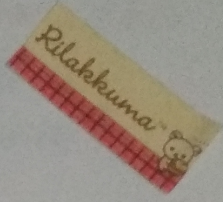
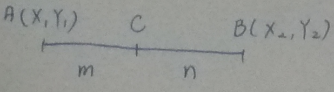
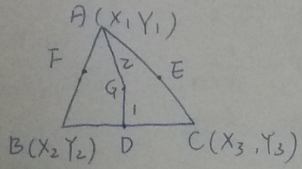


《1》 直線方程



① $A(x_1, y_1)$
 $B(x_2, y_2)$ \Rightarrow の距離 = $[(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

② 分点:

 $\Rightarrow C = (\frac{x_1 m + x_2 n}{m+n}, \frac{y_1 m + y_2 n}{m+n})$

③ 重心:

 \Rightarrow (1) $G = (\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3})$
 (2) $\overline{AG} = \overline{GD} = \overline{BG} = \overline{GE} = \overline{CG} = \overline{GF} = 2:1$

④ $A(x_1, y_1)$
 $B(x_2, y_2)$ \Rightarrow の斜率 = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

—— 直線平行 ——

- ① $L_1 \parallel L_2 \Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$ (無解)
- ② $L_1 = L_2 \Rightarrow \text{〃}$ (無限多組解)
- ③ $L_1 \perp L_2 \Rightarrow m_1 \times m_2 = -1$ (一組解)

—— 直線方程 ——

(1) $(y - y_0) = m(x - x_0)$

* 截距式:

x の截距 = a \rightarrow (1) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

y の截距 = b

(2) 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} |ab|$

(2) 点 到 直線 の 距離:

1. $A(x_0, y_0)$
 $L: ax + by + C = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + C|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

2. 直線 $L_1 \parallel L_2$ の 距離 = (d)

$d = \frac{|C_1 - C_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

<< 2 >> 三角函数

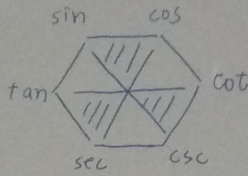
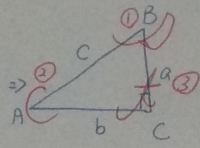
$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ (弧度)}$$

$$1 \text{ 弧度} = \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin A = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos A = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$$



↓

	0°	90°	180°	270°	$\left. \begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \sin \theta &= \frac{1}{\csc \theta} \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{1}{\cot \theta} \end{aligned} \right\}$
$\sin \theta$	0	1	0	-1	
$\cos \theta$	1	0	-1	0	
$\tan \theta$	0	X	0	X	

$$\textcircled{2} \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

* $\sin \theta, \cos \theta \leq 1$, 週期 2π

$\tan \theta, \cot \theta$ 週期 π

<< 3 >> 三角函数的恒等式

$$\textcircled{1} \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

—— 2倍角 ——

令 θ 为任意角

$$\textcircled{1} \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

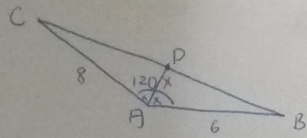
↳ 可以用 $\frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}$ 去推

- 12
名目

(3) 正射影(長).

\vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的 $\textcircled{1}$ 正射影 $\vec{b} \rightarrow \vec{a}$

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB=6$ $AC=8$ $\angle A=2\pi/3$



$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC = \triangle ACD + \triangle ADB$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 \times \sin 120^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times x \times \sin 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times x \times \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = 3x + 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 24/7$$

<< 4 >> 向量

向量 $\vec{a} (a_1, a_2)$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}$$

$\vec{a} = \vec{b}$, 使 $a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2$

$$\Phi \quad 0 \leq \phi < 2\pi \Rightarrow \vec{a} = (|\vec{a}| \cos \phi, |\vec{a}| \sin \phi)$$

(1) $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$, 则 $\vec{b} = r\vec{a}$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2}$$

(2) $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 = 0$

— 内积 —

$$(1) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2$$

(2) 柯西 (配合 P)

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2)$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) \geq (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2)^2$$

Ex: 设 a, b 均是实数, 且 $a+2b=5$, 试求 a^2+b^2 的最小值。此时 a, b 分别为何?

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)^2 \leq (x_1^2 + x_2^2)(y_1^2 + y_2^2)$$

$$(a+2b)^2 \leq (a^2+b^2)(1^2+2^2)$$

$$25 \leq (a^2+b^2) \times 5$$

$$\textcircled{1} 5 \leq a^2+b^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} x_1 y_1 = a \quad b y_2 = 2b$$

$$y_1 = 1 \quad y_2 = 2$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 2$$

(3) 正射影(長) \cdot $\frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{|\vec{b}|}$
 \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的正射影 \cdot $\frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{|\vec{b}|}$

—— 疊合 ——

(以題目解說)

Q 試求 $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x$ 的最大值 & 最小值

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{=} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right)$$

強制提出 2

$$\Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow M=2 \quad m=-2$$

—— 三角測量 ——

① 三角形面積:

$$\frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

② 正弦定理:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$\rightarrow R =$ 外接圓半徑
 $\Rightarrow a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C$

③ 餘弦定理:

$$(1) a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$(2) b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$(3) c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

—— 題目解析 ——

(1) $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 8 : 13 : 7$, 則 $\angle A + \angle C = ?$

$$\Rightarrow \text{令 } a=8t \quad b=13t \quad c=7t$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$169t^2 = 64t^2 + 49t^2 - 112t^2 \cos B$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos B = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \angle B = 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A + \angle C = 180 - \angle B$$

$$= 60^\circ$$

(3) 正射影(長)

\vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的 ① 正射影 $=[(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) / |\vec{b}|] \times \vec{b}$

② “長” $= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) / |\vec{b}|$

—— 指 对 数 ——

$a^0 = 1$ (1) $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$

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

(3) $a^m / a^n = a^{m-n}$

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

(5) $(a/b)^n = a^n / b^n$

(6) $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$

(7) $\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}} = \sqrt[n \cdot m]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n \cdot m}}$

(8) $a^0 = 1, a \neq 0$

—— 对 数 ——

$a^x = x \Rightarrow y = \log_a x$

(1) $\log_a MN = \log_a M + \log_a N$

(2) $\log_a M^s = \frac{s}{r} \log_a M$

(3) $\log_a b \times \log_b a = 1$

(4) 换底

$\log_c b = \log_a b / \log_a c$

a 任意数, 但 $\neq 0$

(5) $a^{\log_b c} = b^{\log_a c}$

—— 试 题 的 解 析 ——

(1) 已知 $f(x) = 3^x$, 若 $f(a) = 12$
 $f(b) = 6$, 则 $f(2a-3b)$ 之值?

(2) 设 $X^{\frac{1}{2}} + X^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2$
求 $\frac{X^{\frac{3}{2}} + X^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3}{X^1 + X^{-1} + 2}$ 之值?

名目利率 = 實質利率 + 預期物價上漲率

- 利息の原 -

22. 頁

<< 6 >> 数列級数

(1) 等差:

$$n \text{ 項} = a_n = a_1 + (n-1) \times d$$

有
限

(2) 前 n 項合 = $n[2a_1 + (n-1) \times d] / 2$

(1) 等比:

$$n \text{ 項} = a_n = a_1 \times r^{(n-1)}$$

(2) 前 n 項合 = $a_1(1-r^n) / (1-r)$

無
限

(1) $|r| < 1$

(2) $\frac{a_1}{1-r}$

—— 循環小数 ——

(1) $0.\bar{a} = \frac{a}{9}$, $0.\overline{ab} = \frac{ab}{99}$

(2) $0.a\bar{b} = \frac{ab-a}{90}$, $0.\overline{abc} = \frac{abc-a}{990}$

<< 7 >> 式の運算

(1) 若 $p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + \dots$ 則

1. 各係数合 = $p(1)$

2. 各“偶次”係数合 = $[p(1) + p(-1)] / 2$

3. 各“奇次”係数合 = $[p(1) - p(-1)] / 2$

4. 常数項 = $p(0)$

—— 二重根 ——

$$x = ax + b , y = ab$$

$$\sqrt{x \pm 2\sqrt{y}} = \sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b}$$

EX =

$$\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{5} - 1$$