

# 等长点

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**定义 1.** 给定  $\triangle ABC$ , 点  $A'$ 、 $B'$ 、 $C'$  分别在直线  $BC$ 、 $CA$ 、 $AB$  上, 直线  $AA'$ 、 $BB'$ 、 $CC'$  相交于同一点  $P$ , 且  $AA' = BB' = CC'$ , 这样的点  $P$  称为  $\triangle ABC$  的等长点.

设  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $BC = a$ ,  $CA = b$ ,  $AB = c$ ,  $a \leq b$ ,  $a \leq c$ ,  $a = u + v$ ,  $b = t + v$ ,  $c = t + u$ , 面积是  $S$ ,  $AA' = BB' = CC' = l$ , 点  $P$  的重心坐标是  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ . 由 Stewart 定理得

$$\begin{aligned} AA'^2 &= \frac{(\beta + \gamma)(\gamma b^2 + \beta c^2) - \beta \gamma a^2}{(\beta + \gamma)^2}, \\ BB'^2 &= \frac{(\gamma + \alpha)(\alpha c^2 + \gamma a^2) - \gamma \alpha b^2}{(\gamma + \alpha)^2}, \\ CC'^2 &= \frac{(\alpha + \beta)(\beta a^2 + \alpha b^2) - \alpha \beta c^2}{(\alpha + \beta)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

将  $\gamma = 1 - \alpha - \beta$  代入  $AA'^2$  和  $BB'^2$  的式子中, 再计算, 得

$$AA'^2 - BB'^2 = \frac{(1 - \alpha - \beta)f_1(\alpha, \beta)}{(1 - \alpha)^2(1 - \beta)^2}, \quad AA'^2 - CC'^2 = \frac{\beta f_2(\alpha, \beta)}{(1 - \alpha)^2(1 - \beta)^2},$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(\alpha, \beta) &= b^2 \alpha^3 + (a^2 - c^2) \alpha^2 \beta - (b^2 - c^2) \alpha \beta^2 - a^2 \beta^3 - (a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2) \alpha^2 \\ &\quad - 2(a^2 - b^2) \alpha \beta + (2a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \beta^2 + (2a^2 - c^2) \alpha - (2b^2 - c^2) \beta - a^2 + b^2, \\ f_2(\alpha, \beta) &= 2b^2 \alpha^3 + (2a^2 + 3b^2 - 2c^2) \alpha^2 \beta + (3a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \alpha \beta^2 + a^2 \beta^3 + (a^2 - 3b^2 - c^2) \alpha^2 \\ &\quad - 2(2b^2 - c^2) \alpha \beta - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \beta^2 - (a^2 - b^2 - c^2) \alpha - (a^2 - b^2) \beta, \end{aligned}$$

计算多项式  $f_1(\alpha, \beta)$  及  $f_2(\alpha, \beta)$  关于  $\beta$  的结式, 整理得

$$-\frac{8}{3} a^8 \alpha (1 - \alpha) (2S^2 (3\alpha - 1)^4 + (2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2)(3\alpha - 1)^2 - 2(b^2 - c^2)^2),$$

由此得

$$2S^2 (3\alpha - 1)^4 + (2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2)(3\alpha - 1)^2 - 2(b^2 - c^2)^2 = 0,$$

令

$$p = a^4 + b^4 + c^4 - (a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2),$$

解上面的方程, 可得

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2 \sqrt{p}}}{6S},$$

或

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) - 2a^2 \sqrt{p}}}{6S},$$

若  $-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) < 0$  则  $-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) - 2a^2\sqrt{p} < 0$ , 若  $-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) \geq 0$  则因为

$$(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2)^2 - 4a^4p = -16S^2(b^2 - c^2)^2,$$

由此可见当  $b \neq c$  时  $-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) - 2a^2\sqrt{p} < 0$ ; 当  $b = c$  时  $-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) - 2a^2\sqrt{p} = 0$ , 此时

$$\begin{aligned} AA'^2 - BB'^2 &= \frac{(3\beta - 2)(3\beta - 4)(9a^2\beta^2 - 6a^2\beta - 3a^2 + 4b^2)}{36(1 - \beta)^2}, \\ AA'^2 - CC'^2 &= \frac{3\beta(3\beta + 2)(9a^2\beta^2 - 6a^2\beta - 3a^2 + 4b^2)}{4(3\beta + 1)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

因此必定

$$9a^2\beta^2 - 6a^2\beta - 3a^2 + 4b^2 = 0,$$

但

$$9a^2\beta^2 - 6a^2\beta - 3a^2 + 4b^2 = a^2(3\beta - 1)^2 + 4(b^2 - a^2),$$

所以必须  $\beta = \frac{1}{3}$  且  $a = b$ , 即  $\triangle ABC$  是正三角形时才成立, 而当  $\triangle ABC$  是正三角形时  $p = 0$ , 所以  $\triangle ABC$  非正三角形时只能

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S},$$

$\triangle ABC$  是正三角形时

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) - 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

所以无论那种情况, 取

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}$$

即可. 类似的方法可求得

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \gamma &= \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}. \end{aligned}$$

经计算可知

$$\begin{aligned} &(-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p})(-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}) \\ &= (b^4 + c^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p})^2, \end{aligned}$$

且

$$((b^4 + c^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2))^2 - (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^2p = 16S^2(b^2 - a^2)(c^2 - a^2) \geq 0,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} + \sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}} \right)^2 \\
&= -2a^4 + 3a^2(b^2 + c^2) - 3b^4 + 2b^2c^2 - 3c^4 + 2(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{p} \\
&\quad + 2\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}} \\
&= -2a^4 + 3a^2(b^2 + c^2) - 3b^4 + 2b^2c^2 - 3c^4 + 2(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{p} \\
&\quad + 2(b^4 + c^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p}) \\
&= -(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p},
\end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \\
&= \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} + \sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}},
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\
\beta &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\
\gamma &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}
\end{aligned}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\
\beta &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\
\gamma &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}.
\end{aligned}$$

以下不妨设  $a \leq b \leq c$ ,  $a \leq c \leq b$  类似讨论即得结果.

用类似上面的方法, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \\
&= -a^4 - b^4 + c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p}, \\
& \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}} \\
&= -a^4 - c^4 + b^2(a^2 + c^2) + (a^2 - b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{p}, \\
& \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}} \\
&= b^4 + c^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) - (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p}.
\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$l^2 = AA'^2 = \frac{(\beta + \gamma)(\gamma b^2 + \beta c^2) - \beta \gamma a^2}{(\beta + \gamma)^2} = \left( \frac{\beta}{\beta + \gamma} \right)^2 a^2 - \frac{\beta}{\beta + \gamma} (a^2 - b^2 + c^2) + b^2,$$

下面求  $\frac{\beta}{\beta+\gamma}$  的值. 因为  $\beta + \gamma = 1 - \alpha$ , 所以

$$\frac{\beta}{\beta+\gamma} = \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha}.$$

若

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \beta &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \gamma &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S},\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} = \frac{2S + \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{4S + \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}},$$

经计算得

$$\begin{aligned}& \left(4S + \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}\right) \\& \cdot \left(4S - \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}\right) \\& \cdot (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p}) \\& = 48a^2S^2,\end{aligned}$$

再计算得

$$\begin{aligned}& 2\left(2S + \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}\right) \\& \cdot \left(4S - \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}\right) \\& = 16S^2 - 4S\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \\& \quad + 8S\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \\& \quad - 2\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \\& = 16S^2 - 4S\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \\& \quad + 8S\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \\& \quad - 2(-a^4 - b^4 + c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p}) \\& = (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2\sqrt{p}) \\& \quad + 8S\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \\& \quad - 4S\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}},\end{aligned}$$

再计算得

$$(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2\sqrt{p}) \cdot (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p}) = 48S^2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2),$$

再计算得

$$\left(-\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} + 2\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -6a^4 - 9b^4 - 5c^4 + 5a^2b^2 + 9a^2c^2 + 6b^2c^2 + (2a^2 + 8b^2)\sqrt{p} \\
&\quad - 4\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \\
&= -6a^4 - 9b^4 - 5c^4 + 5a^2b^2 + 9a^2c^2 + 6b^2c^2 + (2a^2 + 8b^2)\sqrt{p} \\
&\quad - 4(-a^4 - b^4 + c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p}) \\
&= -2a^4 - 5b^4 - 5c^4 + 5a^2b^2 + 5a^2c^2 + 2b^2c^2 - (2a^2 - 4b^2 - 4c^2)\sqrt{p},
\end{aligned}$$

再计算得

$$\begin{aligned}
&(-2a^4 - 5b^4 - 5c^4 + 5a^2b^2 + 5a^2c^2 + 2b^2c^2 - (2a^2 - 4b^2 - 4c^2)\sqrt{p}) \cdot (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p})^2 \\
&= 144S^2(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2 + 2a^2\sqrt{p}),
\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}
&4(-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}) - (-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}) \\
&= (8b^2 - 2a^2)\sqrt{p} - 2a^4 - 7b^4 - 3c^4 + 3a^2b^2 + 7a^2c^2 + 2b^2c^2, \\
&(8b^2 - 2a^2)^2p - (2a^4 - 7b^4 - 3c^4 + 3a^2b^2 + 7a^2c^2 + 2b^2c^2)^2 \\
&= 48S^2(5b^2 + 3c^2 - 8a^2) \geq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(-\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} + 2\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}\right) \\
&\quad \cdot (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p}) \\
&= 12S\sqrt{2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2 + 2a^2\sqrt{p}},
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
&2\left(2S + \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}\right) \\
&\quad \cdot \left(4S - \sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}\right) \\
&\quad \cdot (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p}) \\
&= 48S^2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) + 4S \cdot 12S\sqrt{2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2 + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \\
&= 48S^2\left(a^2 + b^2 - c^2 + \sqrt{2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2 + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{\beta}{\beta + \gamma} = \frac{\beta}{1 - \alpha} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 + \sqrt{2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2 + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{2a^2},$$

由此得

$$l^2 = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta + \gamma}\right)^2 a^2 - \frac{\beta}{\beta + \gamma}(a^2 - b^2 + c^2) + b^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p}}{4},$$

即

$$l = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p}}}{2}.$$

用类似的计算方法, 若

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S},$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S},$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S},$$

则

$$\frac{\beta}{\beta + \gamma} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - \sqrt{2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2 + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{2a^2},$$

同样得到

$$l = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{p}}}{2}.$$

**定义 2.**  $l$  称为  $\triangle ABC$  等长点的长度.

设  $\triangle ABC$  的两个等长点分别是  $P_1$ 、 $P_2$ ，其中心坐标分别是  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1)$ 、 $(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2)$ ，不妨设

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_1 &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \beta_1 &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \gamma_1 &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \alpha_2 &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \beta_2 &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}, \\ \gamma_2 &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{6S}.\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}P_1P_2^2 &= -(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\beta_1 - \beta_2)c^2 - (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)b^2 - (\beta_1 - \beta_2)(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)a^2 \\ &= \frac{c^2\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}}}{9S^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{b^2\sqrt{-(2a^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) + (b^2 - c^2)^2) + 2a^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{9S^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{a^2\sqrt{-(2b^4 - b^2(c^2 + a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)^2) + 2b^2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \sqrt{-(2c^4 - c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)^2) + 2c^2\sqrt{p}}}{9S^2} \\ &= \frac{c^2(-a^4 - b^4 + c^2(a^2 + b^2) + (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p})}{9S^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{b^2(-a^4 - c^4 + b^2(a^2 + c^2) + (a^2 - b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{p})}{9S^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{a^2(b^4 + c^4 - a^2(b^2 + c^2) - (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)\sqrt{p})}{9S^2} \\ &= \frac{16}{9}\sqrt{p},\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$P_1P_2 = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt[4]{p}.$$

由此可得

**定理 1.**  $\triangle ABC$  的等长点一般有两个，其等长点长度是

$$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\sqrt{a^4 + b^4 + c^4 - (a^2b^2 + a^2c^2 + b^2c^2)}}}{2},$$

两等长点的距离是

$$\frac{4}{3}\sqrt[4]{a^4 + b^4 + c^4 - (a^2b^2 + a^2c^2 + b^2c^2)}.$$