

$+$ \times

$-$ \div

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1, 3, 5 \in \mathbb{N} \\ -1, -3, -5 \\ 0.5, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{3} \\ \sqrt{2}, \pi, e, \log_2 \end{array} \right] \mathbb{Z} \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right]$$

封閉性
一數在運算後仍在同一集合中

$$pf : \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} pf \sqrt{2} &\in \mathbb{N} (\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}) \\ \sqrt{2} &= \frac{q}{p} \wedge \gcd(p, q) = 1 \\ 2 &= \frac{q^2}{p^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2p^2 &= q^2 \\ q^2 &\in 2n \Rightarrow q \in 2n \\ \Rightarrow 2p^2 &= 4k^2 \\ \text{同理 } p &\in 2n \\ \Rightarrow \gcd(p, q) &= 2 \\ (\text{QED}) \end{aligned}$$

有理數具有封閉性

$$\frac{11}{40} = 0.725 \Rightarrow \text{有限循環小數}$$

$$\frac{11}{11} = 0.\overline{1} \Rightarrow \text{無限循環小數}$$

Note: 分母只有 2 or 5 \Rightarrow 有限小數 \Rightarrow 分數 SOP

設 x

循環節數齊小數點

n 位循環

相減

$$\frac{q}{p}, p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge p \neq 0$$

稠密性
任兩相異有理數之間
至少有一有理數

$$a+b\sqrt{n}=0 \Rightarrow a=b=0$$

$$(a+b+c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3(a^2b + a^2c + b^2c)$$

$$\text{Note } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac = 0 \quad \text{(*)}$$

$$a^2 + a^2 + b^2 + b^2 + c^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac - 2bc$$

$$\Rightarrow (a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (a-c)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a=b=c$$

$$(a+b)^3 = (a+b)(a+b)^2$$

$$= (a+b)(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$$

$$= a^3 + 2a^2b + ab^2 + a^2b + 2ab^2 + b^3$$

$$= 1a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + 1b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = [a + (-b)]^3$$

前後夾擊，中間噓大鬧

$$\underline{x^3 - 6x + 12x - 8}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 6x + 12x - 8 = 0$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a+b)$$

已知 $x - \frac{1}{x} = 2$, 求

$$(1) \quad x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (2) \quad (x - \frac{1}{x})^2 = x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 4, x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 6$$

$$(3) \quad x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} \quad (4) \quad (x - \frac{1}{x})^3 + 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x}(x - \frac{1}{x}) = -8 + 3(-2) = -14$$

巴斯卡 Δ

1

1 1

1 2 1

1 3 3 1

1 4 6 4 1

1 5 10 10 5 1

etc

算幾不等式

算術平均數 A

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

幾何平均數 G

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

A > G

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

Proof

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 \geq 0$$

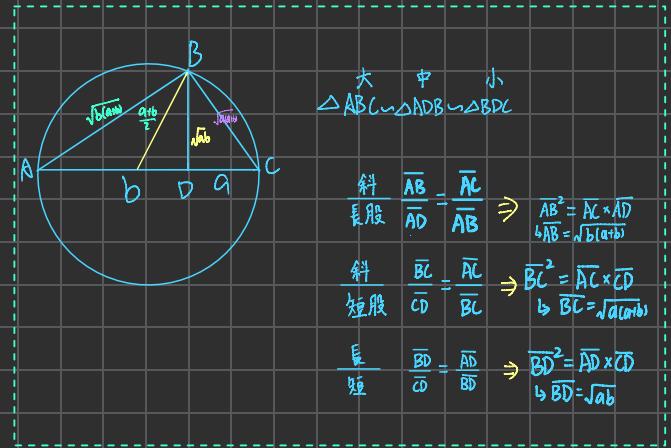
$$\sqrt{a^2 - 2\sqrt{ab} + b^2} \geq 0$$

$$a+b-2\sqrt{ab} \geq 0$$

$$a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$$

Note
 $\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$
 $a, b > 0$
when $a = b = 1$
correct



分母占公式



$$\min(a+2b)$$

$$a > 0, b > 0, ab = 8$$

$$\frac{a+2b}{2} \geq \sqrt{2ab} = 4$$

$$\frac{a+2b}{2} \geq 4$$

$$x = (b-a) \cdot \frac{m}{m+n} + a \\ = \frac{mb - ma + na + nb}{m+n} \\ = \frac{nb + na}{m+n}$$

分母比例和

分子交叉相乘

$$|ab| = |a||b|$$

$$a+2b \geq 8$$

$$\begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{when } \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=2 \end{cases} \min(a+2b) = 8$$

$\sqrt{m+n} = R$
 $\begin{cases} f=m \\ g=n \\ m+n=R \end{cases}$
 $(m>0 \wedge n>0)$
 $\sqrt{m+n} = R \text{ true}$

$\begin{cases} \forall m, n \in \mathbb{C}^+ \\ \forall d \neq 0, m, n = d \\ d^m, d^n \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \Rightarrow d^{m+n} \in \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

區間表示法

$$x \in [-2, 6] \Rightarrow \text{閉區間}$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq 6$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, \infty) \Rightarrow \text{開區間}$$

$$x < -1 \text{ or } x > \frac{1}{2}$$

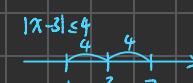
絕對值的算法 $|x+1|=3$

作圖: $\frac{-1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow$

$$\text{平方 } (x+1)^2 = 9 \quad x = \pm 3 - 1$$

討論: if $x \leq -1$ if $x > -1$

作圖+討論



$$\text{if } x-3 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 3$$

$$\text{if } x-3 < 0$$

$$-(x-3) \leq 9$$

$$x-3 \geq -9$$

$$x \geq -6$$

$$\begin{cases} |mx+n| \geq b, m \neq 0, \text{known const} \\ a \leq x \leq b \quad a < b \end{cases}$$



屬於

[]: 有 "

() : 沒有 "

∞ : 無限大

\cup : 聯集

指數

$$\text{def } a \neq 0, m \in \{ \text{all } \}, a^m = \underbrace{a \times a \times a \dots \times a}_m$$

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{(m+n)} \quad \bar{a}^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} = a^{(0-n)}$$

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{(m-n)}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{(mn)}$$

$$a^n \times b^n = (ab)^n$$

$$\text{pf } a^0 = 1$$

$$a^1 \div a^1 = a^{(1-1)} = a^0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{a^1}{a^1} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3^{\frac{3}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{3^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3^2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1 \times 3}{3 \times 3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{3} \\ (\sqrt[3]{7^3})^{\frac{3}{2}} = (7^{\frac{3}{2}})^{\frac{3}{2}} = 7^{\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2}} = 7^2 \\ 6^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (16^{\frac{1}{4}})^k = [6 \times 16]^{\frac{1}{4}} = 16^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2 \end{cases}$$

指數律成立的條件 -

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall m, n \in \mathbb{R}, \quad n \neq 0 \\ & \forall n \neq 1 \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow a^{\frac{m}{n}} \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \text{if } n=1 \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow a^{\frac{m}{1}} \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

- 分數次方 -

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^{\frac{m}{n}} &= (a^m)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (a^{\frac{1}{n}})^m \\ &= \sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m \end{aligned}$$

- 指數模型:

$$f(t) = a \cdot k^t$$

T:週期

k:變化量

n位有效數字

只看前n位

其他4捨5入

$$10^{\log_{10}^{\text{真數}} a} = a, a > 0$$

Proof $\log_{10}(10^n) = n$

$$\log_{10}^{10^n} = 10^n$$

$$\log n = n \quad \text{qed.}$$

eg

$$\log \frac{\sqrt[3]{10}}{1000} = \frac{10^{\frac{1}{3}}}{10^3} = 10^{(\frac{1}{3}-3)} = 10^{-\frac{8}{3}}$$

$$\log 10^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

科學記號 -

$$a \times 10^n$$

$$1 \leq a < 10$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- log定義 -

$$a^n = b$$

$$\log_a n = b$$

$$\log n, a=10$$

$$\log 2 \approx 0.301$$

$$\log 6 \approx 0.781$$

$$\log 3 \approx 0.4771$$

$$\log 7 \approx 0.8451$$

$$\log 4 \approx 0.602$$

$$\log 8 \approx 0.903$$

$$\log 5 \approx 0.699$$

$$\log 9 = 0.9452$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$a + a^{-1}$$

$$(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 = 4$$

$$= a + a^{-1} - 2$$

$$\begin{matrix} + & - \\ n & m \end{matrix} = 6$$