

17 Set three solutions of the equation as z_1, z_2 and z_3 . Then,

$$\begin{cases} z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1 = -(3\sqrt{3} + 3i) & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ z_1 z_2 z_3 = -\alpha & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

Because z_1, z_2 and z_3 are collinear, $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$ implies that z_1, z_2 and z_3 are in the same line which goes through $O(0)$. Thus, we can set

$$z_1 = a\omega, z_2 = b\omega, z_3 = c\omega \quad (|\omega| = 1, a, b, c \text{ are real numbers})$$

Then, by means of $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$ and $\textcircled{3}$.

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = 0 & \dots \textcircled{1}' \\ (ab + bc + ca)\omega^2 = -(3\sqrt{3} + 3i) & \dots \textcircled{2}' \\ abc\omega^3 = -\alpha & \dots \textcircled{3}' \end{cases}$$

By means of $\textcircled{1}'$

$$ab + bc + ca = ab - (a + b)^2 = -(a^2 + ab + b^2) \leq 0$$

If both sides are equal, then $a = b = c = 0$ but it contradicts $\textcircled{2}'$, so $ab + bc + ca < 0$. Therefore, by means of $\textcircled{2}'$.

$$\begin{cases} \arg\{(ab + bc + ca)\omega^2\} = 180^\circ + 2\arg\omega = \arg\{-(3\sqrt{3} + 3i)\} = 210^\circ \\ |(ab + bc + ca)\omega^2| = -(ab + bc + ca) = |-(3\sqrt{3} + 3i)| = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \arg\omega = 15^\circ \\ ab + bc + ca = -6 \end{cases} \dots \textcircled{4}$$

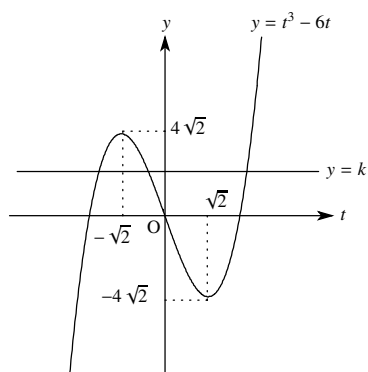
Therefore, if we set $abc = k$, then a, b and c are the three real number solutions of the equation below.

$$t^3 - 6t - k = 0 \iff t^3 - 6t = k$$

Set $f(t) = t^3 - 6t$, then.

$$f'(t) = 3t^2 - 6 = 3(t - \sqrt{2})(t + \sqrt{2})$$

t	\dots	$-\sqrt{2}$	\dots	$\sqrt{2}$	\dots
$f'(t)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$f(t)$	\nearrow	$4\sqrt{2}$	\searrow	$-4\sqrt{2}$	\nearrow



Thus , if a, b, c are all real numbers ,the range of k is

$$-4\sqrt{2} \leq k \leq 4\sqrt{2} \quad \dots \textcircled{5}$$

By means of $\textcircled{3}'$, if $abc \neq 0 \iff \alpha \neq 0$, then

$$\begin{cases} |\alpha| = |abc| \\ \arg \alpha = 180^\circ + \arg\{abc\} + 3 \arg \omega = 225^\circ + \arg\{abc\} \end{cases}$$

By means of $\textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}$, if $\alpha \neq 0$, then.

$$0 < |\alpha| \leq 4\sqrt{2}, \arg \alpha = 225^\circ \text{ or } 45^\circ$$

$\alpha = 0$ evidently satisfies the condition of the problem , so the existence region of α is the bold segment below.

