

第零章 預備知識

0.1 基本概念

記號

\forall	對所有	for all
\exists	存在	there exists
$\exists!$	存在唯一	there exists uniquely
\in	屬於	belongs to
$A \implies B$	若 A 則 B	if A then B
$A \iff B$	A 等價於 B	A if and only if B
∞	無限大	infinity
\vee	或	or
\wedge	且	and
\because	因為	because
\therefore	所以	therefore
\neg	非	not
\equiv	等價於	is equivalent to

數

\mathbb{N}	自然數	natural number	$1, 2, 3, \dots$
\mathbb{Z}	整數	integer	$\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$
\mathbb{Q}	有理數	rational number	$\frac{p}{q} : p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$
\mathbb{R}	實數	real number	
\mathbb{C}	複數	complex number	$\alpha + \beta i : \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, i = \sqrt{-1}$

集合

$x \in S$	x 為集合 S 的元素
$S_1 = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$	列舉式
$S_2 = \{x \mid x \text{ 滿足某性質}\}$	敘述式
$S \cap T$	$\{x \mid x \in S \wedge x \in T\}$ 交集 (intersection)
$S \cup T$	$\{x \mid x \in S \vee x \in T\}$ 聯集 (union)
$S \setminus T$	$\{x \mid x \in S \wedge x \notin T\}$ 差集 (difference)
$S \times T$	$\{(x, y) \mid x \in S \wedge y \in T\}$ 積集 (Cartesian product)
\emptyset	空集合
$S_1 \subset S_2, S_2 \supset S_1$	S_1 為 S_2 的真子集合
$S_1 \subseteq S_2, S_2 \supseteq S_1$	S_1 為 S_2 的子集合
$\bigcap_{i=1}^n S_i$	$S_1 \cap S_2 \cap \dots \cap S_n$
$\bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i$	$S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \dots \cup S_n$

區間

$(a, b) = \{x \mid a < x < b\}$	端點為 a, b 的開區間
$[a, b] = \{x \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$	端點為 a, b 的閉區間
$[a, b) = \{x \mid a \leq x < b\}$	
$(a, b] = \{x \mid a < x \leq b\}$	
$(a, \infty) = \{x \mid a < x\}$	
$[a, \infty) = \{x \mid a \leq x\}$	
$(-\infty, b) = \{x \mid x < b\}$	
$(-\infty, b] = \{x \mid x \leq b\}$	

不等式

性質. 令 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

1. $a < b \implies a + c < b + c$
2. $a < b, c < d \implies a + c < b + d$
3. $a < b, c > 0 \implies ac < bc$
4. $a < b, c < 0 \implies ac > bc$
5. $0 < a < b \implies \frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{b}$

例. 解下列不等式.

1. $2x - 3 < x + 4 < 3x - 2$
2. $x^3 > x$
3. $(2 - x)(1 - x)^2 x^3 \leq 0$
4. $-2 < \frac{2x - 3}{x + 1} < 1$

解.

1. $3 < x < 7$
2. $x^3 - x > 0 \implies x(x^2 - 1) > 0 \implies x(x + 1)(x - 1) > 0 \implies x > 1 \vee -1 < x < 0$
3. $(2 - x)(1 - x)^2 x^3 \leq 0 \implies (x - 2)(x - 1)^2 x^3 \geq 0 \implies x \geq 2 \vee x \leq 0 \vee x = 1$
4. $-2 < \frac{2x - 3}{x + 1} < 1 \implies \left(-2 < \frac{2x - 3}{x + 1}\right) \wedge \left(\frac{2x - 3}{x + 1} < 1\right) \implies \left(\frac{4x - 1}{x + 1} > 0\right) \wedge \left(\frac{x - 4}{x + 1} < 0\right)$
 $\implies \left(x < -1 \vee x > \frac{1}{4}\right) \wedge (-1 < x < 4) \implies \frac{1}{4} < x < 4$

絕對值

令 $a \in \mathbb{R}$; a 的絕對值 (absolute value) $|a|$ 定義為 $|a| = \begin{cases} a & \text{若 } a \geq 0 \\ -a & \text{若 } a < 0 \end{cases}$

性質. 若 $a > 0$, 則

1. $|x| = a \iff x = \pm a$
2. $|x| < a \iff -a < x < a$
3. $|x| > a \iff x < -a \vee x > a$

性質. 若 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, 則

1. $|-a| = |a|$

3. $|ab| = |a| |b|$

5. $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

2. $\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$

4. $\left|\frac{b}{a}\right| = \frac{|b|}{|a|}$

6. $||a| - |b|| \leq |a - b|$

證 (不等式).

- $(|a+b|)^2 = (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = |a|^2 + 2ab + |b|^2 \leq |a|^2 + 2|ab| + |b|^2 = |a|^2 + 2|a| |b| + |b|^2 = (|a| + |b|)^2$, 故 $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$.
- $|a| = |(a-b) + b| \leq |a-b| + |b| \implies |a| - |b| \leq |a-b|$; $|b| = |(b-a) + a| \leq |b-a| + |a| = |a-b| + |a| \implies |a| - |b| \geq -|a-b|$. 故 $||a| - |b|| \leq |a-b|$.

例. 解下列不等式與方程式.

1. $|5-2x| < 3$

2. $\left|\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right| = 3$

3. $|x-1| - |x-10| \geq 5$

解.

- $|5-2x| < 3 \implies -3 < 5-2x < 3 \implies -8 < -2x < -2 \implies 1 < x < 4$
- $\left|\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right| = 3 \implies \frac{2x-1}{x+1} = 3 \vee \frac{2x-1}{x+1} = -3 \implies x = -4 \vee x = -\frac{2}{5}$
- 當 $x < 1$, $|x-1| - |x-10| \geq 5 \implies (1-x) - (10-x) \geq 5 \implies -9 \geq 5$, 不合. 當 $1 \leq x < 10$, $|x-1| - |x-10| \geq 5 \implies (x-1) - (10-x) \geq 5 \implies 2x \geq 16 \implies x \geq 8$, 則 $8 \leq x < 10$. 當 $x \geq 10$, $|x-1| - |x-10| \geq 5 \implies (x-1) - (x-10) \geq 5 \implies 9 \geq 5$ 恆成立. 綜上, $8 \leq x$.

平面幾何

性質.

- $P_1 : (x_1, y_1)$ 與 $P_2 : (x_2, y_2)$ 之距離為 $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
- 一非鉛直線通過 $P_1 : (x_1, y_1)$ 與 $P_2 : (x_2, y_2)$, 則直線斜率 m 為 $m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
- 直線方程式表示法 — 點斜式: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$; 斜截式: $y = mx + b$; 截距式: $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$
- 兩非鉛直線 — 平行: 斜率相等; 垂直: 斜率相乘為 -1

0.2 函數

定義.

- 函數 (function) $f : A \rightarrow B$ 是一個對應關係: 對所有 $a \in A$, 存在唯一 $b \in B$, 使得 f 將 a 對應到 b . $\forall a \in A \exists! b \in B (f(a) = b)$.
- A — 定義域 (domain): $\text{dom } f = A$; B — 對應域 (codomain): $\text{codom } f = B$
 $f(A) = \{f(a) | a \in A\} \subseteq B$ — 值域 (range): $\text{ran } f \equiv f(A)$

註 (函數形式).

- 公式型 — $y = f(x) = 3x + 1$, $\text{dom } f = \text{ran } f = \mathbb{R}$; $y = f(x) = 3x^2 + 1$, $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$, $\text{ran } f = \{x | x \geq 1\}$; $y = f(x) = \sin \pi x$, $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$, $\text{ran } f = [-1, 1]$.
- 抽象型 — 例: 令 $A = \{\text{Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri}\}$, $B = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\}$, 定義函數 $f : A \rightarrow B$ 使得 $f(\text{工作日}) = (\text{開頭小寫英文字母})$: $f(\text{Mon}) = m$, $f(\text{Wed}) = w$, $f(\text{Tue}) = f(\text{Thu}) = t$, $f(\text{Fri}) = f$. 故 $\text{dom } f = A$, $\text{codom } f = B$, $\text{ran } f = \{m, w, t, f\}$.

例. $f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x + 2}$, 求 $\text{dom } f$ 與 $\text{ran } f$.

解. 由 $-x^2 + x + 2 = -(x+1)(x-2) \geq 0 \implies (x+1)(x-2) \leq 0 \implies -1 \leq x \leq 2$, $\text{dom } f = [-1, 2]$. 又 $-x^2 + x + 2 = -(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{9}{4}$, 當 $x \in [-1, 2]$ 時, $f(x) \in [0, \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}] = [0, \frac{3}{2}]$, 故 $\text{ran } f = [0, \frac{3}{2}]$.

例. $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)}$, 求 $\text{dom } f$ 與 $\text{ran } f$.

解. $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2, 3\}$. 令 $y = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \implies x^2 - 5x + (6 - \frac{1}{y}) = 0$. 當判別式 ≥ 0 時有實數解 $\implies (-5)^2 - 4(6 - \frac{1}{y}) \geq 0 \implies 1 + \frac{4}{y} \geq 0 \implies \frac{y+4}{y} \geq 0$, 故 $\text{ran } f = \{y \mid y > 0 \vee y \leq -4\}$.

嵌射與蓋射

定義. 給定函數 $f: A \rightarrow B$.

- f 為嵌射 (one-to-one, injective): $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A (f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2)$.
- f 為蓋射 (onto, surjective): $\forall b \in B \exists a \in A (f(a) = b)$.

例. 證明函數 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = 2x + 1$ 為嵌射.

解. $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies (2x_1 + 1) = (2x_2 + 1) \implies x_1 = x_2$.

例.

- 說明函數 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2$ 不為嵌射.
- 證明函數 $f: \mathbb{R}_+ = \{x \mid x \geq 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2$ 為嵌射.

解.

- 取 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1, x_1 \neq x_2$, 但 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 1$.
- $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1^2 = x_2^2 \implies (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) = 0 \implies x_1 - x_2 = 0 \vee x_1 + x_2 = 0 \implies x_1 = x_2 \vee x_1 = -x_2 = 0 \implies x_1 = x_2$.

例. 證明函數 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^3$ 為嵌射.

解. $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1^3 = x_2^3 \implies (x_1 - x_2)(x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2) = 0 \implies x_1 - x_2 = 0 \vee x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2 = 0 \implies x_1 = x_2 \vee \left(x_1 + \frac{x_2}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3x_2^2}{4} = 0 \implies x_1 = x_2 \vee \left(x_2 = 0 \wedge x_1 + \frac{x_2}{2} = 0\right) \implies x_1 = x_2 \vee x_2 = x_1 = 0 \implies x_1 = x_2$.

0.3 函數運算

$(f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$	$\text{dom}(f \pm g) = \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g$
$(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$	$\text{dom}(f \cdot g) = \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g$
$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$	$\text{dom } \frac{f}{g} = \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g \setminus \{x \mid g(x) = 0\}$
$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$	$\text{dom}(f \circ g) = \{x \in \text{dom } g \mid g(x) \in \text{dom } f\}$

例.

1. 設 $f\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, 求 $f(2)$.

2. 設 $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $h(x) = (f \cdot g)(x) = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$, 求 $\text{dom } h$.
3. 設 $F(x) = \sin^3(x+3)$, 求函數 f, g, h 使得 $F = f \circ g \circ h$.
4. 設 $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{1+\frac{1}{x+1}}$, 求 $\text{dom } f$.
5. 設 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{2-x}$, 求 $f \circ f, f \circ g, g \circ f, g \circ g$, 以及其定義域.
6. 設 $g(x) = 2x+1$, $h(x) = 4x^2+4x+7$.

• 求函數 $f(x)$ 使得 $f \circ g = h$.

• 求函數 $f(x)$ 使得 $g \circ f = h$.

7. 若 $f_0(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$, $f_{n+1} = f_0 \circ f_n$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 求 $f_n(x)$ 之公式.

解.

1. 若 $x - \frac{1}{x} = 2$, $4 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \implies x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 6$. 由 $f\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, $f(2) = 6$.
2. 由 $\text{dom}(f \cdot g) = \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g$, $\text{dom } h = \mathbb{R} \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.
3. $f(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = \sin x$, $h(x) = x+3$.
4. 由 $\text{dom } \frac{f}{g} = \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g \setminus \{x \mid g(x) = 0\}$, $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \cap (\mathbb{R} \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\})) \setminus \{x \mid 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} = 0\}$
 $= \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, -2\}$
5. $f \circ f = \sqrt[4]{x}$, $f \circ g = \sqrt[4]{2-x}$, $g \circ f = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}}$, $g \circ g = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2-x}}$, $\text{dom } f \circ f = [0, \infty)$, $\text{dom } f \circ g = (-\infty, 2]$, $\text{dom } g \circ f = [0, 4]$, $\text{dom } g \circ g = [-2, 2]$.
6. $f(x) = x^2+6$, $f(x) = 2x^2+2x+3$.
7. 使用數學歸納法驗證 $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{(n+1)x+1}$.

0.4 函數圖形

定義. 若 $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, 則函數 $f: A \rightarrow B$ 稱為實數值函數 (real-valued function), 集合 $\{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in A\}$ 稱為 f 的圖形 (graph).

性質. 函數 / 圖形判斷法

- 垂直線判斷法: 函數圖形 \iff 任一垂直線與其至多交於一點
- 水平線判斷法: 映射圖形 \iff 任一水平線與其至多交於一點

性質. 變換後圖形方程式

- 垂直平移: $y = f(x) + h$
- 水平平移: $y = f(x + h)$
- 垂直伸縮: $y = c f(x)$
- 水平伸縮: $y = f(cx)$
- $y = -f(x)$ 為 $y = f(x)$ 對 x 軸的鏡射.
- $y = f(-x)$ 為 $y = f(x)$ 對 y 軸的鏡射.

0.5 函數範例

例. 分段定義函數

- $|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$

- (最大整數 / Gauss / 地板) 函數 (greatest integer / Gauss / floor) $\lfloor x \rfloor$
 $\lfloor x \rfloor = n$, 若 $n \leq x < n+1$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\lfloor x \rfloor$ 為小於或等於 x 的最大整數.
- 天花板函數 (ceiling) $\lceil x \rceil$
 $\lceil x \rceil = n+1$, 若 $n < x \leq n+1$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\lceil x \rceil$ 為大於或等於 x 的最小整數.
- $\lceil x \rceil = -\lfloor -x \rfloor$.
- 若 g, h 為實數值函數, 則 $f(x) = \max\{g(x), h(x)\} = \frac{|g(x) - h(x)|}{2} + \frac{g(x) + h(x)}{2}$.

0.6 函數特性

奇偶性

定義. 給定實數值函數 f , $\forall x \in \text{dom } f$

- 若 $f(-x) = f(x)$, 則 f 為偶函數 (even function) .
- 若 $f(-x) = -f(x)$, 則 f 為奇函數 (odd function) .

性質. 任意實數值函數可唯一表示成一個偶函數與一個奇函數的和.

證. 設實數值函數為 f .

- (存在性) 令 $E(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}$, $O(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$, 則 E 為偶函數, O 為奇函數, $f(x) = E(x) + O(x)$.
- (唯一性) 已知 $f(x) = E_1(x) + O_1(x) = E_2(x) + O_2(x)$. 令 $E_1(x) - E_2(x) = e(x)$, $O_1(x) - O_2(x) = o(x)$, 則 $e(x)$ 為偶函數, $o(x)$ 為奇函數, 且 $e(x) + o(x) = 0$. 若 $x \leftarrow -x$, 則 $e(-x) + o(-x) = 0 \implies e(x) - o(x) = 0$, 故 $e(x) = 0$, $o(x) = 0$.

增減性

定義. 給定實數值函數 f 與區間 I . $\forall x, y \in I, x < y$:

- 若 $f(x) < f(y)$, 則稱 f 在 I 為嚴格遞增 / 嚴格上升 (increasing) .
- 若 $f(x) > f(y)$, 則稱 f 在 I 為嚴格遞減 / 嚴格下降 (decreasing) .
- 若 $f(x) \leq f(y)$, 則稱 f 在 I 為遞增 / 上升 (non-decreasing) .
- 若 $f(x) \geq f(y)$, 則稱 f 在 I 為遞減 / 下降 (non-increasing) .

0.7 反函數

定義. 若函數 f 為嵌射, 則其反函數 $f^{-1} : \text{ran } f \rightarrow \text{dom } f$ 定義為 $f^{-1}(b) = a \iff f(a) = b$, 其中 $a \in \text{dom } f$, $b \in \text{ran } f$.

性質 (常用規則).

1. $f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y$
2. $\text{dom } f^{-1} = \text{ran } f$, $\text{ran } f^{-1} = \text{dom } f$
3. $f^{-1}(x) = (f(x))^{-1} \neq \frac{1}{f(x)}$
4. $(f^{-1} \circ f)(x) = x, \forall x \in \text{dom } f$
5. $(f \circ f^{-1})(y) = y, \forall y \in \text{dom } f^{-1} = \text{ran } f$
6. $y = f(x)$ 與 $y = f^{-1}(x)$ 之圖形對 $y = x$ 對稱.
7. 若 f 為嚴格遞增或嚴格遞減函數, 則 f 為嵌射 \implies 存在 f^{-1} .

例. 令 $f(x) = \sin x$, 若定義在

- $[0, \pi]$ 時, 非為嵌射 (一對一)
- $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 時為嚴格遞增, 存在反函數 $\sin^{-1} : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

例.

1. 求 $f(x) = x^3 + 2$ 的反函數.
2. 求 $f(x) = x^2, x \geq 0$ 的反函數, 並求 $x \leq 0$ 時的反函數.
3. 求 $f(x) = \frac{1+9x}{4-x}, x < 4$ 的反函數.

解.

1. $y = x^3 + 2; x \longleftrightarrow y: x = y^3 + 2 \implies y^3 = x - 2 \implies y = \sqrt[3]{x-2} \implies f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-2}.$
2. $y = x^2, x \geq 0; x \longleftrightarrow y: x = y^2 \implies y^2 = x \implies y = \sqrt{x} \implies f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}; f^{-1} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty).$
 $y = x^2, x \leq 0; x \longleftrightarrow y: x = y^2 \implies y^2 = x \implies y = -\sqrt{x} \implies f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x}; f^{-1} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, 0].$
3. $f(x) = \frac{1+9x}{4-x} \implies y = \frac{1+9x}{4-x}; x \longleftrightarrow y: x = \frac{1+9y}{4-y} \implies y = \frac{4x-1}{x+9} \implies f^{-1}(x) = \frac{4x-1}{x+9}.$

檢驗: $(f^{-1} \circ f)(x) = f^{-1}(f(x)) = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{1+9x}{4-x} - 1}{\frac{1+9x}{4-x} + 9} = \frac{\frac{4+36x-4+x}{4-x}}{\frac{1+9x+36-9x}{4-x}} = \frac{37x}{37} = x; (f \circ f^{-1})(x) = f(f^{-1}(x)) =$

$$\frac{1+9 \cdot \frac{4x-1}{x+9}}{4 - \frac{4x-1}{x+9}} = \frac{\frac{x+9+36x-9}{x+9}}{\frac{4x+36-4x+1}{x+9}} = \frac{37x}{37} = x.$$

0.8 指數函數

$$y = f(x) = a^x, a > 0 \wedge a \neq 1.$$

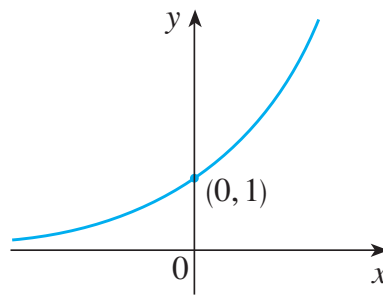
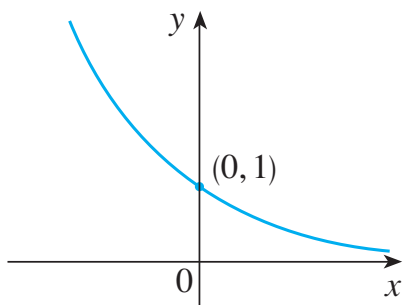


圖 1: $y = a^x$: 圖左 $0 < a < 1$, 圖右 $a > 1$

性質. 若 $a, b > 0, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 則

- $a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$
- $\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$
- $a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$
- $(a^x)^y = a^{xy} = (a^y)^x$
- $a^x \cdot b^x = (ab)^x$
- $\frac{a^x}{b^x} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x$

0.9 對數函數

$$y = f(x) = \log_a x, a > 0 \wedge a \neq 1.$$

性質. 給定 $a > 0 \wedge a \neq 1, x > 0, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

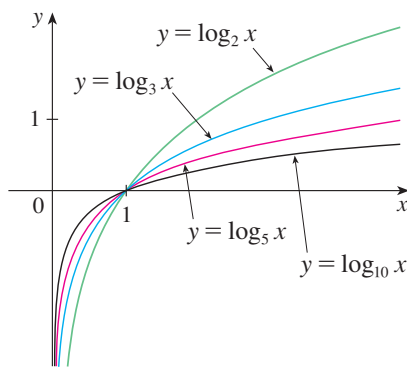
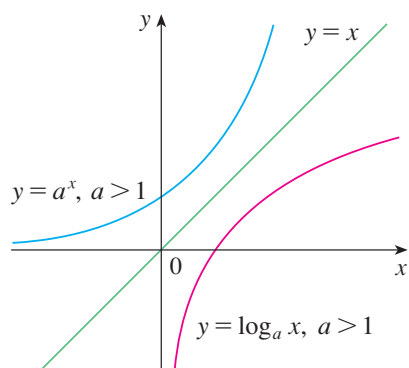


圖 2: $y = \log_a x$

$$\bullet \log_a x = y \iff a^y = x \quad \bullet \log_a a^y = y \quad \bullet a^{\log_a x} = x$$

性質. 給定 $b > 0, x > 0, a > 0 \wedge a \neq 1, c > 0 \wedge c \neq 1, r \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\bullet \log_a bx = \log_a b + \log_a x \quad \bullet \log_a x^r = r \log_a x \quad \bullet \log_a x = \frac{\log_c x}{\log_c a}$$

例. 解下列 x 的方程式與不等式.

$$1. \log_{10} x + \log_{10}(x - 21) = 2$$

$$2. \log_2(x^2 - 2x - 2) \leq 0$$

$$3. x^{\log_3 x} = 27x^2$$

$$4. 3^{\log_3 7} - 4^{\log_4 2} = 5^{\log_5 x - \log_5 x^2}$$

$$5. \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 1} < \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{-4x + 1}$$

解.

$$1. \log_{10}(x^2 - 21x) = \log_{10} 10^2 \implies x^2 - 21x - 100 = 0 \implies (x - 25)(x + 4) = 0 \implies x = 25 \vee x = -4 \text{ (不合)}.$$

$$2. x^2 - 2x - 2 > 0 \wedge x^2 - 2x - 2 \leq 1 \implies x \in [-1, 1 - \sqrt{3}] \cup (1 + \sqrt{3}, 3].$$

$$3. \text{方程式兩邊取 } \log_3 \text{ 得 } \log_3(x^{\log_3 x}) = \log_3(27x^2) \implies (\log_3 x)^2 = \log_3 27 + 2\log_3 x. \text{ 令 } \log_3 x = y, \text{ 則 } y^2 = 3 + 2y \implies y = 3 \vee -1 \implies x = 27 \vee -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$4. 7 - 2 = \frac{1}{x} \implies x = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$5. \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 1} < \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{-4x + 1} \implies \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{-2x^2 - x + 3} < 1 \implies -2x^2 - x + 3 < 0 \implies x > 1 \vee x < -\frac{3}{2}.$$

例. 若 $x > 0$, 若 $f(x) = (32x)^{7 - \log_2 x}$ 在 $x = a$ 有最大值 M , 求 (a, M) .

解. 令 $u = \log_2 x$, 則 $x = 2^u$; $f(u) = (32 \cdot 2^u)^{7 - u} = (2^5 \cdot 2^u)^{7 - u} = 2^{(5+u)(7-u)} = 2^{-u^2 + 2u + 35} = 2^{-(u-1)^2 + 36}$. 故 $f(u)$ 在 $u = 1$, 亦即 $x = 2$ 有最大值 2^{36} ; $(a, M) = (2, 2^{36})$.

例. 證明 $f(x) = \log_2(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ 為奇函數, 並求其反函數.

解.

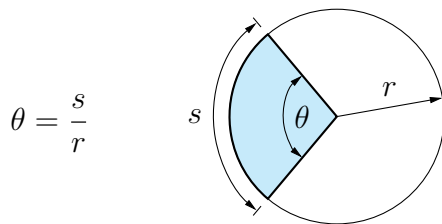
$$\bullet f(-x) = \log_2(-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \log_2\left(\frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x}\right) = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right) = -f(x).$$

$$\bullet y = \log_2(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}); x \longleftrightarrow y: x = \log_2(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}) \implies 2^x - y = \sqrt{y^2 + 1} \implies 2^{2x} - 2 \cdot 2^x y + y^2 = y^2 + 1 \implies y = \frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2}.$$

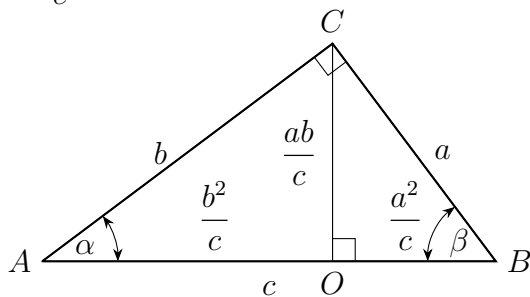
0.10 三角函數

定義.

- 弧度 / 徑度 (radian)



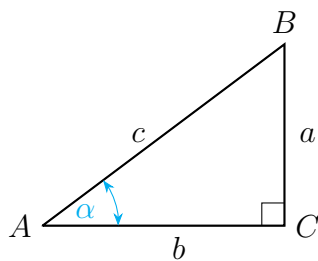
- 直角三角形: 畢氏定理 (Pythagorean Theorem) $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
 證明: 由直角三角形面積公式 $\frac{1}{2}c \cdot \overline{CO} = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot b \Rightarrow \overline{CO} = \frac{ab}{c}$. 又 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CBO \sim \triangle ACO$, 則
 $\overline{AC} : \overline{BC} = \overline{CO} : \overline{BO} = \overline{AO} : \overline{CO} \Rightarrow b : a = \frac{ab}{c} : \overline{BO} = \overline{AO} : \frac{ab}{c} \Rightarrow \overline{BO} = \frac{a^2}{c}, \overline{AO} = \frac{b^2}{c}$. 由
 $\overline{AB} = \overline{AO} + \overline{BO} \Rightarrow c = \frac{b^2}{c} + \frac{a^2}{c} \Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 + b^2$.



- 銳角三角函數

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha &= \frac{a}{c} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{b}{c} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{a}{b}\end{aligned}$$

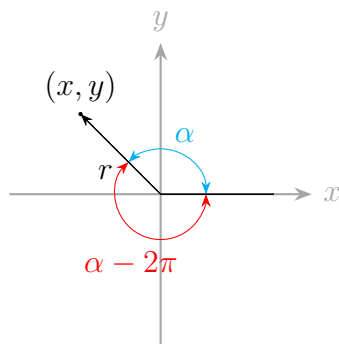
$$\begin{aligned}\csc \alpha &= \frac{c}{a} \\ \sec \alpha &= \frac{c}{b} \\ \cot \alpha &= \frac{b}{a}\end{aligned}$$



- 廣義角三角函數

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha &= \frac{y}{r} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{x}{r} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{y}{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\csc \alpha &= \frac{r}{y} \\ \sec \alpha &= \frac{r}{x} \\ \cot \alpha &= \frac{x}{y}\end{aligned}$$



性質. 常用規則

- $\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$, $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$.
- $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}: \sin n\pi = 0$, $\cos n\pi = (-1)^n$.
- $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$, $\tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \sec^2 \alpha$, $\cot^2 \alpha + 1 = \csc^2 \alpha$.

性質. 和角公式 (addition formula)

- $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
- $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

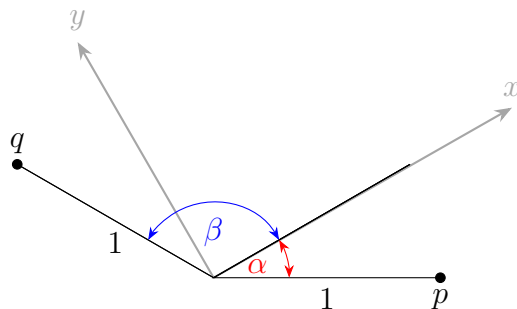
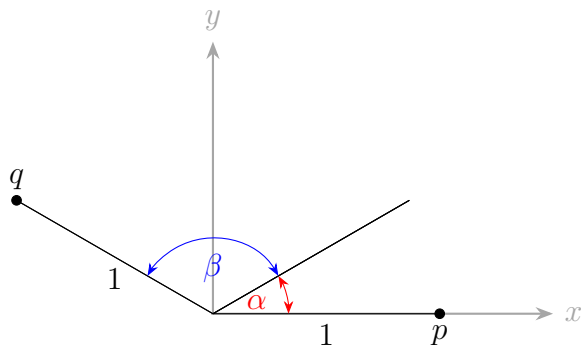
性質. 兩倍角公式

- $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$
- $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$
- $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$, $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$

性質. 積化和差公式

- $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta))$
- $\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta))$
- $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$

證 (和角公式). 設 $p = (1, 0)$, $q = (\cos(\alpha + \beta), \sin(\alpha + \beta))$. 座標系旋轉 α 後, $p = (\cos \alpha, -\sin \alpha)$, $q = (\cos \beta, \sin \beta)$. p, q 距離不變 $\implies \sqrt{(\cos(\alpha + \beta) - 1)^2 + \sin^2(\alpha + \beta)} = \sqrt{(\cos \beta - \cos \alpha)^2 + (\sin \beta + \sin \alpha)^2}$
 $\implies \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$. 代入 $\alpha = x$, $\beta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 可得 $\sin x = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$, 則 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha + \beta - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos \alpha \cos(\beta - \frac{\pi}{2}) - \sin \alpha \sin(\beta - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos(\beta - \pi) = \cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha(\cos \beta \cos \pi + \sin \beta \sin \pi) = \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta$.



0.11 反三角函數

定義. 在以下定義域上之三角函數為嵌射:

$$\sin x : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

$$\cos x : [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

$$\tan x : \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\csc x : \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$$

$$\sec x : \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$$

$$\cot x : (0, \pi) \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$$

故存在反三角函數：

$$\sin^{-1} x : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\cos^{-1} x : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$

$$\tan^{-1} x : (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\csc^{-1} x : (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \rightarrow \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\sec^{-1} x : (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \rightarrow \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\cot x : (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \pi)$$

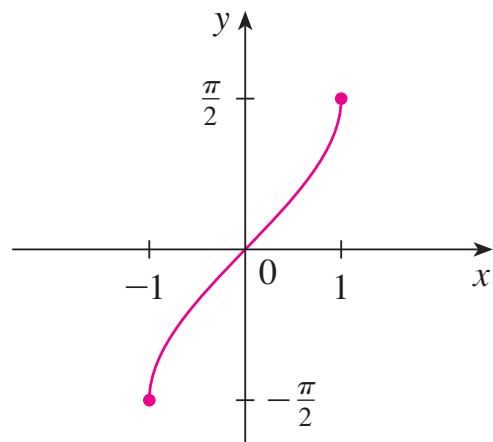
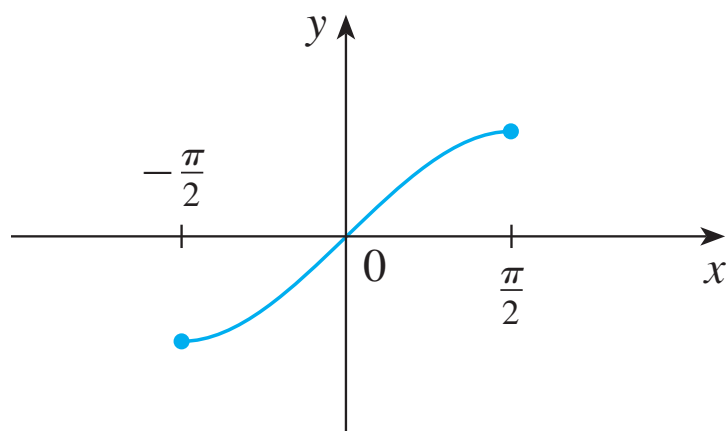


圖 3: $y = \sin x$, $y = \sin^{-1} x$

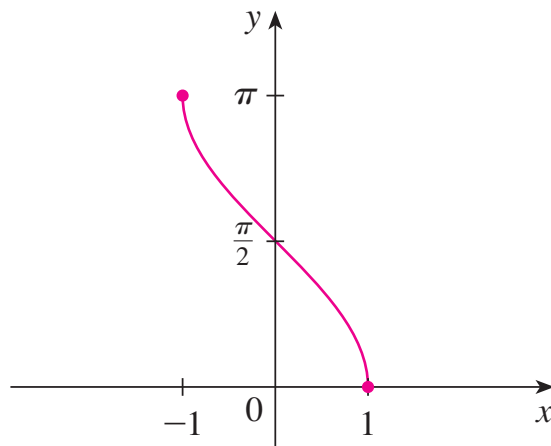
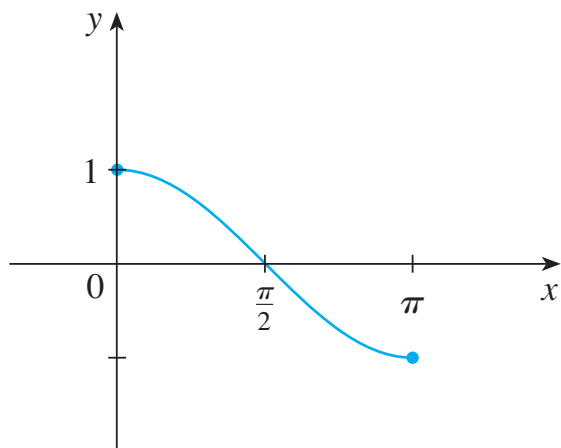


圖 4: $y = \cos x$, $y = \cos^{-1} x$

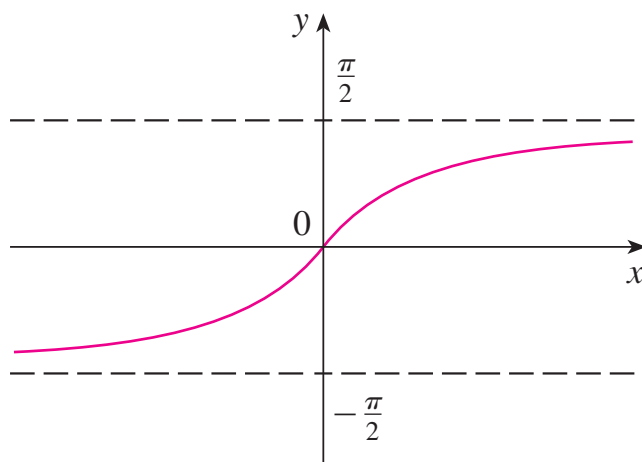
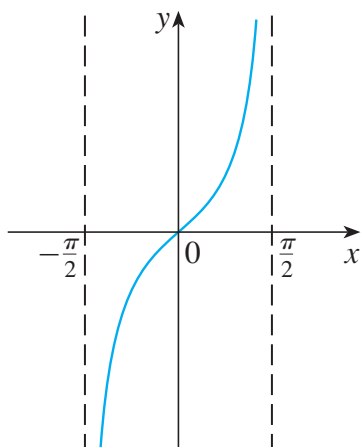


圖 5: $y = \tan x$, $y = \tan^{-1} x$

性質.

- 當 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\sin^{-1}(\sin x) = x$, $\tan^{-1}(\tan x) = x$; 當 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, $\cos^{-1}(\cos x) = x$.
- 當 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, $\sin(\sin^{-1} x) = x$, $\cos(\cos^{-1} x) = x$; 當 $-\infty < x < \infty$, $\tan(\tan^{-1} x) = x$.
- $\sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1} x$; $\tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1} x$; $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1} x$.

例. 基本反三角函數求值.

$$1. \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad 2. \cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad 3. \tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 4. \cos \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

例. 若 $\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$, 求 $\cos \alpha$, $\tan \alpha$, $\cot \alpha$, $\sec \alpha$, $\csc \alpha$.

解. $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$, $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\cot \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\sec \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\csc \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$.

例. 若 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{x})}$, 求 $\text{dom } f$.

解. $\text{dom } f = \{x \mid -1 \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq 1\} = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$.

例. 令 $f(x) = \sin(\sin^{-1} x)$, $g(x) = \sin^{-1}(\sin x)$, 求 $\text{dom } f$, $\text{dom } g$ 與其圖形.

解.

- $\text{dom } f = \text{dom } \sin^{-1} = [-1, 1]$; $f(x) = x$, $\forall x \in [-1, 1]$.
- $\text{dom } g = \mathbb{R}$; $g(x) = \begin{cases} -x + (2n+1)\pi & x \in [(2n+\frac{1}{2})\pi, (2n+\frac{3}{2})\pi) \\ x - (2n+2)\pi & x \in [(2n+\frac{3}{2})\pi, (2n+\frac{5}{2})\pi) \end{cases} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$

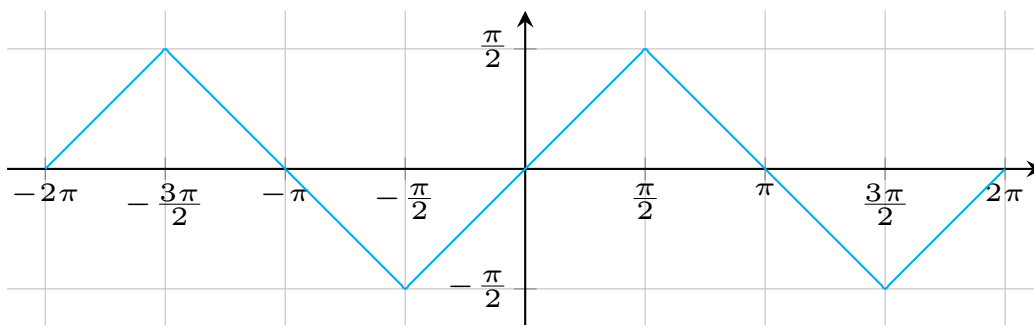


圖 6: $g(x) = \sin^{-1}(\sin x)$

例. 將 $\sin(\cos^{-1} x)$ 與 $\tan(\cos^{-1} x)$ 化簡為 x 的 (不含三角函數之) 表示式, 其中 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.

解. 令 $u = \cos^{-1} x$, 則 $0 \leq u \leq \pi$, $\cos u = x$, $\sin u = +\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $\tan u = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$.

例. 化簡以下表示式.

$$1. \cos(\sin^{-1} x) \quad 2. \sin(\tan^{-1} x) \quad 3. \sin(2 \tan^{-1} x)$$

解. $1. \cos(\sin^{-1} x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad 2. \sin(\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad 3. \sin(2 \tan^{-1} x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

例. 將 $\sin(\cos^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y)$ 化簡為 x, y 的 (不含三角函數之) 表示式, 其中 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$.

解. 令 $u = \cos^{-1} x$, $v = \tan^{-1} y$, 則 $\cos u = x$, $\tan v = y$, 由此 $\sin u = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, $\cos v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}}$, $\sin v = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}}$; 原式為 $\sin(\cos^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y) = \sin(u + v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}} + x \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}}$.

例. 證明 $\cos^{-1}(1 - 2x^2) = 2\sin^{-1} x$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$.

解. 令 $u = \sin^{-1} x$, 則 $\cos^{-1}(1 - 2x^2) = \cos^{-1}(1 - 2\sin^2 u) = \cos^{-1}(\cos 2u) = 2u = 2\sin^{-1} x$.

例. 解 $2\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \pi$.

解. 令 $\sin^{-1} x = u$, $\cos^{-1} x = v$, 則 $\sin u = \cos v = x$, $\cos u = \sin v = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$. 方程式兩邊取 $\cos \Rightarrow \cos(2u + v) = -1 \Rightarrow \cos 2u \cos v - \sin 2u \sin v = (1 - 2\sin^2 u) \cos v - 2\sin u \cos u \sin v = -1 \Rightarrow (1 - 2x^2)x - 2x(1 - x^2) = -1 \Rightarrow x = 1$.
