1\vec{a}_1 + 5\vec{a}_2 + 3\vec{a}_3 + 4\vec{a}_4 + 2\vec{a}_5 + 6\vec{a}_6 = \vec{0}$$

2. 令 $A_1 = 0, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 4, B_1 = 1, B_2 = 2$

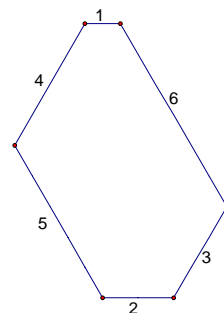
	\vec{a}_1	\vec{a}_2	\vec{a}_3	\vec{a}_4	\vec{a}_5	\vec{a}_6
A	0	2	4	0	2	4
B	1	2	1	2	1	2
邊長	1	4	5	2	3	6

$$\text{可得 } 1\vec{a}_1 + 4\vec{a}_2 + 5\vec{a}_3 + 2\vec{a}_4 + 3\vec{a}_5 + 6\vec{a}_6 = \vec{0}$$

故等角序列六邊形有 $\frac{2!}{2} \times 2 = 2$ (個)，如下：

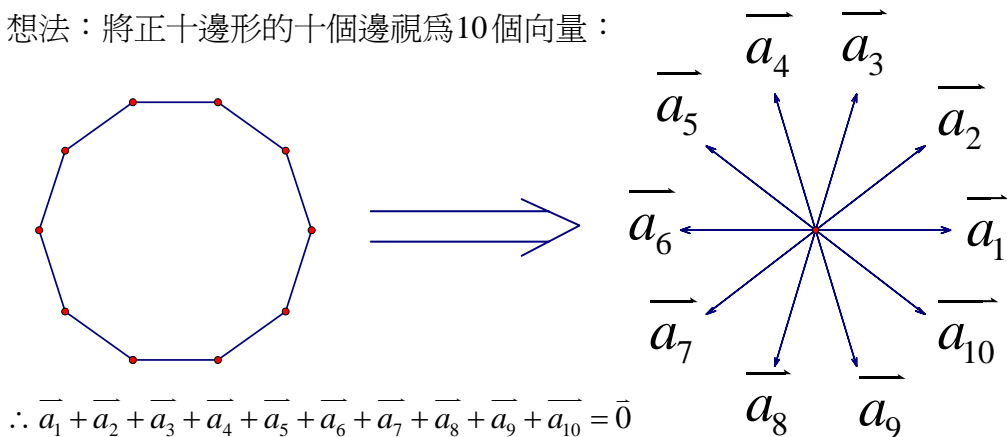


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三、等角序列十邊形

(一) 想法：將正十邊形的十個邊視為10個向量：



$$\text{又} \begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_6 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_7 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_8 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_9 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_{10} = \vec{0} \end{cases}, \text{ 且} \begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_7 + \vec{a}_9 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_6 + \vec{a}_8 + \vec{a}_{10} = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_1(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_6) = \vec{0} \\ A_2(\vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_7) = \vec{0} \\ A_3(\vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_8) = \vec{0} \\ A_4(\vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_9) = \vec{0} \\ A_5(\vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_{10}) = \vec{0} \end{cases}, \text{ 且} \begin{cases} B_1(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_7 + \vec{a}_9) = \vec{0} \\ B_2(\vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_6 + \vec{a}_8 + \vec{a}_{10}) = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

1. 令 $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 3, A_4 = 4, A_5 = 5, B_1 = 0, B_2 = 5$

	\vec{a}_1	\vec{a}_2	\vec{a}_3	\vec{a}_4	\vec{a}_5	\vec{a}_6	\vec{a}_7	\vec{a}_8	\vec{a}_9	\vec{a}_{10}
A	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
B	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
邊長	1	7	3	9	5	6	2	8	4	10

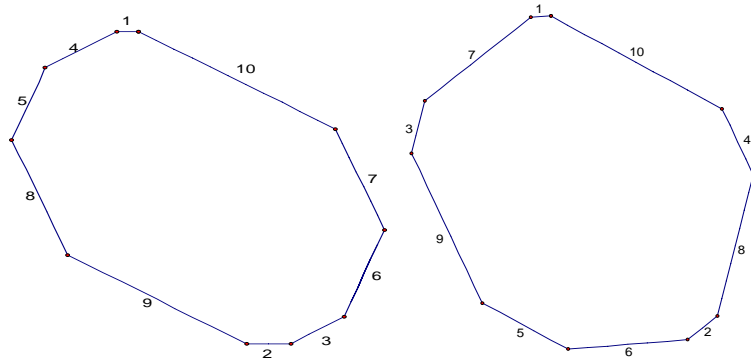
可得 $1\vec{a}_1 + 7\vec{a}_2 + 3\vec{a}_3 + 9\vec{a}_4 + 5\vec{a}_5 + 6\vec{a}_6 + 2\vec{a}_7 + 8\vec{a}_8 + 4\vec{a}_9 + 10\vec{a}_{10} = \vec{0}$

2. 令 $A_1 = 0, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 4, A_4 = 6, A_5 = 8, B_1 = 1, B_2 = 2$

	\vec{a}_1	\vec{a}_2	\vec{a}_3	\vec{a}_4	\vec{a}_5	\vec{a}_6	\vec{a}_7	\vec{a}_8	\vec{a}_9	\vec{a}_{10}
A	0	2	4	6	8	0	2	4	6	8
B	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
邊長	1	4	5	8	9	2	3	6	7	10

可得 $1\vec{a}_1 + 4\vec{a}_2 + 5\vec{a}_3 + 8\vec{a}_4 + 9\vec{a}_5 + 2\vec{a}_6 + 3\vec{a}_7 + 6\vec{a}_8 + 7\vec{a}_9 + 10\vec{a}_{10} = \vec{0}$

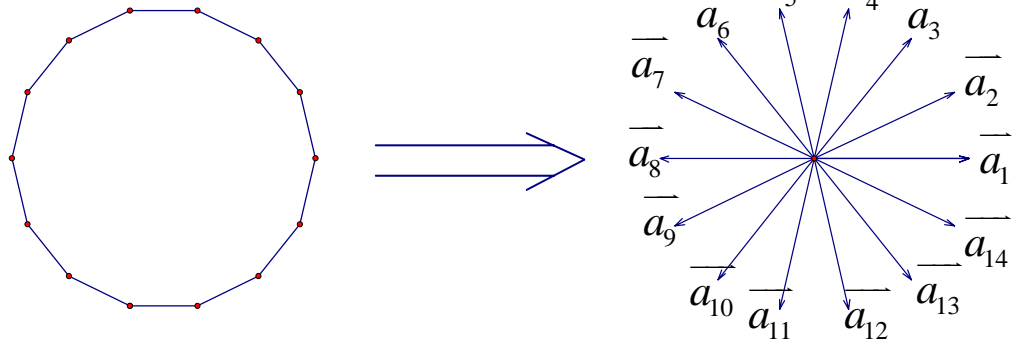
故等角序列十邊形有 $\frac{4!}{2} \times 2 = 24$ (個), 如下:



四、等角序列十四邊形

(一) 想法:

將正十四邊形的十四個邊視為14個向量



$$\therefore \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_6 + \vec{a}_7 + \vec{a}_8 + \vec{a}_9 + \vec{a}_{10} + \vec{a}_{11} + \vec{a}_{12} + \vec{a}_{13} + \vec{a}_{14} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{又} \begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_8 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_9 = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_{10} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_{11} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_{12} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_6 + \vec{a}_{13} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_7 + \vec{a}_{14} = \vec{0} \end{cases}, \text{且} \begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_7 + \vec{a}_9 + \vec{a}_{11} + \vec{a}_{13} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_6 + \vec{a}_8 + \vec{a}_{10} + \vec{a}_{12} + \vec{a}_{14} = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_1(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_8) = \vec{0} \\ A_2(\vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_9) = \vec{0} \\ A_3(\vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_{10}) = \vec{0} \\ A_4(\vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_{11}) = \vec{0} \\ A_5(\vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_{12}) = \vec{0} \\ A_6(\vec{a}_6 + \vec{a}_{13}) = \vec{0} \\ A_7(\vec{a}_7 + \vec{a}_{14}) = \vec{0} \end{cases}, \text{且} \begin{cases} B_1(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_5 + \vec{a}_7 + \vec{a}_9 + \vec{a}_{11} + \vec{a}_{13}) = \vec{0} \\ B_2(\vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_4 + \vec{a}_6 + \vec{a}_8 + \vec{a}_{10} + \vec{a}_{12} + \vec{a}_{14}) = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

1. 令 $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 3, A_4 = 4, A_5 = 5, A_6 = 6, A_7 = 7$

$$B_1 = 0, B_2 = 7$$

	$\overline{a_1}$	$\overline{a_2}$	$\overline{a_3}$	$\overline{a_4}$	$\overline{a_5}$	$\overline{a_6}$	$\overline{a_7}$	$\overline{a_8}$	$\overline{a_9}$	$\overline{a_{10}}$	$\overline{a_{11}}$	$\overline{a_{12}}$	$\overline{a_{13}}$	$\overline{a_{14}}$
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
邊長	1	9	3	11	5	13	7	8	2	10	4	12	6	14

可得

$$1\overline{a_1} + 9\overline{a_2} + 3\overline{a_3} + 11\overline{a_4} + 5\overline{a_5} + 13\overline{a_6} + 7\overline{a_7} + 8\overline{a_8} + 2\overline{a_9} + 10\overline{a_{10}} + 4\overline{a_{11}} + 12\overline{a_{12}} + 6\overline{a_{13}} + 14\overline{a_{14}} = \vec{0}$$

2. 令 $A_1 = 0, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 4, A_4 = 6, A_5 = 8, A_6 = 10, A_7 = 12$

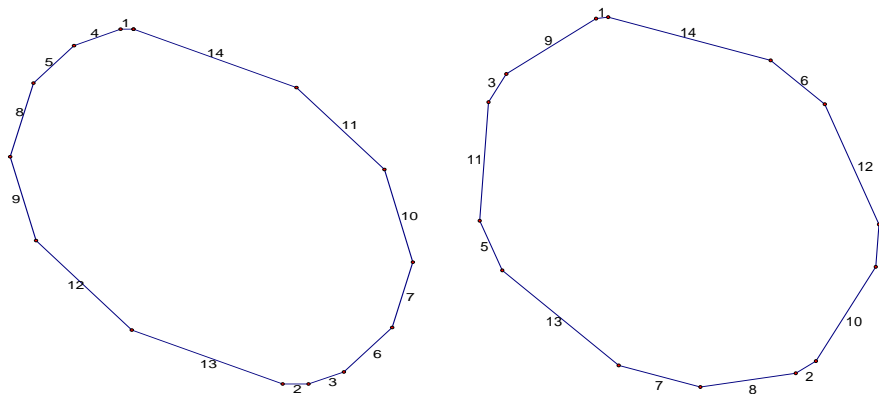
$$B_1 = 1, B_2 = 2$$

	$\overline{a_1}$	$\overline{a_2}$	$\overline{a_3}$	$\overline{a_4}$	$\overline{a_5}$	$\overline{a_6}$	$\overline{a_7}$	$\overline{a_8}$	$\overline{a_9}$	$\overline{a_{10}}$	$\overline{a_{11}}$	$\overline{a_{12}}$	$\overline{a_{13}}$	$\overline{a_{14}}$
A	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
B	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
邊長	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	2	3	6	7	10	11	14

可得

$$1\overline{a_1} + 4\overline{a_2} + 5\overline{a_3} + 8\overline{a_4} + 9\overline{a_5} + 12\overline{a_6} + 13\overline{a_7} + 2\overline{a_8} + 3\overline{a_9} + 6\overline{a_{10}} + 7\overline{a_{11}} + 10\overline{a_{12}} + 11\overline{a_{13}} + 14\overline{a_{14}} = \vec{0}$$

故等角序列十邊形有 $\frac{6!}{2} \times 2 = 720$ (個), 如下:



五、證明存在等角序列 $2p$ 邊形，其中 p 為奇質數

將正 $2p$ 邊形的 $2p$ 個邊視為 $2p$ 個向量

$$\therefore \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_3} + \cdots + \overline{a_{2p-1}} + \overline{a_{2p}} = \overline{0}$$

$$\text{又} \begin{cases} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{p+1}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{p+2}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{p+3}} = \overline{0} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{a_p} + \overline{a_{2p}} = \overline{0} \end{cases}, \text{且} \begin{cases} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_5} + \cdots + \overline{a_{2p-3}} + \overline{a_{2p-1}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_4} + \overline{a_6} + \cdots + \overline{a_{2p-2}} + \overline{a_{2p}} = \overline{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_1(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{p+1}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_2(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{p+2}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_3(\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{p+3}}) = \overline{0} \\ \vdots \\ A_p(\overline{a_p} + \overline{a_{2p}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases}, \text{且} \begin{cases} B_1(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_5} + \cdots + \overline{a_{2p-3}} + \overline{a_{2p-1}}) = \overline{0} \\ B_2(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_4} + \overline{a_6} + \cdots + \overline{a_{2p-2}} + \overline{a_{2p}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases}$$

(1) 第一種型式：令 $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 3, \dots, A_p = p, B_1 = 0, B_2 = p$

	$\overline{a_1}$	$\overline{a_2}$	$\overline{a_3}$	...	$\overline{a_p}$	$\overline{a_{p+1}}$	...	$\overline{a_{2p}}$
A	1	2	3	...	p	1	...	p
B	0	p	0	...	0	p	...	p

如此可以生成 $1, 2, \dots, 2p$

(2) 第二種型式：令 $A_1 = 0, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 4, \dots, A_p = 2p-2, B_1 = 1, B_2 = 2$

	$\overline{a_1}$	$\overline{a_2}$	$\overline{a_3}$	...	$\overline{a_p}$	$\overline{a_{p+1}}$	...	$\overline{a_{2p}}$
A	0	2	4	...	$2p-2$	0	...	$2p-2$
B	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	2

如此可以生成 $1, 2, \dots, 2p$

故存在等角序列 $2p$ 邊形，其中 p 為奇質數，且個數為 $\frac{(p-1)!}{2} \times 2 = (p-1)!$

六、證明等角序列 p^m 邊形不存在， p 為質數， $m \in N$

將正 p^m 邊形的 p^m 個邊視為 p^m 個向量

$$\therefore \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_3} + \cdots + \overline{a_{p^m}} = \overline{0}$$

$$\text{又} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{p^{m-1}+1}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}+1}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times p^{m-1}+1}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{p^{m-1}+2}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}+2}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times p^{m-1}+2}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{p^{m-1}+3}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}+3}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times p^{m-1}+3}} = \overline{0} , \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \overline{a_{p^{m-1}}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}}} + \overline{a_{3 \times p^{m-1}}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{p \times p^{m-1}}} = \overline{0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{且} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{p^{m-2}+1}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-2}+1}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p^2-1) \times p^{m-2}+1}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{p^{m-2}+2}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-2}+2}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p^2-1) \times p^{m-2}+2}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{p^{m-2}+3}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-2}+3}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p^2-1) \times p^{m-2}+3}} = \overline{0} , \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \overline{a_{p^{m-2}}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-2}}} + \overline{a_{3 \times p^{m-2}}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{p^2 \times p^{m-2}}} = \overline{0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{且} \cdots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{p+1}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p+1}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p^{m-1}-1) \times p+1}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{p+2}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p+2}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p^{m-1}-1) \times p+2}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{p+3}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p+3}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p^{m-1}-1) \times p+3}} = \overline{0} . \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \overline{a_p} + \overline{a_{2 \times p}} + \overline{a_{3 \times p}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{p^{m-1} \times p}} = \overline{0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{11}(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{p^{m-1}+1}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}+1}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times p^{m-1}+1}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_{12}(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{p^{m-1}+2}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}+2}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times p^{m-1}+2}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_{13}(\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{p^{m-1}+3}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}+3}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times p^{m-1}+3}}) = \overline{0} , \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ A_{1p^{m-1}}(\overline{a_{p^{m-1}}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p^{m-1}}} + \overline{a_{3 \times p^{m-1}}} + \cdots + \overline{a_{p \times p^{m-1}}}) = \overline{0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{且} \begin{cases} A_{21}(\overline{a_1 + a_{p^{m-2}+1} + a_{2 \times p^{m-2}+1} + \cdots + a_{(p^2-1) \times p^{m-2}+1}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_{22}(\overline{a_2 + a_{p^{m-2}+2} + a_{2 \times p^{m-2}+2} + \cdots + a_{(p^2-1) \times p^{m-2}+2}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_{23}(\overline{a_3 + a_{p^{m-2}+3} + a_{2 \times p^{m-2}+3} + \cdots + a_{(p^2-1) \times p^{m-2}+3}}) = \overline{0} \\ \vdots \\ A_{2p^{m-2}}(\overline{a_{p^{m-2}} + a_{2 \times p^{m-2}} + a_{3 \times p^{m-2}} + \cdots + a_{p^2 \times p^{m-2}}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{且} \dots \begin{cases} A_{(m-1)1}(\overline{a_1 + a_{p+1} + a_{2 \times p+1} + \cdots + a_{(p^{m-1}-1) \times p+1}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_{(m-1)2}(\overline{a_2 + a_{p+2} + a_{2 \times p+2} + \cdots + a_{(p^{m-1}-1) \times p+2}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_{(m-1)3}(\overline{a_3 + a_{p+3} + a_{2 \times p+3} + \cdots + a_{(p^{m-1}-1) \times p+3}}) = \overline{0} \\ \vdots \\ A_{(m-1)p}(\overline{a_p + a_{2 \times p} + a_{3 \times p} + \cdots + a_{p^{m-1} \times p}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases}。$$

$$\text{又} \overline{a_n} = A_{1n_{a_1}} + A_{2n_{a_2}} + \cdots + A_{(m-1)n_{a_{(m-1)}}}, \text{ 其中} \begin{cases} n \equiv n_{a_1} \pmod{p^{m-1}} (n_{a_1} = 1, 2, 3 \dots p^{m-1}) \\ n \equiv n_{a_2} \pmod{p^{m-2}} (n_{a_2} = 1, 2, 3 \dots p^{m-2}) \\ \vdots \\ n \equiv n_{a_{m-1}} \pmod{p} (n_{a_{m-1}} = 1, 2, 3 \dots p) \end{cases},$$

$$\text{又} \overline{a_{n+kp^{m-1}}} = A_{1n_{b_1}} + A_{2n_{b_2}} + \cdots + A_{(m-1)n_{b_{(m-1)}}}, \quad k \leq \frac{p^m - n}{p^{m-1}}, \quad k \in N$$

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} n + kp^{m-1} \equiv n_{b_1} \pmod{p^{m-1}} (n_{b_1} = 1.2.3 \dots p^{m-1}) \\ n + kp^{m-1} \equiv n_{b_2} \pmod{p^{m-2}} (n_{b_2} = 1.2.3 \dots p^{m-2}) \\ \vdots \\ n + kp^{m-1} \equiv n_{b_{m-1}} \pmod{p} (n_{b_{m-1}} = 1.2.3 \dots p) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore n_{a_1} = n_{b_1}, \quad n_{a_2} = n_{b_2}, \quad \dots, \quad n_{a_{m-1}} = n_{b_{m-1}} \quad \therefore \overline{a_n} = \overline{a_{n+kp^{m-1}}}$$

故不存在等角序列 p^m 邊形

七、證明 $n = p \times q$, $(p, q) = 1$, 必存在等角序列 n 邊形

(一) 證明

若一 n 邊形可分解為 $p \times q$, $(p, q) = 1$,

令 $\overline{a_1}, \overline{a_2}, \dots, \overline{a_{p \times q}}$ 為正 $p \times q$ 邊形, 邊長向量 $|\overline{a_1}| = |\overline{a_2}| = \dots = |\overline{a_{p \times q}}|$

$$\text{又} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{p+1}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p+1}} + \dots + \overline{a_{(q-1) \times p+1}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{p+2}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p+2}} + \dots + \overline{a_{(q-1) \times p+2}} = \overline{0} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{a_{k \times p}} + \overline{a_{2 \times p}} + \overline{a_{3 \times p}} + \dots + \overline{a_{q \times p}} = \overline{0} \end{array} \right. \dots\dots(1)$$

$$\text{且} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{q+1}} + \overline{a_{2 \times q+1}} + \dots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times q+1}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{q+2}} + \overline{a_{2 \times q+2}} + \dots + \overline{a_{(p-1) \times q+2}} = \overline{0} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{a_{k \times q}} + \overline{a_{2 \times q+1}} + \overline{a_{3 \times q+1}} + \dots + \overline{a_{p \times q}} = \overline{0} \end{array} \right. \dots\dots(2)$$

將(1)中每列分別乘以 $1, 2, 3, \dots, p$

將(2)中每列分別乘以 $0 \times p, p, 2 \times p, \dots, (q-1) \times p$

然後將所有式子相加得 $\alpha_1 \overline{a_1} + \alpha_2 \overline{a_2} + \alpha_3 \overline{a_3} + \dots + \alpha_n \overline{a_n}$

其中 $\alpha_i = r + (s-1)p \quad i \equiv r \pmod{p} \quad 1 \leq r \leq p$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \equiv s \pmod{q} \quad 1 \leq s \leq q$

$r = 1$ 時, $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots, q$, $r + (s-1)p$ 得值 $1, 1+p, 1+2p, \dots, 1+(q-1)p$

$r = 2$ 時, $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots, q$, $r + (s-1)p$ 得值 $2, 2+p, 2+2p, \dots, 2+(q-1)p$

\vdots \vdots

$r = p$ 時, $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots, q$, $r + (s-1)p$ 得值 $p, 2p, 3p, \dots, pq$

如此可形成 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的正整數,

即 n 邊形可分解成兩相異正整數相乘, 則必存在等角序列 n 邊形。

(二) 以等角序列十二邊形為例: $n = 12 = 3 \times 4 = p \times q$, $(p, q) = 1$

想法: 將正十二邊形的十二個邊視為 12 個向量

$$\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_4} + \overline{a_5} + \overline{a_6} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_9} + \overline{a_{10}} + \overline{a_{11}} + \overline{a_{12}} = \overline{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_5} + \overline{a_9} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_6} + \overline{a_{10}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{11}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_4} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{12}} = \overline{0} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_4} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{10}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_5} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{11}} = \overline{0} \\ \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_6} + \overline{a_9} + \overline{a_{12}} = \overline{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_5} + \overline{a_9}) = \overline{0} \\ A_2(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_6} + \overline{a_{10}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_3(\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{11}}) = \overline{0} \\ A_4(\overline{a_4} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{12}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases} \begin{cases} B_1(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_4} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{10}}) = \overline{0} \\ B_2(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_5} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{11}}) = \overline{0} \\ B_3(\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_6} + \overline{a_9} + \overline{a_{12}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases}$$

令 $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 2, A_3 = 3, A_4 = 4$

$$B_1 = 0, B_2 = 4, B_3 = 8$$

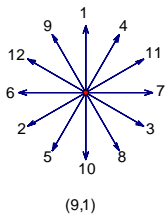
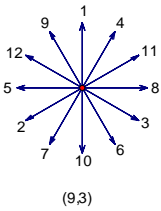
	$\overline{a_1}$	$\overline{a_2}$	$\overline{a_3}$	$\overline{a_4}$	$\overline{a_5}$	$\overline{a_6}$	$\overline{a_7}$	$\overline{a_8}$	$\overline{a_9}$	$\overline{a_{10}}$	$\overline{a_{11}}$	$\overline{a_{12}}$
A	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
B	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8
邊長	1	6	11	4	5	10	3	8	9	2	7	12

$$\text{可得 } 1\overline{a_1} + 6\overline{a_2} + 11\overline{a_3} + 4\overline{a_4} + 5\overline{a_5} + 10\overline{a_6} + 3\overline{a_7} + 8\overline{a_8} + 9\overline{a_9} + 2\overline{a_{10}} + 7\overline{a_{11}} + 12\overline{a_{12}} = \overline{0}$$

因 $1 \leq d_1 \leq 9$ ，可得 $(d_1, d_2) = (9, 3), (9, 1), (6, 6), (6, 2), (3, 3), (3, 1), (2, 2), (1, 1), (7, 1), (5, 1), (7, 5)$ ，其中 d_1, d_2 為公差

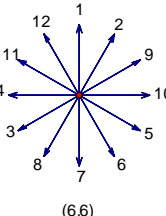
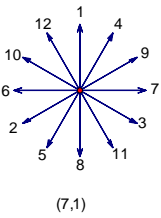
(1) $(d_1, d_2) = (9, 3)$

(1, 4, 11, 8, 3, 6, 10, 7, 2, 5, 12, 9) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另 2 個排列 3 個排列和去除反向



(2) $(d_1, d_2) = (9, 1)$

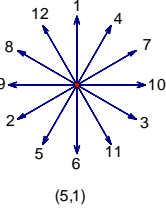
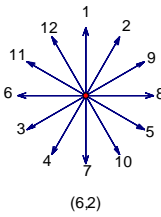
(1, 4, 11, 7, 3, 8, 10, 5, 2, 6, 12, 9) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另 2 個排列 3 個排列和去除反向



(3) $(d_1, d_2) = (7, 1)$

(1, 4, 9, 7, 3, 11, 8, 5, 2, 6, 10, 12)(1, 3, 9, 7, 5, 10, 8, 4, 2, 6, 12, 11)

(1, 2, 11, 7, 5, 9, 8, 3, 4, 6, 12, 10)(1, 3, 7, 11, 8, 5, 2, 10, 6, 4, 9, 12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另 2 個排列 3 個排列和去除反向



(4) $(d_1, d_2) = (6, 6)$

(1, 2, 9, 10, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 11, 12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另 5 個排列和去除反向

(5) $(d_1, d_2) = (6, 2)$

(1, 2, 9, 8, 5, 10, 7, 4, 3, 6, 11, 12)(1, 2, 7, 10, 9, 6, 3, 8, 5, 4, 11, 12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另 2 個排列 3 個排列和去除反向

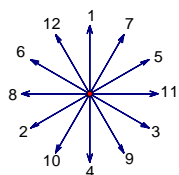
(6) $(d_1, d_2) = (5, 1)$

(1, 4, 7, 10, 3, 11, 6, 5, 2, 9, 8, 12)(1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 5, 2, 8, 6, 4, 12, 10)

(1, 3, 7, 9, 5, 11, 6, 4, 2, 8, 10, 12)(1, 2, 9, 8, 5, 11, 6, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12)

(1,5,4,11,8,7,2,10,3,6,9,12) (1,3,5,11,9,7,2,8,4,6,10,12)

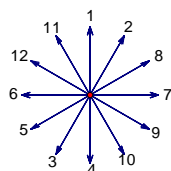
(1,3,6,9,10,7,2,8,5,4,11,12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另2個排列3個排列和去除反向



(7) $(d_1, d_2) = (3, 3)$

(1,7,5,11,3,9,4,10,2,8,6,12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另5個排列和去除反向

(3,3)



(8) $(d_1, d_2) = (3, 1)$

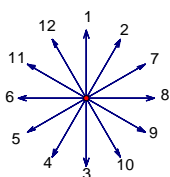
(1,7,5,10,3,11,4,8,2,9,6,12)(1,2,8,7,9,10,4,3,5,6,12,11)

(1,3,10,7,11,5,2,6,9,4,12,8)(1,5,4,9,11,7,2,8,3,6,12,10)

(1,7,4,11,5,9,2,10,3,8,6,12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另2個排列3個排列和去除反向

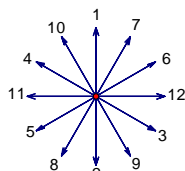
(9) $(d_1, d_2) = (2, 2)$

(1,2,7,8,9,10,3,4,5,6,11,12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另5個排列和去除反向



(3,1)

(2,2)

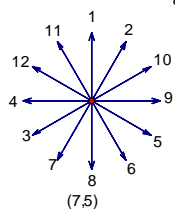


(10) $(d_1, d_2) = (1, 1)$

(1,3,6,8,9,11,2,4,5,7,10,12) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另5個排列和去除反向

(11) $(d_1, d_2) = (7, 5)$

(1,2,10,11,5,4,8,7,3,6,12,9) 固定其中一個及其對邊，另2個排列3個排列和去除反向



(1,1)

(7,5)

d_1	9	9	6	6	3	3	2	1	7	5	7
d_2	3	1	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	5
個數	$2 \times 3!$	$2 \times 3!$	$5!$	$2 \times 3! \times 2$	$5!$	$2 \times 3! \times 5$	$5!$	$5!$	$2 \times 3! \times 4$	$2 \times 3! \times 7$	$2 \times 3!$

(三) 以等角序列三十邊形為例： $n = 30 = 5 \times 6 = p \times q$ ， $(p, q) = 1$

$$\begin{cases} 1(\overline{a_6} + \overline{a_{12}} + \overline{a_{18}} + \overline{a_{24}} + \overline{a_{30}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (1) \\ 4(\overline{a_5} + \overline{a_{11}} + \overline{a_{17}} + \overline{a_{23}} + \overline{a_{29}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (2) \\ 5(\overline{a_4} + \overline{a_{10}} + \overline{a_{16}} + \overline{a_{22}} + \overline{a_{28}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (3) \\ 2(\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_9} + \overline{a_{15}} + \overline{a_{21}} + \overline{a_{27}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (4) \\ 3(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{14}} + \overline{a_{20}} + \overline{a_{26}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (5) \\ 6(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{13}} + \overline{a_{19}} + \overline{a_{25}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6 \times 0(\overline{a_5} + \overline{a_{10}} + \overline{a_{15}} + \overline{a_{20}} + \overline{a_{25}} + \overline{a_{30}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (7) \\ 6 \times 1(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_6} + \overline{a_{11}} + \overline{a_{16}} + \overline{a_{21}} + \overline{a_{26}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (8) \\ 6 \times 2(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{12}} + \overline{a_{17}} + \overline{a_{22}} + \overline{a_{27}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (9) \\ 6 \times 3(\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{13}} + \overline{a_{18}} + \overline{a_{23}} + \overline{a_{28}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (10) \\ 6 \times 4(\overline{a_4} + \overline{a_9} + \overline{a_{14}} + \overline{a_{19}} + \overline{a_{24}} + \overline{a_{29}}) = \overline{0} \cdots (11) \end{cases}$$

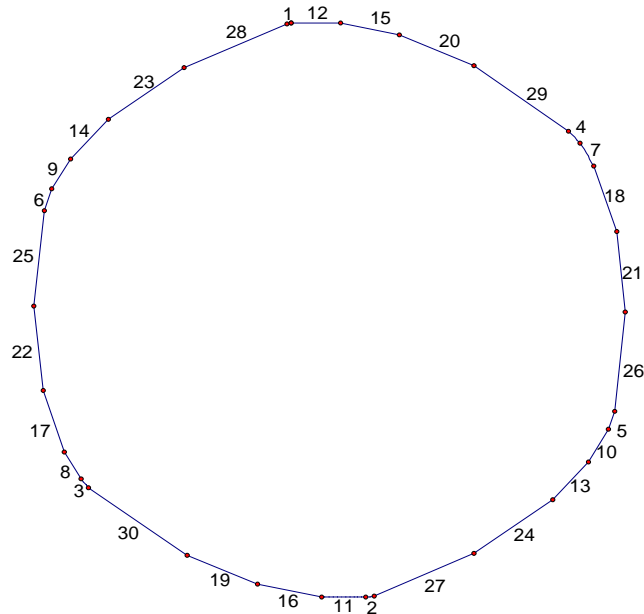
由(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)+(8)+(9)+(10)+(11) = $\overline{0}$

可得等角序列三十邊形之一組邊長 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{29}, a_{30}$ 為

12, 15, 20, 29, 4, 7, 18, 21, 26, 5, 10, 13, 24, 27, 2,

11, 16, 19, 30, 3, 8, 17, 22, 25, 6, 9, 14, 23, 28, 1

即存在邊長為 1, 2, 3, …, 29, 30 的等角序列三十邊形
圖形如下：



在尋找等角序列三十邊形的同時，我們發現適當的調整係數可生成邊長為 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, 30^2$ 的等角序列三十邊形，其詳細結果如下：

(三) 在尋找等角序列三十邊形時， $n = 30 = 5 \times 6 = p \times q$ ， $(p, q) = 1$

我們發現選擇一組等角序列六邊形的邊長(1,4,5,2,3,6)，使得

$$\begin{cases} 1^2(\overline{a_{30}} + \overline{a_6} + \overline{a_{12}} + \overline{a_{18}} + \overline{a_{24}}) = \overline{0} \\ 4^2(\overline{a_5} + \overline{a_{11}} + \overline{a_{17}} + \overline{a_{23}} + \overline{a_{29}}) = \overline{0} \\ 5^2(\overline{a_{10}} + \overline{a_{16}} + \overline{a_{22}} + \overline{a_{28}} + \overline{a_4}) = \overline{0} \\ 2^2(\overline{a_{15}} + \overline{a_{21}} + \overline{a_{27}} + \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_9}) = \overline{0} \\ 3^2(\overline{a_{20}} + \overline{a_{26}} + \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{14}}) = \overline{0} \\ 6^2(\overline{a_{25}} + \overline{a_1} + \overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{13}} + \overline{a_{19}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (6 \times 0)^2(\overline{a_{30}} + \overline{a_5} + \overline{a_{10}} + \overline{a_{15}} + \overline{a_{20}} + \overline{a_{25}}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 1)^2(\overline{a_6} + \overline{a_{11}} + \overline{a_{16}} + \overline{a_{21}} + \overline{a_{26}} + \overline{a_1}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 2)^2(\overline{a_{12}} + \overline{a_{17}} + \overline{a_{22}} + \overline{a_{27}} + \overline{a_2} + \overline{a_7}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 3)^2(\overline{a_{18}} + \overline{a_{23}} + \overline{a_{28}} + \overline{a_3} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{13}}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 4)^2(\overline{a_{24}} + \overline{a_{29}} + \overline{a_4} + \overline{a_9} + \overline{a_{14}} + \overline{a_{19}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (6 \times 0)(1\overline{a_{30}} + 4\overline{a_5} + 5\overline{a_{10}} + 2\overline{a_{15}} + 3\overline{a_{20}} + 6\overline{a_{25}}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 2)(1\overline{a_6} + 4\overline{a_{11}} + 5\overline{a_{16}} + 2\overline{a_{21}} + 3\overline{a_{26}} + 6\overline{a_1}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 4)(1\overline{a_{12}} + 4\overline{a_{17}} + 5\overline{a_{22}} + 2\overline{a_{27}} + 3\overline{a_2} + 6\overline{a_7}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 6)(1\overline{a_{18}} + 4\overline{a_{23}} + 5\overline{a_{28}} + 2\overline{a_3} + 3\overline{a_8} + 6\overline{a_{13}}) = \overline{0} \\ (6 \times 8)(1\overline{a_{24}} + 4\overline{a_{29}} + 5\overline{a_4} + 2\overline{a_9} + 3\overline{a_{14}} + 6\overline{a_{19}}) = \overline{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overline{a_1} \text{ 之係數為 } & 6^2 + (6 \times 1)^2 + (6 \times 2) \times 6 = 12^2 \\ \overline{a_2} \text{ 之係數為 } & 3^2 + (6 \times 2)^2 + (6 \times 4) \times 3 = 15^2 \\ \overline{a_3} \text{ 之係數為 } & 2^2 + (6 \times 3)^2 + (6 \times 6) \times 2 = 20^2 \\ \overline{a_4} \text{ 之係數為 } & 5^2 + (6 \times 4)^2 + (6 \times 8) \times 5 = 29^2 \\ \overline{a_5} \text{ 之係數為 } & 4^2 + (6 \times 0)^2 + (6 \times 0) \times 4 = 4^2 \\ \overline{a_6} \text{ 之係數為 } & 1^2 + (6 \times 1)^2 + (6 \times 2) \times 1 = 7^2 \\ \overline{a_7} \text{ 之係數為 } & 6^2 + (6 \times 2)^2 + (6 \times 4) \times 6 = 18^2 \\ \overline{a_8} \text{ 之係數為 } & 3^2 + (6 \times 3)^2 + (6 \times 6) \times 3 = 21^2 \\ \overline{a_9} \text{ 之係數為 } & 2^2 + (6 \times 4)^2 + (6 \times 8) \times 2 = 26^2 \\ \overline{a_{10}} \text{ 之係數為 } & 5^2 + (6 \times 0)^2 + (6 \times 0) \times 5 = 5^2 \\ \overline{a_{11}} \text{ 之係數為 } & 4^2 + (6 \times 1)^2 + (6 \times 2) \times 4 = 10^2 \\ \overline{a_{12}} \text{ 之係數為 } & 1^2 + (6 \times 2)^2 + (6 \times 4) \times 1 = 13^2 \\ \overline{a_{13}} \text{ 之係數為 } & 6^2 + (6 \times 3)^2 + (6 \times 6) \times 6 = 24^2 \\ \overline{a_{14}} \text{ 之係數為 } & 3^2 + (6 \times 4)^2 + (6 \times 8) \times 3 = 27^2 \\ \overline{a_{15}} \text{ 之係數為 } & 2^2 + (6 \times 0)^2 + (6 \times 0) \times 2 = 2^2 \\ \overline{a_{16}} \text{ 之係數為 } & 5^2 + (6 \times 1)^2 + (6 \times 2) \times 5 = 11^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{a_{17}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 4^2 + (6 \times 2)^2 + (6 \times 4) \times 4 = 16^2 \\
\overline{a_{18}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 1^2 + (6 \times 3)^2 + (6 \times 6) \times 1 = 19^2 \\
\overline{a_{19}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 6^2 + (6 \times 4)^2 + (6 \times 8) \times 6 = 30^2 \\
\overline{a_{20}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 3^2 + (6 \times 0)^2 + (6 \times 0) \times 3 = 3^2 \\
\overline{a_{21}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 2^2 + (6 \times 1)^2 + (6 \times 2) \times 2 = 8^2 \\
\overline{a_{22}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 5^2 + (6 \times 2)^2 + (6 \times 4) \times 5 = 17^2 \\
\overline{a_{23}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 4^2 + (6 \times 3)^2 + (6 \times 6) \times 4 = 22^2 \\
\overline{a_{24}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 1^2 + (6 \times 4)^2 + (6 \times 8) \times 1 = 25^2 \\
\overline{a_{25}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 6^2 + (6 \times 0)^2 + (6 \times 0) \times 6 = 6^2 \\
\overline{a_{26}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 3^2 + (6 \times 1)^2 + (6 \times 2) \times 3 = 9^2 \\
\overline{a_{27}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 2^2 + (6 \times 2)^2 + (6 \times 4) \times 2 = 14^2 \\
\overline{a_{28}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 5^2 + (6 \times 3)^2 + (6 \times 6) \times 5 = 23^2 \\
\overline{a_{29}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 4^2 + (6 \times 4)^2 + (6 \times 8) \times 4 = 28^2 \\
\overline{a_{30}} \text{ 之係數爲 } & 1^2 + (6 \times 0)^2 + (6 \times 0) \times 1 = 1^2
\end{aligned}$$

可得等角序列三十邊形之一組邊長 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{29}, a_{30}$ 爲

$12^2, 15^2, 20^2, 29^2, 4^2, 7^2, 18^2, 21^2, 26^2, 5^2, 10^2, 13^2, 24^2, 27^2, 2^2,$

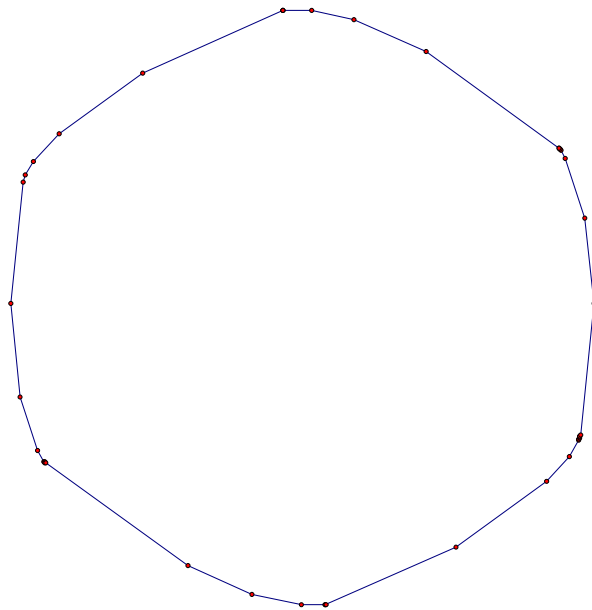
$11^2, 16^2, 19^2, 30^2, 3^2, 8^2, 17^2, 22^2, 25^2, 6^2, 9^2, 14^2, 23^2, 28^2, 1^2$

是 12, 15, 20, 29, 4, 7, 18, 21, 26, 5, 10, 13, 24, 27, 2,

11, 16, 19, 30, 3, 8, 17, 22, 25, 6, 9, 14, 23, 28, 1 對應之平方

即存在邊長爲 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, 29^2, 30^2$ 的等角序列三十邊形

圖形如下：



八、

證明 n 含有 3 個以上的質因子時，存在邊長為 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, n^2$ 的等角序列多邊形

$$\text{令 } \omega_n^k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

則 ω_n^k 為 $x^n = 1$ 的 n 個相異根

設 $n = p \times q$, $p > 1$, $(p, q) = 1$, q 存在邊長為 $1, 2, \dots, q$ 的等角序列多邊形

\therefore 可得一邊長序列 $(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{q-1})$

$$\text{使得 } a_0 \omega_n^0 + a_1 \omega_n^p + a_2 \omega_n^{2p} + \dots + a_{q-1} \omega_n^{(q-1)p} = 0, \quad \text{即 } \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} a_j \omega_n^{jp} = 0 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{又 } \omega_n^0 + \omega_n^q + \omega_n^{2q} + \dots + \omega_n^{(p-1)q} = 0, \quad \text{即 } \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \omega_n^{jq} = 0 \dots (2)$$

$$\text{且 } \omega_n^0 + \omega_n^p + \omega_n^{2p} + \dots + \omega_n^{(q-1)p} = 0, \quad \text{即 } \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \omega_n^{jp} = 0 \dots (3)$$

$$\text{將 (1) 式乘上 } 2(s-1)q \omega_n^{(s-1)q}, \quad 1 \leq s \leq p \dots (4)$$

$$\text{將 (2) 式乘上 } a_{t-1}^2 \omega_n^{(t-1)p}, \quad 1 \leq t \leq q \dots (5)$$

$$\text{將 (3) 式乘上 } (s-1)^2 q^2 \omega_n^{(s-1)q}, \quad 1 \leq s \leq p \dots (6)$$

(4) + (5) + (6) 得

$$\sum_{s=1}^p 2(s-1)q \omega_n^{(s-1)p} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \omega_n^{jp} + \sum_{t=1}^q a_{t-1}^2 \omega_n^{(t-1)p} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \omega_n^{jp} + \sum_{s=1}^p [(s-1)q]^2 \omega_n^{(s-1)q} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \omega_n^{jp} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} b_k \omega_n^k = 0, \quad \text{其中 } b_k = [a_{t-1}^2 + 2(s-1)q + ((s-1)q)^2] = [a_{t-1} + (s-1)q]^2$$

$$\because (p, q) = 1, \quad \text{且 } t \in \{1, 2, \dots, q\}, \quad s \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$$

$$\text{又 } k \equiv (t-1)p + (s-1)q \pmod{n}$$

$$\therefore k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

故 $\{b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ 可為 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, n^2$ 的一個排列

即存在邊長為 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, n^2$ 的等角序列多邊形

我們繼續猜想是否存在 $1^3, 2^3, 3^3, \dots, n^3$ 的等角序列多邊形？

首先，因為三個質因子可產生 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, n^2$ 的等角序列多邊形，所以我們猜測『四個質因子應可產生 $1^3, 2^3, 3^3, \dots, n^3$ 的等角序列多邊形』

因此，我們以探索最小的 $210(=2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7)$ 邊形出發：

$$12^3(\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_{31}} + \overline{a_{61}} + \overline{a_{91}} + \overline{a_{121}} + \overline{a_{151}} + \overline{a_{181}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$15^3(\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_{32}} + \overline{a_{62}} + \overline{a_{92}} + \overline{a_{122}} + \overline{a_{152}} + \overline{a_{182}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$20^3(\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{33}} + \overline{a_{63}} + \overline{a_{93}} + \overline{a_{123}} + \overline{a_{153}} + \overline{a_{183}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$29^3(\overline{a_4} + \overline{a_{34}} + \overline{a_{64}} + \overline{a_{94}} + \overline{a_{124}} + \overline{a_{154}} + \overline{a_{184}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$4^3(\overline{a_5} + \overline{a_{35}} + \dots + \overline{a_{185}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$7^3(\overline{a_6} + \dots + \overline{a_{186}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$18^3(\overline{a_7} + \dots + \overline{a_{187}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$21^3(\overline{a_8} + \dots + \overline{a_{188}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$26^3(\overline{a_9} + \dots + \overline{a_{189}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$5^3(\overline{a_{10}} + \dots + \overline{a_{190}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$10^3(\overline{a_{11}} + \dots + \overline{a_{191}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$13^3(\overline{a_{12}} + \dots + \overline{a_{192}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$24^3(\overline{a_{13}} + \dots + \overline{a_{193}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$27^3(\overline{a_{14}} + \dots + \overline{a_{194}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$2^3(\overline{a_{15}} + \dots + \overline{a_{195}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$11^3(\overline{a_{16}} + \dots + \overline{a_{196}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$16^3(\overline{a_{17}} + \dots + \overline{a_{197}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$19^3(\overline{a_{18}} + \dots + \overline{a_{198}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$30^3(\overline{a_{19}} + \dots + \overline{a_{199}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3^3(\overline{a_{20}} + \dots + \overline{a_{200}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$8^3(\overline{a_{21}} + \dots + \overline{a_{201}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$17^3(\overline{a_{22}} + \dots + \overline{a_{202}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$22^3(\overline{a_{23}} + \dots + \overline{a_{203}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$25^3(\overline{a_{24}} + \dots + \overline{a_{204}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$6^3(\overline{a_{25}} + \dots + \overline{a_{205}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$9^3(\overline{a_{26}} + \dots + \overline{a_{206}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$14^3(\overline{a_{27}} + \dots + \overline{a_{207}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$23^3(\overline{a_{28}} + \dots + \overline{a_{208}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$28^3(\overline{a_{29}} + \dots + \overline{a_{209}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$1^3(\overline{a_{30}} + \overline{a_{60}} + \dots + \overline{a_{210}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$(30 \times 0)^3 (\overline{a_1} + \overline{a_8} + \overline{a_{15}} + \overline{a_{22}} + \overline{a_{29}} + \dots + \overline{a_{197}} + \overline{a_{204}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$(30 \times 1)^3 (\overline{a_2} + \overline{a_9} + \overline{a_{16}} + \overline{a_{23}} + \dots + \overline{a_{205}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$(30 \times 2)^3 (\overline{a_3} + \overline{a_{10}} + \overline{a_{17}} + \dots + \overline{a_{206}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$(30 \times 3)^3 (\overline{a_4} + \overline{a_{11}} + \overline{a_{18}} + \dots + \overline{a_{207}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$(30 \times 4)^3 (\overline{a_5} + \overline{a_{12}} + \overline{a_{19}} + \dots + \overline{a_{208}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$(30 \times 5)^3 (\overline{a_6} + \overline{a_{13}} + \overline{a_{20}} + \dots + \overline{a_{209}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$(30 \times 6)^3 (\overline{a_7} + \overline{a_{14}} + \overline{a_{21}} + \dots + \overline{a_{210}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 0)^2 (12\overline{a_1} + 21\overline{a_8} + 2\overline{a_{15}} + 17\overline{a_{22}} + 28\overline{a_{29}} + 7\overline{a_{36}} + 24\overline{a_{43}} + 3\overline{a_{50}} + 14\overline{a_{57}} + 29\overline{a_{64}} + 10\overline{a_{71}} \\ + 19\overline{a_{78}} + 6\overline{a_{85}} + 15\overline{a_{92}} + 26\overline{a_{99}} + 11\overline{a_{106}} + 22\overline{a_{113}} + 1\overline{a_{120}} + 18\overline{a_{127}} + 27\overline{a_{134}} + 8\overline{a_{141}} \\ + 23\overline{a_{148}} + 4\overline{a_{155}} + 13\overline{a_{162}} + 30\overline{a_{169}} + 9\overline{a_{176}} + 20\overline{a_{183}} + 5\overline{a_{190}} + 16\overline{a_{197}} + 25\overline{a_{204}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 1)^2 (12\overline{a_{121}} + 21\overline{a_{128}} + 2\overline{a_{135}} + 17\overline{a_{142}} + \dots + 25\overline{a_{149}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 2)^2 (12\overline{a_{31}} + 21\overline{a_{38}} + 2\overline{a_{45}} + \dots + 25\overline{a_{52}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 3)^2 (12\overline{a_{151}} + 21\overline{a_{158}} + 2\overline{a_{165}} + \dots + 25\overline{a_{172}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 4)^2 (12\overline{a_{61}} + 21\overline{a_{68}} + 2\overline{a_{75}} + \dots + 25\overline{a_{82}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 5)^2 (12\overline{a_{181}} + 21\overline{a_{188}} + 2\overline{a_{195}} + \dots + 25\overline{a_{202}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 6)^2 (12\overline{a_{91}} + 21\overline{a_{98}} + 2\overline{a_{105}} + \dots + 25\overline{a_{112}}) = \overline{0}$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 0) (12^2 \overline{a_1} + 21^2 \overline{a_8} + 2^2 \overline{a_{15}} + 17^2 \overline{a_{22}} + 28^2 \overline{a_{29}} + 7^2 \overline{a_{36}} + 24^2 \overline{a_{43}} + 3^2 \overline{a_{50}} + 14^2 \overline{a_{57}} + 29^2 \overline{a_{64}} \\ + 10^2 \overline{a_{71}} + 19^2 \overline{a_{78}} + 6^2 \overline{a_{85}} + 15^2 \overline{a_{92}} + 26^2 \overline{a_{99}} + 11^2 \overline{a_{106}} + 22^2 \overline{a_{113}} + 1^2 \overline{a_{120}} + 18^2 \overline{a_{127}} + 27^2 \overline{a_{134}} \\ + 8^2 \overline{a_{141}} + 23^2 \overline{a_{148}} + 4^2 \overline{a_{155}} + 13^2 \overline{a_{162}} + 30^2 \overline{a_{169}} + 9^2 \overline{a_{176}} + 20^2 \overline{a_{183}} + 5^2 \overline{a_{190}} + 16^2 \overline{a_{197}} + 25^2 \overline{a_{204}})$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 1) (12^2 \overline{a_{121}} + 21^2 \overline{a_{128}} + \dots + 25^2 \overline{a_{149}})$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 2) (12^2 \overline{a_{31}} + 21^2 \overline{a_{38}} + \dots + 25^2 \overline{a_{52}})$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 3) (12^2 \overline{a_{151}} + 21^2 \overline{a_{158}} + \dots + 25^2 \overline{a_{172}})$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 4) (12^2 \overline{a_{61}} + 21^2 \overline{a_{68}} + \dots + 25^2 \overline{a_{82}})$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 5) (12^2 \overline{a_{181}} + 21^2 \overline{a_{188}} + \dots + 25^2 \overline{a_{202}})$$

$$3 \times (30 \times 6) (12^2 \overline{a_{91}} + 21^2 \overline{a_{98}} + \dots + 25^2 \overline{a_{112}})$$

$$\overline{a_1} \text{ 之係數爲 } 12^3 + 12^2 \times 30 \times 0 + 12 \times (30 \times 0)^2 + (30 \times 0)^3 = 12^3$$

$$\overline{a_2} \text{ 之係數爲 } 15^3 + 15^2 \times 30 \times 1 + 15 \times (30 \times 1)^2 + (30 \times 1)^3 = 45^3$$

$$\overline{a_3} \text{ 之係數爲 } 20^3 + 20^2 \times 30 \times 2 + 20 \times (30 \times 2)^2 + (30 \times 2)^3 = 80^3$$

$$\overline{a_4} \text{ 之係數爲 } 29^3 + 29^2 \times 30 \times 3 + 29 \times (30 \times 3)^2 + (30 \times 3)^3 = 119^3$$

$$\overline{a_5} \text{ 之係數爲 } 4^3 + 4^2 \times 30 \times 4 + 4 \times (30 \times 4)^2 + (30 \times 4)^3 = 124^3$$

$$\overline{a_6} \text{ 之係數爲 } 7^3 + 7^2 \times 30 \times 5 + 7 \times (30 \times 5)^2 + (30 \times 5)^3 = 157^3$$

$$\overline{a_7} \text{ 之係數爲 } 18^3 + 18^2 \times 30 \times 6 + 18 \times (30 \times 6)^2 + (30 \times 6)^3 = 198^3$$

$$\overline{a_8} \text{ 之係數爲 } 21^3 + 21^2 \times 30 \times 0 + 21 \times (30 \times 0)^2 + (30 \times 0)^3 = 21^3$$

$$\overline{a_9} \text{ 之係數爲 } 26^3 + 26^2 \times 30 \times 1 + 26 \times (30 \times 1)^2 + (30 \times 1)^3 = 56^3$$

$$\overline{a_{10}} \text{ 之係數爲 } 5^3 + 5^2 \times 30 \times 2 + 5 \times (30 \times 2)^2 + (30 \times 2)^3 = 65^3 \dots\dots$$

九、證明 n 含有 4 個以上的質因子時，存在邊長為 $1^3, 2^3, 3^3, \dots, n^3$ 的等角序列多邊形

$$\text{令 } w^k = \cos \frac{2\pi k}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi k}{n}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

即 w^k 為 $x^n = 1$ 的根，其中 $n = p \times q$ ，且 q 邊形可形成 $1, 2, \dots, q$ 和 $1^2, 2^2, \dots, q^2$ 的等角序列多邊形

可得邊長序列 $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{q-1})$ 和 $(a_0^2, a_1^2, \dots, a_{q-1}^2)$

$$w^0 + w^q + w^{2q} + \dots + w^{(p-1)q} = 0 \text{ —— (1)} \Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} w^{jq} = 0$$

$$w^0 + w^p + w^{2p} + \dots + w^{(q-1)p} = 0 \text{ —— (2)} \Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} w^{jp} = 0$$

$$a_0 w^0 + a_1 w^p + a_2 w^{2p} + \dots + a_{q-1} w^{(q-1)p} = 0 \text{ —— (3)} \Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} a_j w^{jp} = 0$$

$$a_0^2 w^0 + a_1^2 w^p + a_2^2 w^{2p} + \dots + a_{q-1}^2 w^{(q-1)p} = 0 \text{ —— (4)} \Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} a_j^2 w^{jp} = 0$$

將(1)式乘上 $a_{t-1}^3 w^{(t-1)p}$ ，其中 $1 \leq t \leq q$ —— (5)

將(2)式乘上 $(s-1)^3 q^3 w^{(s-1)q}$ ，其中 $1 \leq s \leq p$ —— (6)

將(3)式乘上 $3(s-1)^2 q^2 w^{(s-1)q}$ ，其中 $1 \leq s \leq p$ —— (7)

將(4)式乘上 $3(s-1)q w^{(s-1)q}$ ，其中 $1 \leq s \leq p$ —— (8)

$$\begin{aligned} (5)+(6)+(7)+(8) &= \sum_{t=1}^q a_{t-1}^3 w^{(t-1)p} \times \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} w^{jq} + \sum_{s=1}^p (s-1)^3 q^3 w^{(s-1)q} \times \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} w^{jp} \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^p 3(s-1)^2 q^2 w^{(s-1)q} \times \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} a_j w^{jp} + \sum_{s=1}^p 3(s-1)q w^{(s-1)q} \times \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} a_j^2 w^{jp} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

得 $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} b_k w^k = 0$ ，其中

$$b_k = \left[a_{t-1}^3 + 3(s-1)q \times a_{t-1}^2 + 3(s-1)^2 q^2 \times a_{t-1} + (s-1)^3 q^3 \right] = \left[a_{t-1} + (s-1)q \right]^3$$

$\because (p, q) = 1$ 且 $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, q\}, s \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$

又 $k \equiv (t-1)p + (s-1)q \pmod{n} \Rightarrow k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$

$t=1$ 時， $s=1, 2, 3, \dots, p$ ， k 得值 $0, q, 2q, \dots, (p-1)q$

$t=2$ 時， $s=1, 2, 3, \dots, p$ ， k 得值 $p, p+q, p+2q, \dots, p+(p-1)q$

\vdots

\vdots

$t=q$ 時， $s=1, 2, 3, \dots, p$ ， k 得值

$(q-1)p, (q-1)p+q, (q-1)p+2q, \dots, (q-1)p+(p-1)q$

故 $\{b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{n-1}\}$ 可為 $1^3, 2^3, \dots, n^3$ 的一個排列

由此，我們推論存在邊長為 $1', 2', 3', \dots, n'$ 的等角序列多邊形

十、

證明 n 含有 $t+1$ ($t \geq 3$) 個以上的質因子時，存在邊長為 $1^t, 2^t, 3^t, \dots, n^t$ 的等角序列多邊形

設 $n = \prod_{i=1}^{k+1} \alpha_i$, $(\alpha_a, \alpha_b) = 1 \quad \forall a \neq b \quad a, b = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$, α_i 為 n 邊形之質因子

已知：

$k = 1 \Rightarrow n = \alpha_1 \alpha_2$, 可得 $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 - 1}$ 為一等角序列 $\alpha_1 \alpha_2$ 邊形

$k = 2 \Rightarrow n = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$, 可得 $a_0^2, a_1^2, a_2^2, \dots, a_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 - 1}^2$ 為一等角序列 $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$ 邊形

$k = 3 \Rightarrow n = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4$, 可得 $a_0^3, a_1^3, a_2^3, \dots, a_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4 - 1}^3$ 為一等角序列 $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4$ 邊形

設 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \quad \text{可得 } 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \text{ 的等角序列多邊形} \\ k = 2 \quad \text{可得 } 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, n^2 \text{ 的等角序列多邊形} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ k = t - 1 \quad \text{可得 } 1^{t-1}, 2^{t-1}, 3^{t-1}, \dots, n^{t-1} \text{ 的等角序列多邊形} \end{array} \right.$

設 $\prod_{i=2}^{t+1} \alpha_i = A$

$$\begin{cases} \omega^0 + \omega^A + \omega^{2A} + \dots + \omega^{(\alpha_1 - 1)A} = 0 & -(1) \\ \omega^0 + \omega^{\alpha_1} + \omega^{2\alpha_1} + \dots + \omega^{(A-1)\alpha_1} = 0 & -(2) \\ a_0 \omega^0 + a_1 \omega^{\alpha_1} + a_2 \omega^{2\alpha_1} + \dots + a_{A-1} \omega^{(A-1)\alpha_1} = 0 & -(3) \\ \text{即 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0^2 \omega^0 + a_1^2 \omega^{\alpha_1} + a_2^2 \omega^{2\alpha_1} + \dots + a_{A-1}^2 \omega^{(A-1)\alpha_1} = 0 & -(4) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ a_0^{t-1} \omega^0 + a_1^{t-1} \omega^{\alpha_1} + a_2^{t-1} \omega^{2\alpha_1} + \dots + a_{A-1}^{t-1} \omega^{(A-1)\alpha_1} = 0 & -(t+1) \end{array} \right. \end{cases}$$

將(1)式乘上 $a_{l-1}^t \omega^{(l-1)\alpha_1} \quad 1 \leq l \leq A \quad -(t+2)$

將(2)式乘上 $C_l^t [A(m-1)]^t \omega^{(m-1)A} \quad -(t+3)$

將(3)式乘上 $C_{t-1}^t [A(m-1)]^{t-1} \omega^{(m-1)A} \quad -(t+4)$

$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad 1 \leq m \leq \alpha_1$

$\vdots \quad \vdots$

將(t+1)式乘上 $C_1^t [A(m-1)] \omega^{(m-1)A} \quad -(2t+2)$,

$C_i^t, i = 1, 2, \dots, t$, 均為組合數

$(t+2) + (t+3) + (t+4) + \dots + (2t+2)$

得 $\sum_{x=0}^{n-1} b_x \omega^x$, 其中

$$b_x = \left\{ a_{l-1}^t + C_1^t A(m-1) \times a_{l-1}^{t-1} + C_2^t [A(m-1)]^2 \times a_{l-1}^{t-2} + \dots + C_t^t [A(m-1)]^t \right\}$$

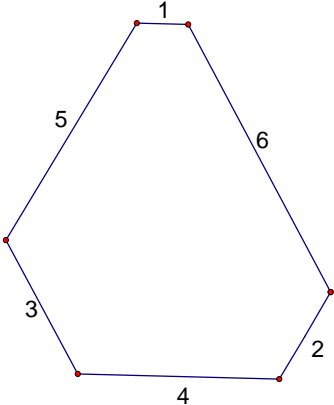
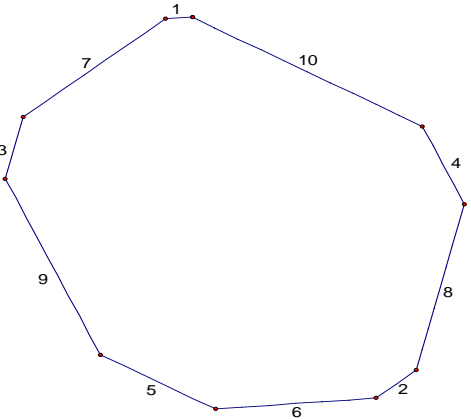
推得 $[a_{l-1} + A(m-1)]^t$

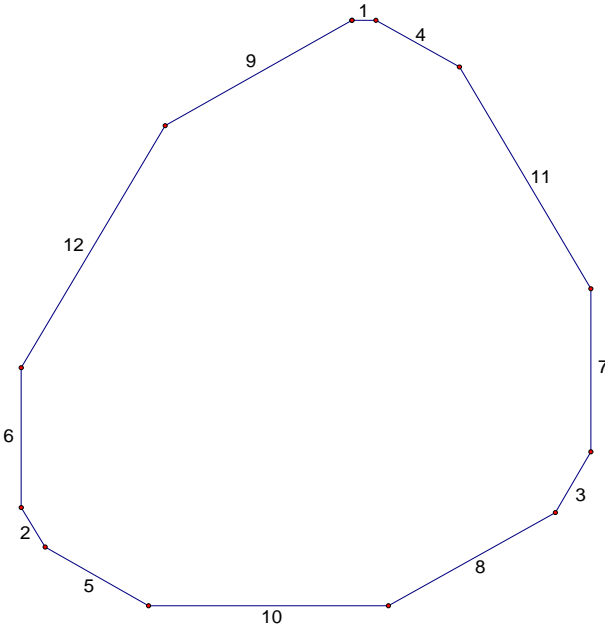
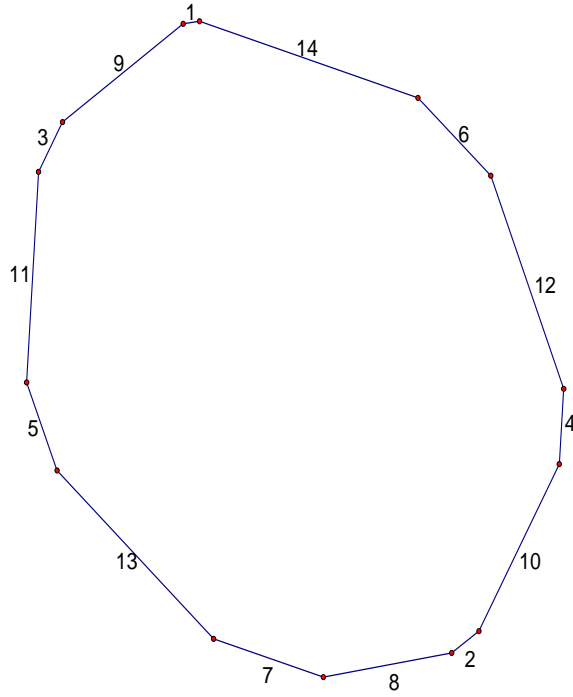
$\therefore (\alpha_1, A) = 1$, 且 $l \in \{1, 2, \dots, A\}$, $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, \alpha_1\}$

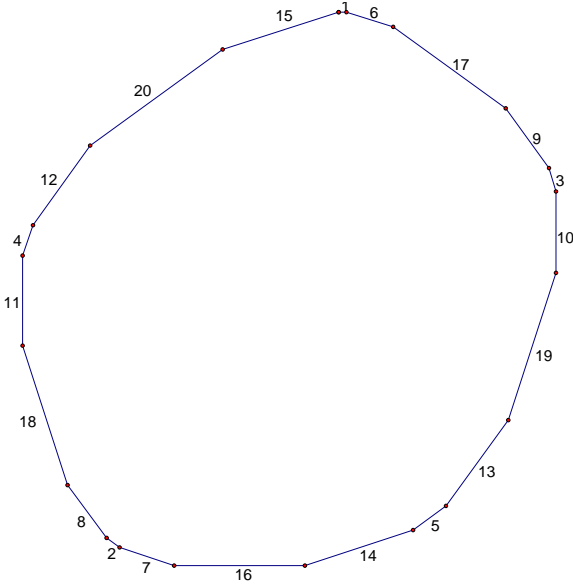
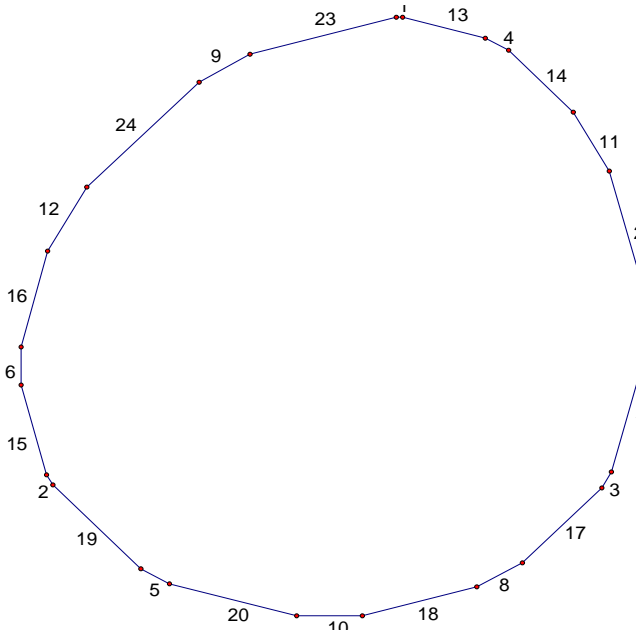
又 $x \equiv (l-1)\alpha_1 + (m-1)A \pmod{n}$, 其中 $x \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
 $l=1$ 時, $m=1, 2, 3, \dots, \alpha_1$, x 得值 $0, A, 2A, \dots, (\alpha_1-1)A$
 $l=2$ 時, $m=1, 2, 3, \dots, \alpha_1$, x 得值 $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + A, \alpha_1 + 2A, \dots, \alpha_1 + (\alpha_1-1)A$
 \vdots \vdots
 $l=A$ 時, $m=1, 2, 3, \dots, \alpha_1$, x 得值
 $(A-1)\alpha_1, (A-1)\alpha_1 + A, (A-1)\alpha_1 + 2A, \dots, (A-1)\alpha_1 + (\alpha_1-1)A$
故 $\{b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{n-1}\}$ 可為 $1', 2', 3', \dots, n'$ 的一個排列

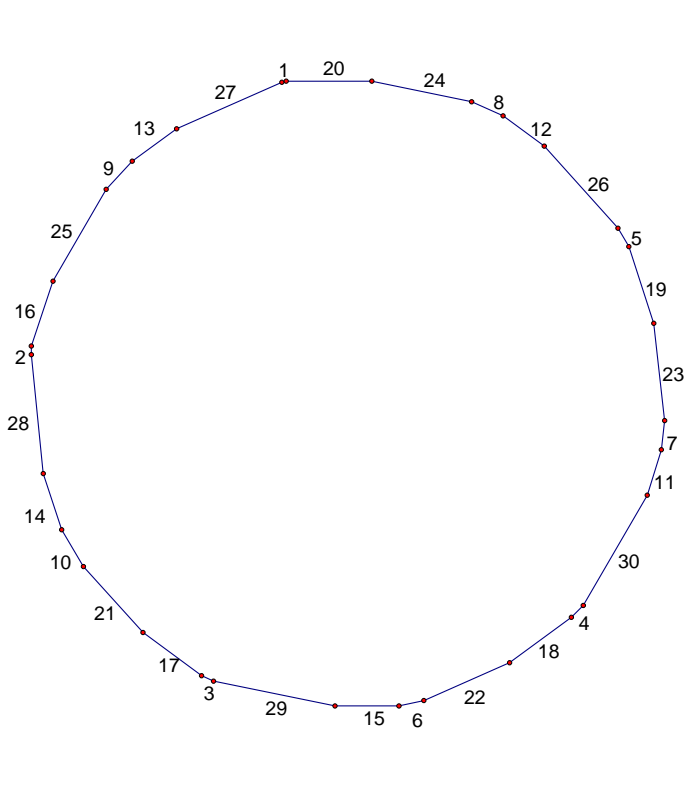
肆、研究結果

- 一、當 $n = p^m$ (p 為質數, $m \in \mathbb{N}$) , 則不存在等角序列 n 邊形, 證明詳見 P.12。
- 二、當 $n = 2p$ (p 為奇質數) 時, 必存在等角序列 n 邊形, 且個數為 $(p-1)!$ 個, 證明詳見 P.11。
- 三、當 $n = pq$ (p, q 互質), 則必存在等角序列 n 邊形, 證明詳見 P.14。
- 四、等角序列 n 邊形實例整理：

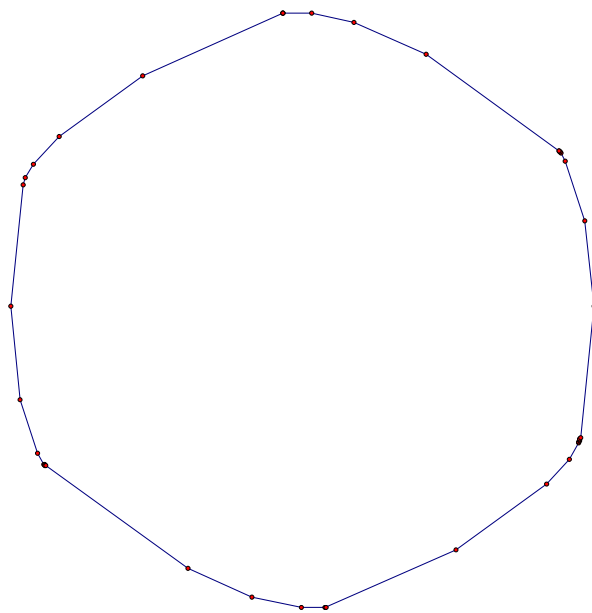
n	圖例	備註
6		詳見 P.2, 7
10		詳見 P.3, 8

n	圖例	備註
12		詳見 P.4
14		詳見 P.9

n	圖例	備註
20		詳見 P.31
24		詳見 P.32

n	圖例	備註
30		詳見 P.17

五、當 n 含有3個以上的質因子時，存在邊長為 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, n^2$ 的等角序列多邊形，證明詳見 P.25，以 $n = 30$ 為例，存在邊長為 $12^2, 15^2, 20^2, 29^2, 4^2, 7^2, 18^2, 21^2, 26^2, 5^2, 10^2, 13^2, 24^2, 27^2, 2^2, 11^2, 16^2, 19^2, 30^2, 3^2, 8^2, 17^2, 22^2, 25^2, 6^2, 9^2, 14^2, 23^2, 28^2, 1^2$ 的等角序列三十邊形。(詳見 P.20)



六、當 n 含有 4 個以上的質因子時，存在邊長為 $1^3, 2^3, 3^3, \dots, n^3$ 的等角序列多邊形。(詳見 P.23)

七、當 n 含有 $t+1$ 個以上的質因子時，存在邊長為 $1^t, 2^t, 3^t, \dots, n^t$ 的等角序列多邊形。(詳見 P.24)

八、以等角序列三次方之 210 邊形為例

利用等角序列三十邊形之邊長 $12^2, 15^2, 20^2, 29^2, 4^2, 7^2, 18^2, 21^2, 26^2, 5^2, 10^2, 13^2, 24^2, 27^2, 2^2, 11^2, 16^2, 19^2, 30^2, 3^2, 8^2, 17^2, 22^2, 25^2, 6^2, 9^2, 14^2, 23^2, 28^2, 1^2$ ，取 $12, 15, 20, 29, 4, 7, 18, 21, 26, 5, 10, 13, 24, 27, 2, 11, 16, 19, 30, 3, 8, 17, 22, 25, 6, 9, 14, 23, 28, 1$ 與 $0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180$ 生成邊長為 a_k^3 ，而 a_k 如下表所示：

12	15	20	29	4	7	18	21	26	5	10	13	24	27	2
0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0
12	45	80	119	124	157	198	21	56	65	100	133	174	207	2

11	16	19	30	3	8	17	22	25	6	9	14	23	28	1
30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30
41	76	109	150	153	188	17	52	85	96	129	164	203	28	31

12	15	20	29	4	7	18	21	26	5	10	13	24	27	2
60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60
72	105	140	179	184	7	48	81	116	125	160	193	24	57	62

11	16	19	30	3	8	17	22	25	6	9	14	23	28	1
90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90
101	136	169	210	3	38	77	112	145	156	189	14	53	88	91

12	15	20	29	4	7	18	21	26	5	10	13	24	27	2
120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120
132	165	200	29	34	67	108	141	176	185	10	43	84	117	122

11	16	19	30	3	8	17	22	25	6	9	14	23	28	1
150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150
161	196	19	60	63	98	137	172	205	6	39	74	113	148	156

12	15	20	29	4	7	18	21	26	5	10	13	24	27	2
180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
192	15	50	89	94	127	168	201	26	35	70	103	144	177	182

11	16	19	30	3	8	17	22	25	6	9	14	23	28	1
0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0
11	46	79	120	123	158	197	22	55	66	99	134	173	208	1

12	15	20	29	4	7	18	21	26	5	10	13	24	27	2
30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30
42	75	110	149	154	187	18	51	86	95	130	163	204	27	32

11	16	19	30	3	8	17	22	25	6	9	14	23	28	1
60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60
71	106	139	180	183	8	47	82	115	126	159	194	23	58	61

12	15	20	29	4	7	18	21	26	5	10	13	24	27	2
90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90
102	135	170	209	4	37	78	111	146	155	190	13	54	87	92

11	16	19	30	3	8	17	22	25	6	9	14	23	28	1
120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120
131	166	199	30	33	68	107	142	175	186	9	44	83	118	121

12	15	20	29	4	7	18	21	26	5	10	13	24	27	2
150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150
162	195	20	59	64	97	138	171	206	5	40	73	114	147	152

11	16	19	30	3	8	17	22	25	6	9	14	23	28	1
180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
191	16	49	90	93	128	167	202	25	36	69	104	143	178	181

伍、討論及應用

在研究過程中，本是一幾何問題，但由三角函數出發遇到在推廣上有困難，所以我將這一個純幾何問題轉至物理質心不變的觀點，使之解法清晰，所以轉由向量方法處理，但需配以多項式之分圓及數論之孫子定理在推廣上才能水道渠成。在研究過程中，深刻體驗數學與物理不可分家，數學問題可用物理來解，物理問題可用數學方法推廣，真可謂相輔相成。

在生活領域中，我們可以設定一個等角 n 次序列邊長來當密碼，可應用於網路安全中與電腦的防火牆，確保個人資料的安全，也可防堵非法入侵的電腦駭客。在學術領域中，我們設定一種物理實驗，在圓盤上掛上不同質量的法碼，卻能使其平衡，可以探討出合力為 0 的情況有哪些，並進一步推廣所有可能的排序。

陸、參考資料

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柒、附錄

一、利用三角函數觀點求等角序列 n 邊形

1. $n = 20$

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{20} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{20} + \cdots + a_{19} \sin \frac{19 \times 2\pi}{20} + a_{20} \sin \frac{20 \times 2\pi}{20} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}(a_1 + a_9 - a_{11} - a_{19}) + \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}(a_2 + a_8 - a_{12} - a_{18}) +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}(a_3 + a_7 - a_{13} - a_{17}) + \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}(a_4 + a_6 - a_{14} - a_{16}) + (a_5 - a_{15}) = 0$$

$$2(a_5 - a_{15}) = (a_1 + a_9 - a_{11} - a_{19}) = -(a_3 + a_7 - a_{13} - a_{17}) \cdots (3)$$

$$(a_2 + a_8 - a_{12} - a_{18}) = 0 \cdots (1)$$

$$(a_4 + a_6 - a_{14} - a_{16}) = 0 \cdots (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1) 可得} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a_2 + a_8 - a_{12} - a_{18}) = 0 \\ (a_3 + a_9 - a_{13} - a_{19}) = 0 \cdots (9) \\ (a_4 + a_{10} - a_{14} - a_{20}) = 0 \\ (a_5 + a_{11} - a_{15} - a_1) = 0 \\ (a_6 + a_{12} - a_{16} - a_2) = 0 \\ (a_7 + a_{13} - a_{17} - a_3) = 0 \\ (a_8 + a_{14} - a_{18} - a_4) = 0 \\ (a_9 + a_{15} - a_{19} - a_5) = 0 \cdots (4) \\ (a_{10} + a_{16} - a_{20} - a_6) = 0 \\ (a_{11} + a_{17} - a_1 - a_7) = 0 \cdots (5) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{由 (2) 可得} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a_4 + a_6 - a_{14} - a_{16}) = 0 \\ (a_5 + a_7 - a_{15} - a_{17}) = 0 \cdots (8) \\ (a_6 + a_8 - a_{16} - a_{18}) = 0 \\ (a_7 + a_9 - a_{17} - a_{19}) = 0 \cdots (7) \\ (a_8 + a_{10} - a_{18} - a_{20}) = 0 \\ (a_9 + a_{11} - a_{19} - a_1) = 0 \\ (a_{10} + a_{12} - a_{20} - a_2) = 0 \\ (a_{11} + a_{13} - a_1 - a_3) = 0 \\ (a_{12} + a_{14} - a_2 - a_4) = 0 \\ (a_{13} + a_{15} - a_3 - a_5) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

由 (4) $a_5 - a_{15} = a_9 - a_{19}$ 代入 (3)

$$\Rightarrow 2(a_9 - a_{19}) = (a_1 + a_9 - a_{11} - a_{19}) \Rightarrow a_9 - a_{19} = a_1 - a_{11} \cdots (6)$$

由 (5) $a_1 - a_{11} = a_{17} - a_7$ 代入 (6)

$$\Rightarrow a_7 + a_9 - a_{17} - a_{19} = 0 \text{ 與 (7) 同}$$

$$\text{由 (8) } a_5 - a_{15} = a_{17} - a_7 \text{ 代入 (3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(a_{17} - a_7) = a_{17} + a_{13} - a_3 - a_7 \Rightarrow a_{17} - a_7 = a_{13} - a_3 \cdots (10)$$

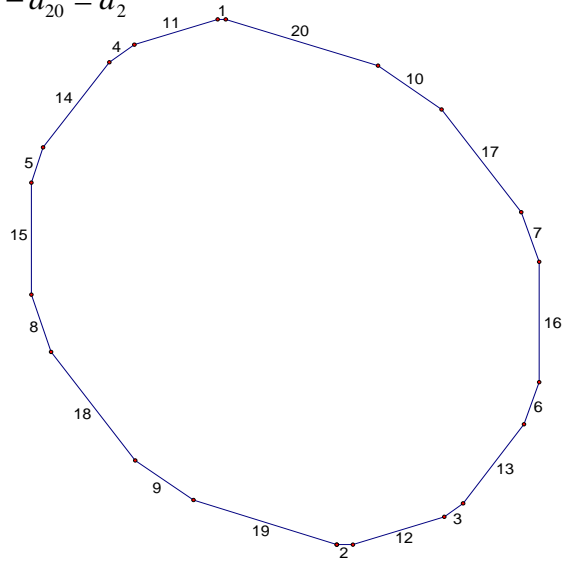
$$\text{由 (9) } a_{13} - a_3 = a_9 - a_{19} \text{ 代入 (10)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 + a_9 - a_{17} - a_{19} = 0 \text{ 與 (7) 同}$$

由 (1)(2) 得知此二十邊形具備對邊等差結構

$$\text{設 } \begin{cases} a_1 - a_{11} = d_1 \\ a_2 - a_{12} = d_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_3 - a_{13} = -d_1 \\ a_5 - a_{15} = d_1 \\ a_7 - a_{17} = -d_1 \\ a_9 - a_{19} = d_1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} a_4 - a_{14} = -d_2 \\ a_6 - a_{16} = d_2 \\ a_8 - a_{18} = -d_2 \\ a_{10} - a_{20} = d_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} a_1 = A & a_{11} = A - d_1 \\ a_2 = B & a_{12} = B - d_2 \\ a_3 = C & a_{13} = C + d_1 \\ a_4 = D & a_{14} = D + d_2 \\ a_5 = E & a_{15} = E - d_1 \\ a_6 = F & a_{16} = F - d_2 \\ a_7 = G & a_{17} = G + d_1 \\ a_8 = H & a_{18} = H + d_2 \\ a_9 = I & a_{19} = I - d_1 \\ a_{10} = J & a_{20} = J - d_2 \end{cases}$$



\therefore 存在邊長序列為 1, 20, 10, 17, 7, 16, 6, 13, 3, 12, 2, 19, 9, 18, 8, 15, 5, 14, 4, 11 之等角序列

二十邊形

2. $n = 24$

$$a_1 \sin \frac{2\pi}{24} + a_2 \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{24} + \cdots + a_{23} \sin \frac{23 \times 2\pi}{24} + a_{24} \sin \frac{24 \times 2\pi}{24} = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{24} (a_1 + a_{11} - a_{13} - a_{23}) + \sin \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{24} (a_2 + a_{10} - a_{14} - a_{22}) +$$

$$\sin \frac{3 \times 2\pi}{24} (a_3 + a_9 - a_{15} - a_{21}) + \sin \frac{4 \times 2\pi}{24} (a_4 + a_8 - a_{16} - a_{20}) +$$

$$\sin \frac{5 \times 2\pi}{24} (a_5 + a_7 - a_{17} - a_{19}) + (a_6 - a_{18}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} (a_1 + a_{11} - a_{13} - a_{23}) + \frac{1}{2} (a_2 + a_{10} - a_{14} - a_{22}) +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_3 + a_9 - a_{15} - a_{21}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (a_4 + a_8 - a_{16} - a_{20}) +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}(a_5 + a_7 - a_{17} - a_{19}) + (a_6 - a_{18}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 + a_{10} - a_{14} - a_{22} = 2(a_6 - a_{18}) \cdots (3) \\ a_1 + a_{11} - a_{13} - a_{23} = -(a_5 + a_7 - a_{17} - a_{19}) = a_3 + a_9 - a_{15} - a_{21} \cdots (5) \\ a_4 + a_8 - a_{16} - a_{20} = 0 \cdots (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由(1)可得} \begin{cases} a_3 + a_8 - a_{16} - a_{20} = 0 \\ a_5 + a_9 - a_{17} - a_{21} = 0 \cdots (8) \\ a_6 + a_{10} - a_{18} - a_{22} = 0 \cdots (4) \\ a_7 + a_{11} - a_{19} - a_{23} = 0 \cdots (6) \\ a_8 + a_{12} - a_{20} - a_{24} = 0 \\ a_9 + a_{13} - a_{21} - a_1 = 0 \\ a_{10} + a_{14} - a_{22} - a_2 = 0 \\ a_{11} + a_{15} - a_{23} - a_3 = 0 \\ a_{12} + a_{16} - a_{24} - a_4 = 0 \\ a_{13} + a_{17} - a_1 - a_5 = 0 \cdots (7) \\ a_{14} + a_{18} - a_2 - a_6 = 0 \cdots (2) \\ a_{15} + a_{19} - a_3 - a_7 = 0 \cdots (9) \end{cases}$$

由(3) $(a_2 + a_{10} - a_{14} - a_{22}) = 2(a_{18} - a_6)$ 代入(2)

$a_2 - a_{14} = a_{18} - a_6 \Rightarrow a_{10} - a_{22} = a_{18} - a_6$ 與(4)同

由(5) $(a_1 + a_{11} - a_{13} - a_{23}) = -(a_5 + a_7 - a_{17} - a_{19})$ 代入(6)

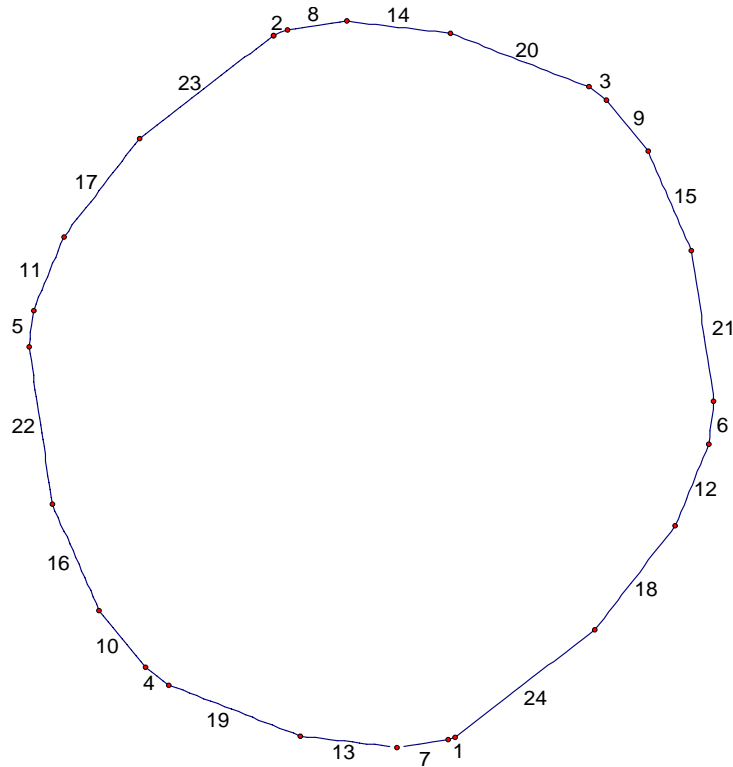
$a_7 - a_{19} = a_{23} - a_{11} \Rightarrow a_1 - a_{13} = a_{17} - a_5$ 與(7)同

代入(8) $a_5 - a_{17} = a_{21} - a_9 \Rightarrow a_3 - a_{15} = a_{19} - a_7$ 與(9)同

由(1) 故此二十四邊形具備對邊等差結構

$$\text{設} \begin{cases} a_1 - a_{13} = d_A \\ a_2 - a_{14} = d_B \\ a_3 - a_{15} = d_C \\ a_4 - a_{16} = d_D \\ a_5 - a_{17} = -d_A \\ a_9 - a_{21} = d_A \\ a_6 - a_{18} = -d_B \\ a_{10} - a_{22} = d_B \\ a_7 - a_{19} = -d_C \\ a_{11} - a_{23} = d_C \\ a_8 - a_{20} = -d_D \\ a_{12} - a_{24} = d_D \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = A & a_{13} = A - d_A \\ a_2 = B & a_{14} = B - d_B \\ a_3 = C & a_{15} = C - d_C \\ a_4 = D & a_{16} = D - d_D \\ a_5 = E & a_{17} = E + d_A \\ a_6 = F & a_{18} = F + d_B \\ a_7 = G & a_{19} = G + d_C \\ a_8 = H & a_{20} = H + d_D \\ a_9 = I & a_{21} = I - d_A \\ a_{10} = J & a_{22} = J - d_B \\ a_{11} = K & a_{23} = K - d_C \\ a_{12} = L & a_{24} = L - d_D \end{cases}$$

∴ 存在邊長序列為 8,14,20,3,9,15,21,6,12,18,24,1,7,13,19,4,10,16,22,5,11,17,23,2 之等角序列二十四邊形



二、等角序列 20 邊形之個數探討

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = A & a_{11} = A - d_1 & , & a_2 = B & a_{12} = B - d_2 \\ a_3 = C & a_{13} = C + d_1 & , & a_4 = D & a_{14} = D + d_2 \\ a_5 = E & a_{15} = E - d_1 & , & a_6 = F & a_{16} = F - d_2 \\ a_7 = G & a_{17} = G + d_1 & , & a_8 = H & a_{18} = H + d_2 \\ a_9 = I & a_{19} = I - d_1 & , & a_{10} = J & a_{20} = J - d_2 \end{cases}$$

因 $15 \geq d_1 \geq d_2 \geq 1$ ，可得

$(d_1, d_2) = (15, 5); (15, 1); (13, 3); (13, 1); (11, 9); (11, 7); (11, 1); (10, 2); (9, 1);$
 $(7, 3); (7, 1); (6, 2); (5, 3); (5, 1); (3, 1); (10, 10); (5, 5); (2, 2); (1, 1)$ 共 19 種

(1) $(d_1, d_2) = (15, 5)$

(1, 6, 17, 12, 3, 8, 19, 14, 5, 10, 16, 11, 2, 7, 18, 13, 4, 9, 20, 15) (共 1 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)

(2) $(d_1, d_2) = (15, 1)$

(1, 6, 17, 9, 3, 10, 19, 13, 5, 14, 16, 7, 2, 8, 18, 11, 4, 12, 20, 15) (共 1 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)

(3) $(d_1, d_2) = (13, 3)$

(1, 4, 15, 11, 3, 9, 18, 13, 6, 17, 14, 7, 2, 8, 16, 12, 5, 10, 19, 20) ... (共 4 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)

- (4) $(d_1, d_2) = (13, 1)$
 (1, 5, 15, 9, 3, 10, 17, 13, 20, 18, 14, 6, 2, 8, 16, 11, 4, 12, 20, 19) ... (共 6 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (5) $(d_1, d_2) = (11, 9)$
 (1, 2, 14, 13, 5, 6, 18, 17, 9, 10, 12, 11, 3, 4, 16, 15, 7, 8, 20, 19) (共 1 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (6) $(d_1, d_2) = (11, 7)$
 (1, 2, 15, 10, 5, 7, 17, 18, 8, 13, 12, 9, 4, 3, 16, 14, 6, 11, 19, 20) ... (共 2 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (7) $(d_1, d_2) = (11, 1)$
 (1, 6, 13, 9, 3, 10, 15, 18, 5, 19, 12, 7, 2, 8, 14, 11, 4, 17, 16, 20) ... (共 21 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (8) $(d_1, d_2) = (10, 2)$
 (1, 2, 13, 8, 5, 10, 17, 16, 9, 18, 11, 4, 3, 6, 15, 12, 7, 14, 19, 20) ... (共 2 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (9) $(d_1, d_2) = (9, 1)$
 (1, 6, 11, 9, 3, 15, 13, 18, 5, 19, 10, 7, 2, 8, 12, 16, 4, 17, 14, 20) ... (共 36 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (10) $(d_1, d_2) = (7, 3)$
 (1, 4, 9, 14, 3, 15, 12, 19, 6, 17, 8, 7, 2, 11, 10, 18, 5, 16, 13, 20) ... (共 24 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (11) $(d_1, d_2) = (7, 1)$
 (1, 6, 9, 14, 3, 15, 11, 18, 5, 19, 8, 7, 2, 13, 10, 16, 4, 17, 12, 20) ... (共 28 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (12) $(d_1, d_2) = (6, 2)$
 (1, 4, 8, 14, 3, 13, 11, 19, 10, 18, 7, 6, 2, 12, 9, 15, 5, 17, 16, 20) ... (共 34 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (13) $(d_1, d_2) = (5, 3)$
 (1, 2, 12, 8, 13, 5, 18, 11, 17, 14, 4, 7, 9, 3, 16, 10, 15, 6, 20, 19) ... (共 3 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (14) $(d_1, d_2) = (5, 1)$
 (1, 11, 7, 14, 3, 15, 9, 18, 5, 19, 6, 12, 2, 13, 8, 16, 4, 17, 10, 20) ... (共 13 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (15) $(d_1, d_2) = (3, 1)$
 (1, 8, 5, 12, 3, 14, 10, 18, 13, 19, 4, 9, 2, 11, 6, 15, 7, 17, 16, 20) ... (共 61 種) 固定一堆中的一組對邊，另外 4 個排列而另外一組中有 5 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (16) $(d_1, d_2) = (10, 10)$ (相同數字皆一種)
 (1, 2, 13, 14, 5, 6, 17, 18, 9, 10, 11, 12, 3, 4, 15, 16, 7, 8, 19, 20) 固定一組對邊，另 9 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)
- (17) $(d_1, d_2) = (5, 5)$ (相同數字皆一種)
 (1, 2, 8, 9, 5, 11, 17, 18, 14, 15, 6, 7, 3, 4, 10, 16, 12, 13, 19, 20) 固定一組對邊，另 9 個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)

(18) $(d_1, d_2) = (2, 2)$ (相同數字皆一種)

(1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20) 固定一組對邊，另9個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)

(19) $(d_1, d_2) = (1, 1)$ (相同數字皆一種)

(1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20) 固定一組對邊，另9個排列並去除翻轉(除以 2)

d_1	15	15	13	13	11	11	11	10	9	7
d_2	5	1	3	1	9	7	1	2	1	3
個數	$4 \times 5!$	$4 \times 5!$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 4$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 6$	$4 \times 5!$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 2$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 21$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 2$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 36$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 24$
d_1	7	6	5	5	3	10	5	2	1	
d_2	1	2	3	1	1	10	5	2	1	
個數	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 28$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 34$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 3$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 13$	$4 \times 5!$ $\times 61$	$9!$	$9!$	$9!$	$9!$	