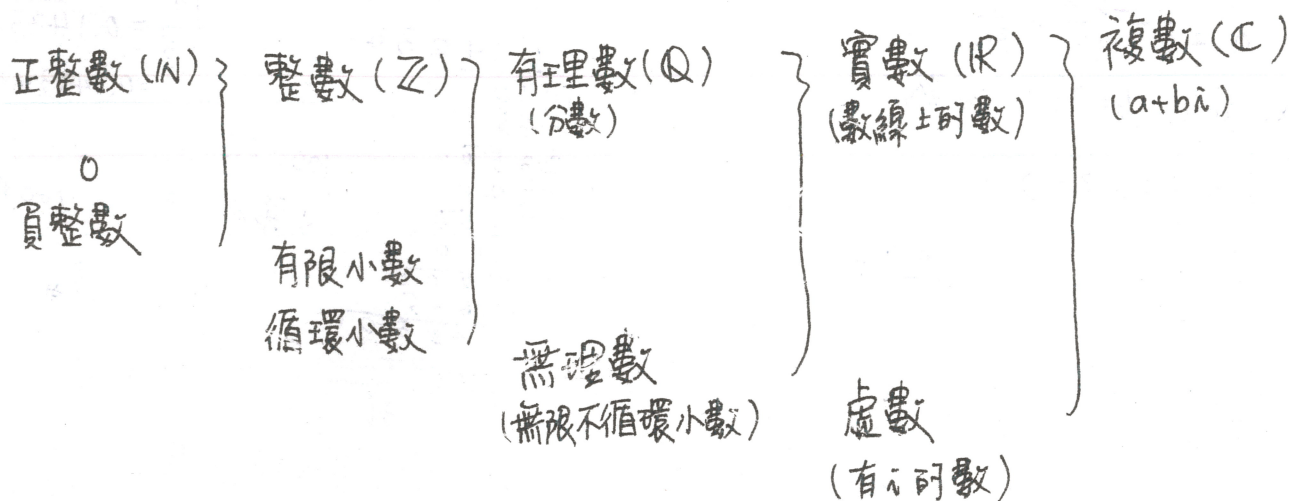


數與式

1. 數系:



(1) 整數的可離散性: 若 $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ 且 $a \neq b$, 則 $|a-b| \geq 1$

$\langle a, b \rangle$ 有理數, 無理數, 實數的可稠密性: 若 $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ 且 $a \neq b$, 則必存在 $c \in (a, b)$ 且 $c \in \mathbb{Q}$

(2) 循環小數化分數: $0.\overline{ab} = \frac{ab}{99}$, $0.a\overline{bc} = \frac{abc-a}{990}$, $a.\overline{bc} = \frac{abc-ab}{90}$

(3) 分數可化有限小數的條件: 最簡分數的分母質因數僅 2 or 5 ($\frac{a}{10^n}$)

(4) 雙根號的化簡: $\sqrt{(a+b) \pm 2\sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b}$ ($a > b$)

(5) 複數 $z = a + b\bar{i}$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \bar{i} = \sqrt{-1}$)

① \bar{i} 的性質: $\bar{i} = \sqrt{-1}, \bar{i}^2 = -1, \bar{i}^3 = -\bar{i}, \bar{i}^4 = 1, \bar{i}^5 = \bar{i}, \dots$

* 四次一循環: $\bar{i}^{4k+1} = \bar{i}, \bar{i}^{4k+2} = -1, \bar{i}^{4k+3} = -\bar{i}, \bar{i}^{4k} = 1$

* 連續四項和為 0: $\bar{i}^n + \bar{i}^{n+1} + \bar{i}^{n+2} + \bar{i}^{n+3} = \bar{i}^n(1 + \bar{i} + \bar{i}^2 + \bar{i}^3) = 0$

② 複數運算: $(a+b\bar{i}) + (c+d\bar{i}) = \underline{(a+c) + (b+d)\bar{i}}$

$(a+b\bar{i}) - (c+d\bar{i}) = \underline{(a-c) + (b-d)\bar{i}}$

$(a+b\bar{i})(c+d\bar{i}) = \underline{ac + ad\bar{i} + bc\bar{i} + bd\bar{i}^2 = (ac-bd) + (ad+bc)\bar{i}}$

$\frac{a+b\bar{i}}{c+d\bar{i}} = \frac{(a+b\bar{i})(c-d\bar{i})}{(c+d\bar{i})(c-d\bar{i})} = \frac{ac+bc\bar{i}-ad\bar{i}-bd\bar{i}^2}{c^2-(d\bar{i})^2} = \underline{\left(\frac{ac+bd}{c^2+d^2}\right) + \left(\frac{bc-ad}{c^2+d^2}\right)\bar{i}}$

Ex 1: 設 a, b, c 均為整數, 且 $|a-1| + 2\sqrt{b-2} + 3(c-3)^2 = 2$, 求序對 (a, b, c) 有幾組:

Sol: ① key: 係數大 先討論. 若 $b \neq 2 \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{b-2} \geq 2 \Rightarrow b = 3$

若 $c \neq 3 \Rightarrow 3(c-3)^2 \geq 3$ (不合) case 1: $b = 3 \Rightarrow |a-1| = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$

case 2: $b = 2 \Rightarrow |a-1| = 2 \Rightarrow a = -1$ or 3

$\therefore c = 3$

$\therefore 3$ 組解

Ex 2: 設 a, b 均為正整數, 且 $\frac{b}{a} = 0.2\bar{3}$, 求 $a-b$ 的最小值。

Sol: $0.2\bar{3} = \frac{23-2}{90} = \frac{1}{30}$

$\therefore a = 30t, b = 7t, t \in \mathbb{N}$

$\therefore a-b = 23t \geq 23$

23 #

Ex 4: 有關循環小數, 下列何者正確?

(1) $0.\bar{3} + 0.\bar{7} = 1.\bar{1}$ (2) $0.\overline{45} + 0.\overline{55} = 1$

(3) $0.\bar{2} + 0.\bar{3} = 0.\bar{5}$ (4) $a\bar{9} = 1$

Sol:
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.333\cdots \\ 0.777\cdots \\ \hline 1.111\cdots \end{array}$$

$0.\bar{3} = \frac{3}{9}, 0.\bar{7} = \frac{7}{9}, 1.\bar{1} = \frac{11-1}{9} = \frac{10}{9}$

(2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.454545\cdots \\ 0.555555\cdots \\ \hline 1.01010\cdots \end{array}$$

$0.\overline{45} = \frac{45}{99}, 0.\overline{55} = \frac{55}{99}$

(1)(3)(4) #

Ex 6: 關於有理數、無理數, 下列何者正確?

- (1) 若 a, b 都是無理數, 則 $a+b$ 是無理數。
- (2) 若 a, b 都是無理數, 則 ab 是無理數。
- (3) 若 a 是有理數, b 是無理數, 則 $a+b$ 是無理數。
- (4) 若 a 是有理數, b 是無理數, 則 ab 是無理數。
- (5) 若 $a+b, a-b$ 都是有理數, 則 a, b 都是有理數。

Sol: (3)(5) #

(5) $a = \frac{(a+b) + (a-b)}{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$b = \frac{(a+b) - (a-b)}{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$

Ex 3: 將 $\frac{79}{555}$ 化為小數, 求小數點後第 100 位數字為何?

Sol: \rightarrow 找規律

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.14234\cdots \quad \therefore \frac{79}{555} = 0.1\overline{423} \\ 555 \overline{) 790} \\ \underline{555} \\ 2350 \\ \underline{2220} \\ 1300 \\ \underline{1110} \\ 1900 \\ \underline{1665} \\ 2350 \end{array}$$

$100 \div 3 = \cdots 1$

\therefore 第 4, 7, ..., 100 位數字相同

3 #

Ex 5: $\frac{12345a}{36}$ 可以化為有限小數,

且 a 是 $0 \sim 9$ 中的整數, 求 a 。

Sol: $\textcircled{1}$ 可化為有限小數 \Rightarrow 分母只有 2 或 5 質因數

$\therefore 12345a$ 是 9 的倍數 \Rightarrow 數字和是 9 的倍數

$1+2+3+4+5+a = 15+a$

$\therefore a = 3$ #

《討論》

a	b	$a+b$	ab	$\frac{a}{b}$
有理	有理	有	有	有
有理	無理	無	有無	有無
無理	無理	有無	有無	有無

Ex 7: 下列敘述, 何者正確?

1) $a+b\sqrt{2} = c+d\sqrt{2}$, 則 $a=c, b=d$

2) 若 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}$ 且 $a+b\sqrt{2} = c+d\sqrt{2}$, 則 $a=c, b=d$

3) 若 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $a+b\sqrt{2} = c+d\sqrt{2}$, 則 $a=c, b=d$

4) 若 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $a+b\bar{i} = c+d\bar{i}$, 則 $a=c, b=d$

5) 若 $a+b\bar{i} = c+d\bar{i}$, 則 $a=c, b=d$

Sel: $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

\Rightarrow (4) #

3) $a=0, b=\sqrt{2}, c=2, d=0$

5) $a=\bar{i}, b=1, c=0, d=2$

Ex 8: $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 $n < \sqrt{13+2\sqrt{40}} < n+1$, 求 n 值。

Sel: 估計 \Rightarrow 代入 $\sqrt{\quad}$

$\sqrt{13+2\sqrt{40}} = \sqrt{8+5} = 4, \dots$ or $5, \dots$
(不佳)

$\sqrt{13+2\sqrt{40}} \cong \sqrt{13+12} \cong \sqrt{25} \cong 5, \dots$
 $n=5$ *

Ex 9: 已知 $\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}}$ 的整數部分為 a , 小數部分為 b , 求 $a-b$ 的值。

Sel: $\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}-1$

$a=1$

$b = \text{全-整數} = \sqrt{5}-2$

$\therefore a-b = 3-\sqrt{5}$

Ex 10: 將下列複數化為 $a+b\bar{i}$ 的形式。

1) i^{2018}

2) $\frac{1+\bar{i}+\bar{i}^2+\dots+\bar{i}^{100}}{1012\bar{i}}$

3) $(2-3\bar{i})+(-3+5\bar{i})$

4) $((+2\bar{i})(2-\bar{i}))$

5) $\frac{2-\bar{i}}{1+\bar{i}}$

6) $(1+\bar{i})^2$

7) $\sqrt{\bar{i}}$

Sel: 1) $i^{2018} = i^2 = -1$

4) $2-\bar{i}+4\bar{i}-2\bar{i}^2 = 4+3\bar{i}$

6) $(1+\bar{i})^2 = 1+2\bar{i}+\bar{i}^2 = 2\bar{i}$

2) $1 + \left(\frac{0}{1012\bar{i}} \right) = 1$

5) $\frac{2-\bar{i}}{1+\bar{i}} \times \frac{1-\bar{i}}{1-\bar{i}} = \frac{2-2\bar{i}-\bar{i}+\bar{i}^2}{2}$

7) $\sqrt{\bar{i}} = \sqrt{0+2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{i}$

3) $-1+2\bar{i}$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\bar{i}$

2. 乘法公式:

$$1) (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2, \quad (a+b+c)^2 = \underline{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab+bc+ca)}$$

$$2) (a+b)^3 = \underline{a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3}, \quad (a-b)^3 = \underline{a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3}$$

$$3) a^3 + b^3 = \underline{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)} \quad (\text{因式分解}) = \underline{(a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b)} \quad (\text{求值公式})$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = \underline{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)} \quad (\text{因式分解}) = \underline{(a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b)} \quad (\text{求值公式})$$

$$4) x^n - 1 = \underline{(x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)}$$

Ex 11: 設 $x = \sqrt{5} - 2$, 求下列各式的値。

$$1) x + \frac{1}{x} \quad 2) x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad 3) x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

Sol: 1) $\sqrt{5} - 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - 2} = \sqrt{5} - 2 + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2}{(\sqrt{5} - 2)(\sqrt{5} + 2)} = \sqrt{5} - 2 + \sqrt{5} + 2 = 2\sqrt{5}$

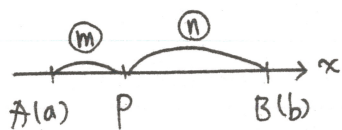
2) $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = (2\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \times 1 = 18$

3) $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = (x + \frac{1}{x})^3 - 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} (x + \frac{1}{x}) = (2\sqrt{5})^3 - 3 \times 1 \times 2\sqrt{5} = 40\sqrt{5} - 6\sqrt{5} = 34\sqrt{5}$

3. 分點公式: 設 A, B 兩點在數線上分點為 a, b

1) 若 P 為 A, B 的中點, 則 $P = \frac{A+B}{2}$, 亦即 P 點坐標 $\frac{a+b}{2}$

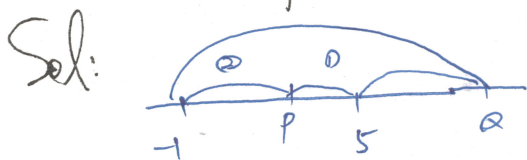
2) 若 P 在 \overline{AB} 上且 $\overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = m : n$, 則 $P = \frac{mB + nA}{m+n} = \frac{mb + na}{m+n}$



Ex 12: 數線上兩點 A(-1), B(5)

1) P 在 \overline{AB} 上, 且 $\overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 2 : 1$, 求 P 點。

2) Q 在 \overline{AB} 外, 且 $\overline{AQ} : \overline{QB} = 2 : 1$, 求 Q 點。

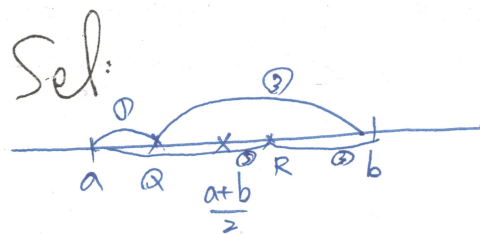


1) $P = \frac{2 \times 5 + 1 \times (-1)}{2+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$

2) $Q \Rightarrow Q = 11$
($\overline{AP} : \overline{PQ} = 1 : 1$)

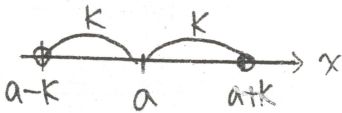
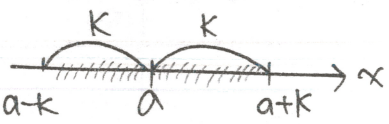
Ex 13: 設 $a < b$, 試比較 P, Q, R

$$P = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad Q = \frac{3a+b}{4}, \quad R = \frac{3a+5b}{8}$$



$$Q < P < R$$

4. 絕對值

	[想法-] 距離	[想法=] 正負 (討論)
$ x $	表示 x 到原點 0 的距離	$\begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
$ x-a $	表示 x 到點 a 的距離	$\begin{cases} x-a, & x \geq a \\ -(x-a), & x < a \end{cases}$
$ x-a =k$	 <p>$\therefore x = a+k$ 或 $a-k$</p>	<p>① 若 $x \geq a \Rightarrow x-a=k \Rightarrow x=a+k$ (合)</p> <p>② 若 $x < a \Rightarrow x-a=-k \Rightarrow x=a-k$ (合)</p> <p>由 ①, ② 知 $x = a+k$ 或 $a-k$</p>
$ x-a < k$	 <p>$\therefore a-k < x < a+k$</p>	<p>① 若 $x \geq a \Rightarrow x-a < k \Rightarrow x < a+k$ 取交集: $a \leq x < a+k$</p> <p>② 若 $x < a \Rightarrow -(x-a) < k \Rightarrow x-a > -k \Rightarrow x > a-k$ 取交集: $a-k < x < a$</p> <p>由 ①, ② 知 (取交集): $a-k < x < a+k$</p>

Ex 14: 解下列不等式:

Ex 15: 求下列各條件之 a, b 值

(1) $|x-2|=3$ (2) $|2x+3|=5$

(1) $|x-a| \leq b$ 之解為 $-2 \leq x \leq 8$

(2) $|ax+3| \leq b$ 之解為 $-1 \leq x \leq 4$

Sol: [想法-]

[想法=]

Sol: [想法-]

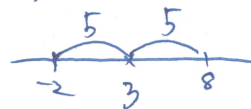
(1) $x-2 = \pm 3$
 $x = 2 \pm 3 = 5$ or -1

$$\frac{a-b}{-2} \leq x \leq \frac{a+b}{8}$$

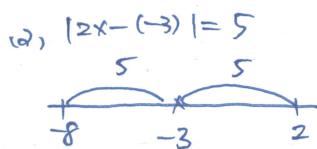
$$\begin{cases} a-b=-2 \\ a+b=8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=5 \end{cases}$$

(2) $2x+3 = \pm 5$
 $\Rightarrow 2x = -3 \pm 5 = 2$ or -8
 $\Rightarrow x = 1$ or -4

[想法=]



$|x-3| \leq 5$
 $\therefore a=3, b=5$



(3) $3 \leq |2x-1| < 7$
 $\Rightarrow -3 \leq 2x-1 < 7$
or $3 \leq -(2x-1) < 7$

(1) $-b \leq ax+3 \leq b$
Case 1: $a > 0: \frac{-b-3}{a} \leq x \leq \frac{b-3}{a}$
Case 2: $a < 0: \frac{-b-3}{a} \geq x \geq \frac{b-3}{a}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{-b-3}{a} = -1 \\ \frac{b-3}{a} = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -b-3 = -a \\ b-3 = 4a \end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow -4b-12 = -b+3$
 $\Rightarrow 3b = -15 \Rightarrow b = -5$
 $\Rightarrow a = -2$ (不合)

$\therefore x = 1$ or -4

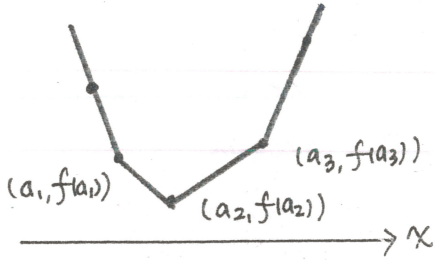
(3) $4 \leq 2x < 8$ or $-6 < 2x \leq -2$
 $\therefore 2 \leq x < 4$ or $-3 < x \leq -1$

[想法=] $|x-\frac{3}{2}| \leq \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow |2x-3| \leq 5 \Rightarrow |-2x+3| \leq 5$

$3b=15, b=5, a=-2$ (不合) p5.

5. 絕對值函數 \Rightarrow 圖形為折線圖 (轉折點是絕對值內為0)

$$f(x) = |x-a_1| + |x-a_2| + |x-a_3|$$



例: $f(x) = |x+2| + |x| + |x-1|$

討論 $\textcircled{\text{IV}} \quad \textcircled{\text{IV}} \quad \textcircled{\text{IV}} \quad \textcircled{\text{I}}$

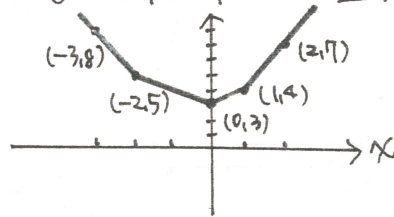
- $\textcircled{\text{I}} x \geq 1: f(x) = x+2+x+x-1 = 3x+1$
- $\textcircled{\text{II}} 0 \leq x < 1: f(x) = x+2+x-(x-1) = x+3$
- $\textcircled{\text{III}} -2 \leq x < 0: f(x) = x+2-x-(x-1) = -x+3$
- $\textcircled{\text{IV}} x < -2: f(x) = -(x+2)-x-(x-1) = -3x-1$

STEP 1: 描黑點 \longrightarrow

STEP 2: 連線 \longrightarrow

x	-3	-2	0	1	2
f(x)	8	5	3	4	7

$\textcircled{\text{I}} \textcircled{\text{II}} \textcircled{\text{III}} \textcircled{\text{IV}}$ 圖形均為直線



Ex 16: 解下列絕對值方程式或不等式

Ex 17: 求 $|x-1| + |x-5|$ 的最小值

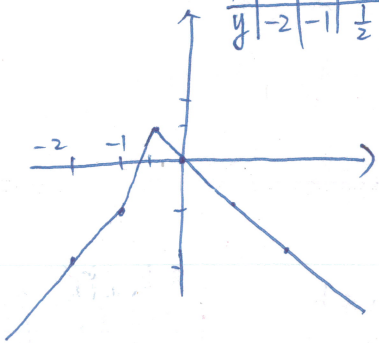
(1) $|x+1| = |2x+1| - 2$

(2) $|x-1| + |x-3| < 8$

Sol: $[\frac{1}{2} =]$

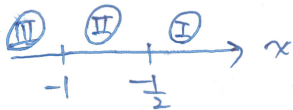
$$|x+1| - |2x+1| = -2$$

x	-2	-1	-\frac{1}{2}	0
y	-2	-1	\frac{1}{2}	0



$x = -2, -\frac{1}{2}$

$[\frac{1}{2} =]$ 討論



$\textcircled{\text{I}} x \geq -\frac{1}{2}: x+1 = 2x+1-2 \Rightarrow x = 2$ (不合)

$\textcircled{\text{II}} -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2}: x+1 = -(2x+1)-2$

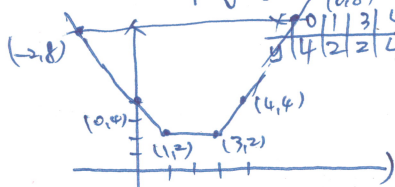
$\Rightarrow 3x = -4 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$ (不合)

$\textcircled{\text{III}} x \leq -1: -(x+1) = -(2x+1)-2$

$\Rightarrow x = -2$ (合)

$\therefore x = 2 \text{ or } -2$

$y = |x+1| - |2x+1|$
 $y = -2$



$-2 < x < 6$



$\textcircled{\text{I}} x \geq 3: (x-1) + (x-3) < 8$
 $\Rightarrow 2x < 12 \Rightarrow x < 6$

取交集 $3 < x < 6$

$\textcircled{\text{II}} 1 < x < 3: (x-1) - (x-3) < 8$
 $2 < 8 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$

取交集 $1 < x < 3$

$\textcircled{\text{III}} x \leq 1: -(x-1) - (x-3) < 8$
 $\Rightarrow -2x < 4$
 $\Rightarrow x > -2$

取交集 $-2 < x \leq 1$

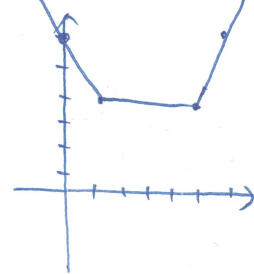
由 (I), (II), (III)

$-2 < x < 6$

Sol:

$[\frac{1}{2} =]$ 絕對值函數

x	0	1	5	6
y	6	4	4	6



$[\frac{1}{2} =]$ 三角不等式: $|a| + |b| \geq |a+b|$

$|x-1| + |5-x| \geq |(x-1) - (5-x)|$
 $= 4$

$[\frac{1}{2} =]$ 討論



$\textcircled{\text{I}} x \geq 5: f(x) = x-1+x-5 = 2x-6 \geq 4$

$\textcircled{\text{II}} 1 < x < 5: f(x) = x-1-(x-5) = 4$

$\textcircled{\text{III}} x \leq 1: f(x) = -(x-1)-(x-5) = -2x+6 \geq 4$

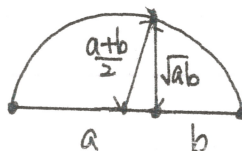
$\therefore \min = 4$

6. 算幾不等式 \Rightarrow 使用時機 相加、相乘.

設 $a, b > 0$, 則 $\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$

證: 以 $a+b$ 為直徑, 作半圓

"=" 成立時, $a=b$

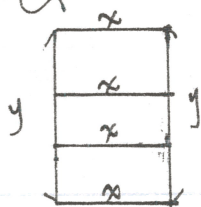


④ 若 $x > 0 \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$ (常見條件限制)

Ex 18: 小明想用鐵絲圍成面積 18 cm^2 的「目」字區域(如圖), 則他至少要準備多少的鐵絲?

Ex 19: 試求下列各式的最小值。

Sol:



已知 $xy = 18$
求 $4x + 2y \geq \min$

$$\frac{4x+2y}{2} \geq \sqrt{(4x)(2y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x+2y \geq 2\sqrt{8 \times 18} = 24$$

"=" 成立 $4x=2y=12$

當 $(x, y) = (3, 6)$ 時, 有 $\min = 24$

1) $x > 0, x + \frac{4}{x} \Rightarrow$ 隱含相乘條件

2) $x > 0, \frac{x^2+4x+9}{x}$

Sol:

1) $\frac{x+\frac{4}{x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{x(\frac{4}{x})} \Rightarrow x+\frac{4}{x} \geq 4$

2) $x+4+\frac{9}{x}$

$$\frac{x+\frac{9}{x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{x \cdot \frac{9}{x}} \Rightarrow x+\frac{9}{x} \geq 6$$

$$\therefore x+4+\frac{9}{x} \geq 10$$

< a.f. > 求最大最小值。

1) 兩方法 \Rightarrow 使用時機 二次函數

「例」

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + 9 = 2(x+1)^2 + 7$$

當 $x = -1$, $f(x)$ 有最小值 7

延伸: 設 $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n$

$$f(x) = (x-a_1)^2 + (x-a_2)^2 + \dots + (x-a_n)^2$$

當 $x = \frac{a_1+a_2+\dots+a_n}{n}$ (平均) 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值。

$$f(x) = |x-a_1| + |x-a_2| + \dots + |x-a_n|$$

當 $x = a_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$ (中位數) 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值。

(參看 P6 討論, x 係數全正 \rightarrow 全負)
 \Rightarrow +, - 變換時有 \min)