# 一元三次方程

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## 第1章 一元三次方程

#### 1 卡丹公式

历史上第一个被明确记载的一元三次方程求根公式就是卡丹公式。本节将 说明卡丹公式的计算方法,并对其进行验证。

### 1.1 计算方法

一元三次方程 $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0(|a| \neq 0)$ 可化为

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{3a}\right)^3 + \frac{3ac - b^2}{3a^2} \left(x + \frac{b}{3a}\right) + \frac{27a^2d - 9abc + 2b^3}{27a^3} = 0$$
 (1)

**�** 

$$\begin{cases} y = x + \frac{b}{3a} \\ p = \frac{3ac - b^2}{3a^2} \\ q = \frac{27a^2d - 9abc + 2b^3}{27a^3} \end{cases}$$
 (2)

则方程(1)可转化为下式

$$y^3 + py + q = 0 (3)$$

求解上式中 y 的计算步骤如下:

$$P = -\frac{p}{3} \tag{4}$$

$$Q = -\frac{q}{2} \tag{5}$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 = Q^2 - P^3 \tag{6}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{Q^2 - P^3} \tag{7}$$

$$u = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\Delta}} = \sqrt[3]{Q + D} \tag{8}$$

$$v = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\Delta}} = \sqrt[3]{Q - D} \tag{9}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \Rightarrow \omega^{n} = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0, 3, 6, \dots, 3m, \dots \\ \omega & n = 1, 4, 7, \dots, 3m + 1, \dots \\ \overline{\omega} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i & n = 2, 5, 8, \dots, 3m + 2, \dots \end{cases}$$
(10)

方程(3)的三个根为:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \omega^n u + v \\ y_2 = \omega^{n+1} u + \omega^2 v \\ y_3 = \omega^{n+2} u + \omega v \end{cases} \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \qquad \begin{cases} y_1 = u + \omega^{n+3} v \\ y_2 = \omega u + \omega^{n+2} v \\ y_3 = \omega^2 u + \omega^{n+1} v \end{cases}$$
(11)

上式中, n有三种取值 0,1,2, 且满足下式

$$\omega^n u v = -p/3 = P \tag{12}$$

方程(1)的三个根为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - b/(3a) \\ x_2 = y_2 - b/(3a) \\ x_3 = y_3 - b/(3a) \end{cases}$$
(13)

#### 1.2 验证

假定方程(3)的三个根为 $\alpha + \beta, \omega\alpha + \omega^2\beta, \omega^2\alpha + \omega\beta$ ,则其等价于下式

$$[y - (\alpha + \beta)][y - (\omega \alpha + \omega^2 \beta)][y - (\omega^2 \alpha + \omega \beta)] = 0$$
(14)

展开上式,可得:

$$y^3 - 3\alpha\beta y - (\alpha^3 + \beta^3) = 0 \tag{15}$$

公式(11)中

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \omega^n u \\ \beta = v \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \alpha = u \\ \beta = \omega^n v \end{cases}$$
 (16)

现在验算方程(15)的系数

$$-3\alpha\beta = -3\omega^{n}uv = -3\omega^{n}\sqrt[3]{Q + \sqrt{\Delta}}\sqrt[3]{Q - \sqrt{\Delta}} = -3\omega^{n}\sqrt[3]{Q^{2} - \Delta}$$

$$= -3\omega^{n}\sqrt[3]{Q^{2} - (Q^{2} - P^{3})} = -3\omega^{n}\sqrt[3]{P^{3}} = \omega^{n}\sqrt[3]{(-3P)^{3}} = \omega^{n}\sqrt[3]{(p)^{3}} = p$$
(17)

$$-(\alpha^{3} + \beta^{3}) = \begin{cases} -(\omega^{n}u)^{3} - v^{3} \\ -u^{3} - (\omega^{n}v)^{3} \end{cases} = -u^{3} - v^{3}$$

$$= -\left(\sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\Delta}}\right)^{3} - \left(\sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\Delta}}\right)^{3} = q$$
(18)

可见:公式(11)确实是方程(3)的三个根。u,v满足下式:

$$\begin{cases} \omega^n uv = -p/3 = P \\ u^3 + v^3 = -q = 2Q \end{cases}$$
 (19)

注意:公式(17)中 $\sqrt[3]{(p)^3}$ 应有三个结果,但是它只能返回其中一个。 $\omega^n$ 的作用就是调整开立方结果(复数)的辐角,使其增加 $120^\circ n$ 。

### 2 求根公式一

将上一节的内容整理一下,即可得到一元三次方程 $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ 的求根公式。

根据公式(2)可得

$$P = -\frac{p}{3} = \frac{b^2 - 3ac}{9a^2} \tag{20}$$

$$Q = -\frac{q}{2} = \frac{9abc - 27a^2d - 2b^3}{54a^3} \tag{21}$$

根据公式(7)可知

$$D = \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{Q^2 - P^3} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9abc - 27a^2d - 2b^3}{54a^3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3ac - b^2}{9a^2}\right)^3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3\left(4ac^3 - b^2c^2 - 18abcd + 27a^2d^2 + 4b^3d\right)}}{18a^2}$$
(22)

$$u = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{Q+D} & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |Q+D| \ge |Q-D| \\ \sqrt[3]{Q-D} & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |Q+D| < |Q-D| \end{cases}$$

$$(23)$$

$$v = \begin{cases} \frac{P}{u} = \frac{b^2 - 3ac}{9a^2u} & \stackrel{\text{li}}{=} |u| \neq 0 \\ 0 & \stackrel{\text{li}}{=} |u| = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(24)$$

$$\omega = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \Rightarrow \omega^{n} = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0, 3, 6, \dots, 3m, \dots \\ \omega & n = 1, 4, 7, \dots, 3m + 1, \dots \\ \overline{\omega} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i & n = 2, 5, 8, \dots, 3m + 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$(25)$$

一元三次方程的三个根为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = u + v - \frac{b}{3a} \\ x_2 = \omega u + \omega^2 v - \frac{b}{3a} \\ x_3 = \omega^2 u + \omega v - \frac{b}{3a} \end{cases}$$

$$(26)$$

上式写成通解就是

$$x_n = \omega^{n-1}u + \omega^{4-n}v - \frac{b}{3a} \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3)$$
 (27)

注意: 公式中的u和v,一个是 $\sqrt[3]{Q+D}$ 另一个是 $\sqrt[3]{Q-D}$ 且满足下式:

$$\begin{cases} uv = P \\ u^3 + v^3 = 2Q \end{cases}$$
 (28)

复数开立方有三个结果,也就是说(u,v)共有9组,其中只有3组符合

uv = P。公式(26)中的(u,v)、 $(\omega u,\omega^2 v)$ 、 $(\omega^2 u,\omega v)$ 就是符合要求的3组。

#### 3 求根公式二

$$P_6 = (6a)^2 P = 4(b^2 - 3ac)$$
 (29)

$$Q_6 = (6a)^3 Q = 4(9abc - 27a^2d - 2b^3)$$
(30)

$$D_6 = (6a)^3 D = \sqrt{Q_6^2 - P_6^3}$$

$$= 12a\sqrt{3(4ac^3 - b^2c^2 - 18abcd + 27a^2d^2 + 4b^3d)}$$
(31)

$$u_{6} = (6a)u = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{Q_{6} + D_{6}} & \qquad || |Q_{6} + D_{6}| \ge |Q_{6} - D_{6}| \\ \sqrt[3]{Q_{6} - D_{6}} & \qquad || |Q_{6} + D_{6}| < |Q_{6} - D_{6}| \end{cases}$$
(32)

$$v_{6} = (6a)v = \begin{cases} \frac{P_{6}}{u_{6}} = \frac{4(b^{2} - 3ac)}{u_{6}} & \exists |u_{6}| \neq 0\\ 0 & \exists |u_{6}| = 0 \end{cases}$$
(33)

$$x_n = \frac{\omega^{n-1}u_6 + \omega^{4-n}v_6 - 2b}{6a} \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3)$$
 (34)

#### 4 VC++代码

#### 求根代码如下

```
1.0 / n;
       n
               pow(r,n);
       r
           *=
                n;
       return std::complex<double>(r * cos(a), r * sin(a));
   return std::complex<double>(); //模为零时,返回零
求解一元三次方程 a*x^3 + b*x^2 + c*x + d = 0
void CubicEquation(std::complex<double> x[3]
                 ,std::complex<double> a
                 ,std::complex<double> b
                 ,std::complex<double> c
                 ,std::complex<double> d)
           1.0 / a;
   a
       *=
            a;
      *=
            a:
      *=
   std::complex<double> u = ((9.0 * c - 2.0 * b * b) * b - 27.0 * d) / 54.0;
   std::complex<double> v = 3.0 * ((4.0 * c - b * b) * c * c
                         +((4.0*b*b-18.0*c)*b+27.0*d)*d);
            sqrtn(v,2.0) / 18.0;
   std::complex<double>
                          m
                                  u + v;
   std::complex<double>
                          n
                                  u - v;
   if(n.real() * n.real() + n.imag() * n.imag() >
      m.real() * m.real() + m.imag() * m.imag())
       m
                n;
           b/-3.0;
   if(m.real() * m.real() + m.imag() * m.imag() > 0.0)
                    sqrtn(m,3.0);
       m
                    (b * b - 3.0 * c) / (9.0 * m);
 std::complex<double>o1(-0.5,+0.86602540378443864676372317075294);
 std::complex<double>o2(-0.5,-0.86602540378443864676372317075294);
       x[0]
                   m + n + a;
                   o1 * m + o2 * n + a;
       x[1]
       x[2]
                   o2 * m + o1 * n + a;
    }
   else
    {
       x[0]
```

```
x[1] = x[2] = a; } }
```

### 验证代码如下

```
std::complex<double>
                        x[3];
std::complex<double>
                        x1(1.0,0.0);
                                       //随便填
                                       //随便填
std::complex<double>
                        x2(2.0,0.0);
std::complex<double>
                        x3(3.0,0.0);
                                       //随便填
                                      //随便填(不为零即可)
std::complex<double>
                        a (4.5,0.0);
std::complex<double>
                        b
                             =
                                 a * (-x1-x2-x3);
std::complex<double>
                                 a * (x2 * x3 + x1 * x3 + x1 * x2);
                        c
                                 a * (-x1 * x2 * x3);
std::complex<double>
                        d
                             =
CubicEquation(x,a,b,c,d);
```