

公式證明集

【算幾不等式】

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

[證明 1]

$$a, b \geq 0 \rightarrow a = (\sqrt{a})^2, b = (\sqrt{b})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a+b}{2} - \sqrt{ab} &= \frac{1}{2}(a+b-2\sqrt{ab}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(\sqrt{a})^2 + (\sqrt{b})^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

故得 $\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$ (當 $a=b$ 時等號成立)

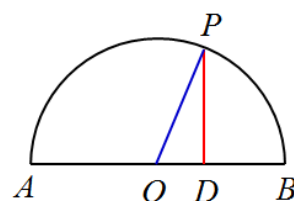
[證明 2]

作圖如右：

取 \overline{AB} 上一點 D ，設 $\overline{AD} = a$ ， $\overline{DB} = b$

以 O 為圓心， $\frac{1}{2}\overline{AB}$ 為半徑作半圓

過 D 點作 $\overline{PD} \perp \overline{AB}$ 交圓於 P 點



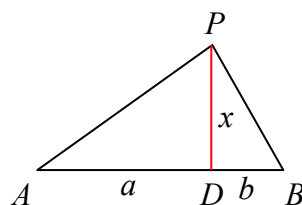
其中 $\overline{OP} = \frac{a+b}{2}$ ， $\overline{DP} = \sqrt{ab} \rightarrow \overline{OP} \geq \overline{DP} \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$ (當 $a=b$ 時等號成立)

※ 說明：

直角 $\triangle PAB$ 中， $\angle APB = 90^\circ$ ， $\overline{PD} \perp \overline{AB}$

若 $\overline{AD} = a$ ， $\overline{DB} = b$ ， $\overline{PD} = x$

因 $\triangle PAD \sim \triangle BPD$ ，故 $\frac{\overline{PD}}{\overline{AD}} = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{PD}} \rightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \frac{b}{x} \rightarrow x^2 = ab \rightarrow x = \sqrt{ab}$



【算幾不等式】

若 $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n \geq 0$ ，則 $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n}$ ，且

等號成立 $\Leftrightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \dots = a_n$ 。

[證明]

1. $n=2$ 時：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} - \sqrt{a_1 a_2} &= \frac{1}{2}(a_1 + a_2 - 2\sqrt{a_1 a_2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(\sqrt{a_1})^2 + (\sqrt{a_2})^2 - 2\sqrt{a_1 a_2}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{a_1} - \sqrt{a_2})^2 \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_1 a_2}$$

當 $a_1 = a_2$ 時等號成立

2. $n=4$ 時：

$$\text{因為 } \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_1 a_2} \text{ 且 } \frac{a_3 + a_4}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_3 a_4}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} + \frac{a_3 + a_4}{2}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\left(\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}\right)\left(\frac{a_3 + a_4}{2}\right)} \geq \sqrt{(\sqrt{a_1 a_2})(\sqrt{a_3 a_4})}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4}{4} \geq \sqrt[4]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4}$$

當 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4$ 時等號成立

3. $n=8$ 時：

$$\text{因為 } \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4}{4} \geq \sqrt[4]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4} \text{ 且 } \frac{a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8}{4} \geq \sqrt[4]{a_5 a_6 a_7 a_8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } \frac{\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4}{4} + \frac{a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8}{4}}{2} &\geq \sqrt{\left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4}{4}\right)\left(\frac{a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8}{4}\right)} \\ &\geq \sqrt{(\sqrt[4]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4})(\sqrt[4]{a_5 a_6 a_7 a_8})}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8}{8} \geq \sqrt[8]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 a_6 a_7 a_8}$$

當 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = a_5 = a_6 = a_7 = a_8$ 時等號成立

由 1~3 可推知當 $n=2^k$ (k 為正整數) 時均成立。

4. $n=3$ 時：

$$\text{設 } x = \sqrt[3]{a_1}, y = \sqrt[3]{a_2}, z = \sqrt[3]{a_3} \rightarrow x, y, z \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因 } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz &= (x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x+y+z)[(x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2] \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}{3} \geq 3xyz \rightarrow \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{a_1 a_2 a_3}$$

當 $x = y = z$ 時等號成立，即 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ 時等號成立

5. $n=5$ 時：

$$\text{設 } d = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5}{5} \geq 0 \rightarrow a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 5d$$

$$\text{則利用 } \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + d + d + d}{8} \geq \sqrt[8]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 d d d} \text{ 得}$$

$$\frac{(5d) + d + d + d}{8} \geq \sqrt[8]{(a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5) d^3} \rightarrow d \geq \sqrt[8]{(a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5) d^3} \rightarrow d^8 \geq (a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5) d^3$$

$$\text{即 } d^5 \geq a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 \rightarrow d \geq \sqrt[5]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5} \rightarrow \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5}{5} \geq \sqrt[5]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5}$$

當 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = a_5$ 時等號成立

仿 5 之方法可證任意非 $n=2^k$ (k 為正整數) 形式之 $n=2^k$ (k 為正整數)

例如：欲證明 $n=12$ 時 $n=2^k$ (k 為正整數)

$$\text{可設 } d = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} a_i}{12} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{12} a_i = 12d$$

$$\text{利用 } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} a_i + d + d + d + d}{16} \geq \sqrt[16]{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{12} a_i\right) d d d d} \rightarrow d \geq \sqrt[16]{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{12} a_i\right) d^4}$$

$$\text{得 } d^{16} \geq \left(\prod_{i=1}^{12} a_i\right) d^4 \rightarrow d^{12} \geq \prod_{i=1}^{12} a_i \rightarrow d \geq \sqrt[12]{\prod_{i=1}^{12} a_i} \rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} a_i}{12} \geq \sqrt[12]{\prod_{i=1}^{12} a_i}$$

當 $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_{12}$ 時等號成立

$$\text{※ 其中 } \sum_{i=1}^{12} a_i = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{12}, \prod_{i=1}^{12} a_i = a_1 \times a_2 \times \dots \times a_{12} \circ$$

【雙重根號】

設 $a, b \geq 0$ 且 $a \geq b$ ，則 $\sqrt{(a+b) \pm 2\sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b}$ 。

[證明]

$$\because a, b \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a+b \pm 2\sqrt{ab} = (\sqrt{a})^2 + (\sqrt{b})^2 \pm 2 \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} = (\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b})^2$$

$$\text{而 } a \geq b \rightarrow \sqrt{a} \geq \sqrt{b}$$

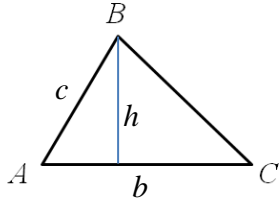
$$\text{故得 } \sqrt{(a+b) \pm 2\sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b})^2} = \sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b}$$

【已知三角形兩邊及其夾角 → 求面積】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ，則

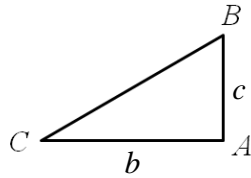
$$\triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \Delta = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ca \sin B = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$$

[證明]



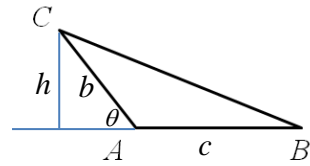
$$h = c \cdot \sin A$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$



$$\sin A = \sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}bc = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin 90^\circ$$



$$\sin \theta = \sin(180^\circ - A) = \sin A$$

$$h = b \cdot \sin \theta = b \cdot \sin A$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}ch = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$

【正弦定理(sine law)】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ，則 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$ ，其中 R 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之外接圓半徑。

[證明]

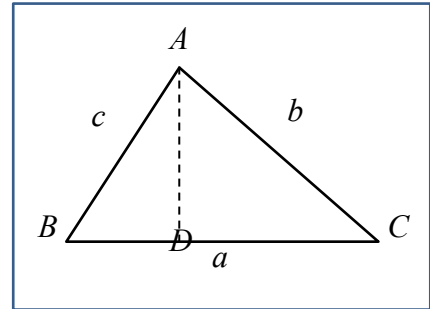
1. 如右圖， $\overline{AD} = c \cdot \sin B = b \cdot \sin C$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin C$$

$$\text{同理可證 } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot \sin A$$

$$2. \Delta = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} ca \sin B = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

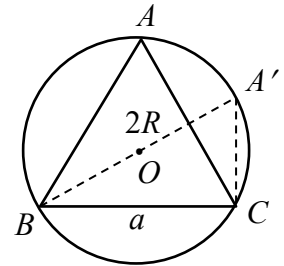
$$\text{同乘以 } \frac{2}{abc} \text{ 可得 } \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$



3. (1) 若 $\triangle ABC$ 為銳角 \triangle ，則作圖如右：

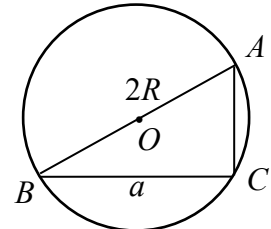
$$\text{因為 } \angle A' = \angle A, \text{ 所以 } \sin A' = \frac{a}{2R} \rightarrow \sin A = \frac{a}{2R}$$

$$\text{故得 } \frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R。$$



(2) 若 $\triangle ABC$ 為直角 \triangle ，則作圖如右：

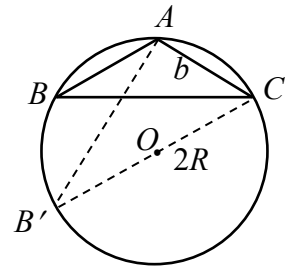
$$\sin A = \frac{a}{2R} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$



(3) 若 $\triangle ABC$ 為鈍角 \triangle ，則作圖如右：

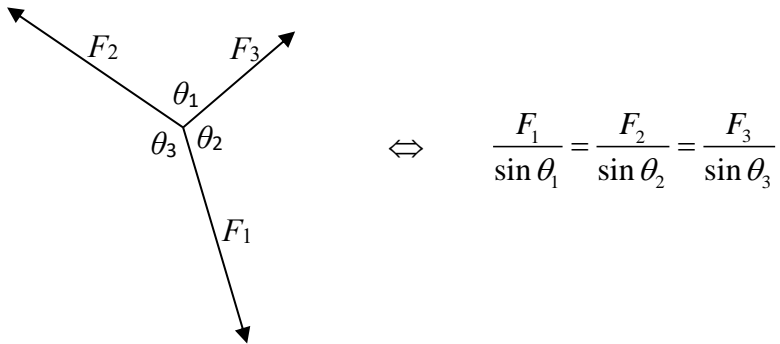
$$\text{因為 } \angle B' = \angle B, \text{ 所以 } \sin B' = \frac{b}{2R} \rightarrow \sin B = \frac{b}{2R}$$

$$\text{故得 } \frac{b}{\sin B} = 2R \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R。$$



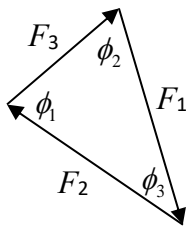
【拉密定理(Lami's theorem)】

如下圖，如果三個共點力 F_1 、 F_2 、 F_3 的合力為零，那麼任一力與其相對角 θ_1 、 θ_2 、 θ_3 的正弦之比值均相等。

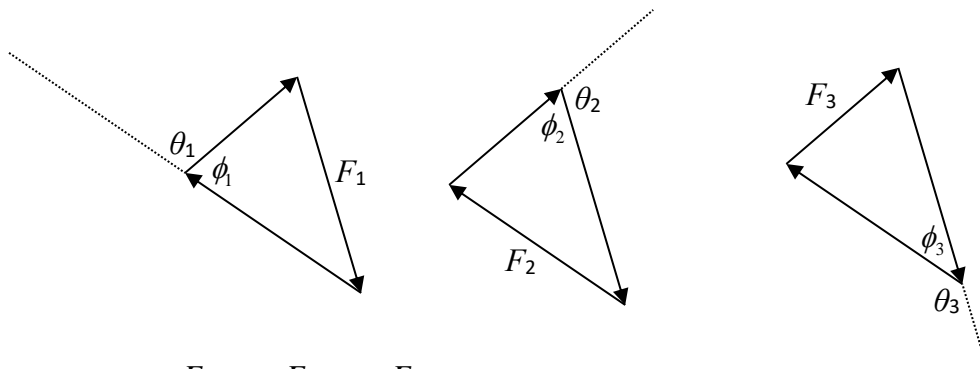


[證明]

因為三個共點力 F_1 、 F_2 、 F_3 的合力為零，所以可將三力重組形成一個三角形(如下圖)，



其中 $\phi_1 = 180^\circ - \theta_1$ ， $\phi_2 = 180^\circ - \theta_2$ ， $\phi_3 = 180^\circ - \theta_3$ (如下列各圖)。



由正弦定理得 $\frac{F_1}{\sin \phi_1} = \frac{F_2}{\sin \phi_2} = \frac{F_3}{\sin \phi_3}$

$$\text{即 } \frac{F_1}{\sin(180^\circ - \theta_1)} = \frac{F_2}{\sin(180^\circ - \theta_2)} = \frac{F_3}{\sin(180^\circ - \theta_3)} \Rightarrow \frac{F_1}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{F_2}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{F_3}{\sin \theta_3}$$

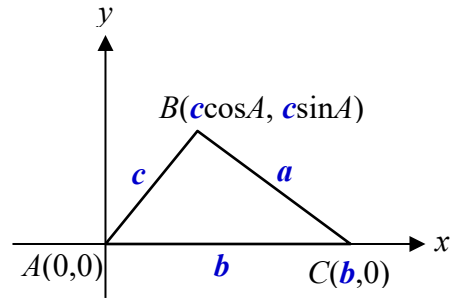
【餘弦定理(cosine law)】

$$\Delta ABC \text{ 中, } \overline{BC} = a, \overline{CA} = b, \overline{AB} = c, \text{ 則 } \begin{cases} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \\ b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \\ \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \\ \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \end{cases} .$$

[證明]

作圖如右：

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{BC}^2 &= a^2 \\ &= (c \cos A - b)^2 + (c \sin A - 0)^2 \\ &= c^2 \cos^2 A - 2bc \cos A + b^2 + c^2 \sin^2 A \\ &= b^2 + c^2 (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) - 2bc \cos A \\ &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \end{aligned}$$



同理可證 $b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B$ 與 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \\ b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \end{cases} \text{ 移項整理可得 } \begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \\ \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \\ \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \end{cases}$$

【餘弦定理(cosine law)】

$$\Delta ABC \text{ 中, } \overline{BC} = a, \overline{CA} = b, \overline{AB} = c, \text{ 則 } \begin{cases} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \\ b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \\ \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \\ \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \end{cases} .$$

[證明]

作圖如右：

$$h^2 = b^2 - x^2 = c^2 - (a-x)^2$$

$$\text{由 } b^2 - x^2 = c^2 - (a-x)^2 = c^2 - a^2 + 2ax - x^2$$

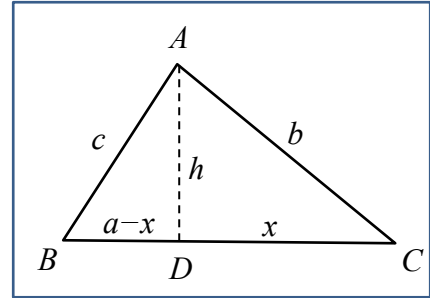
$$\text{得 } x = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a} \rightarrow \cos C = \frac{x}{b} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\text{移項整理得 } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$\text{而 } a-x = a - \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{2a} = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2a} \rightarrow \cos B = \frac{a-x}{c} = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$$

$$\text{移項整理得 } b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B$$

$$\text{同理可證 } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$



【三角形之外接圓半徑與內切圓半徑】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC}=a$ ， $\overline{CA}=b$ ， $\overline{AB}=c$ ，若 $s=\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$ ， Δ 為 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積， R 為 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圓半徑， r 為 $\triangle ABC$ 的內切圓半徑，則 $R=\frac{abc}{4\Delta}$ 且 $r=\frac{\Delta}{s}$ 。

[證明]

(1) 由正弦定理得 $\sin C = \frac{c}{2R}$

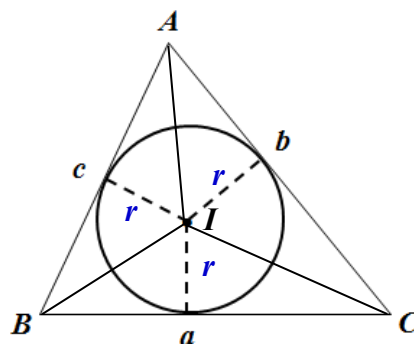
$$\text{故 } \Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ab \times \frac{c}{2R} = \frac{abc}{4R} \rightarrow R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta}$$

(2) 作圖如右：

設 $\triangle ABC$ 之內切圓圓心為 I ，則

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= \Delta IBC + \Delta ICA + \Delta IAB \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times r + \frac{1}{2} \times b \times r + \frac{1}{2} \times c \times r \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) \times r \\ &= s \times r\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$$



【和差角公式】

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

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

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

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

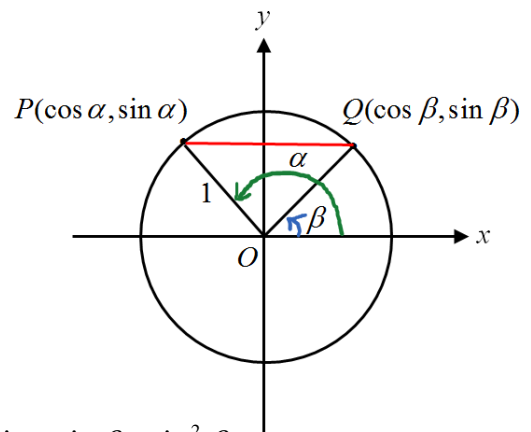
$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

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

[證明]

作圖如右：

設圓 O 為單位圓， $\angle POQ = \alpha - \beta$ ，則



(1) 由兩點間距離公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{PQ}^2 &= (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 \\ &= \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta \\ &= (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) + (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= 2 - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \end{aligned}$$

由餘弦定理得

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{PQ}^2 &= 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ &= 2 - 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{aligned}$$

比較兩式得知 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

(2) 由 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos[\alpha - (-\beta)] \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos(-\beta) + \sin \alpha \sin(-\beta) \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos[90^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)] \\ &= \cos[(90^\circ - \alpha) - \beta] \\ &= \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) \cos \beta + \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) \sin \beta \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

(4) 由 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin[\alpha + (-\beta)] \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos(-\beta) + \cos \alpha \sin(-\beta) \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta\end{aligned}$$

(5) $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta}$

分子分母同除以 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$ 得

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}}{1 - \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}\right)\left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}\right)} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

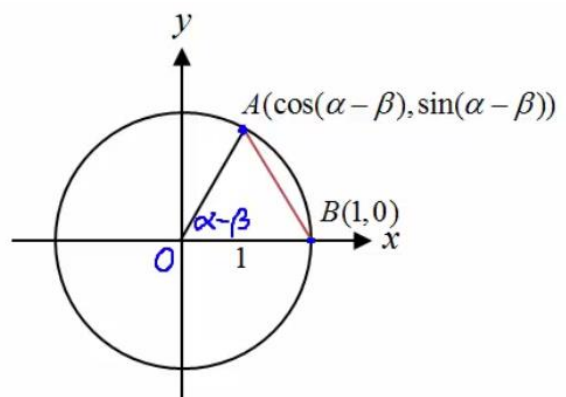
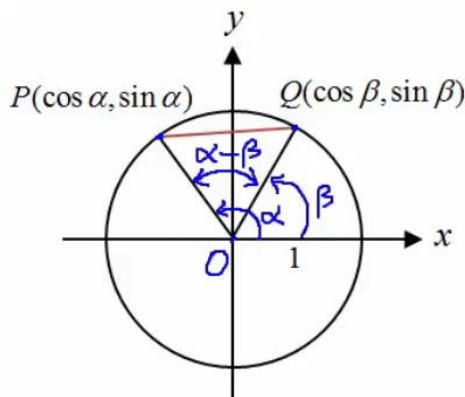
(6) 由 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$ 得

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

【和差角公式】

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

【證明】



$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{PQ}^2 \rightarrow [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - 1]^2 + [\sin(\alpha - \beta) - 0]^2 = (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2$$

乘開整理得

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

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

【和差角公式】

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

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

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

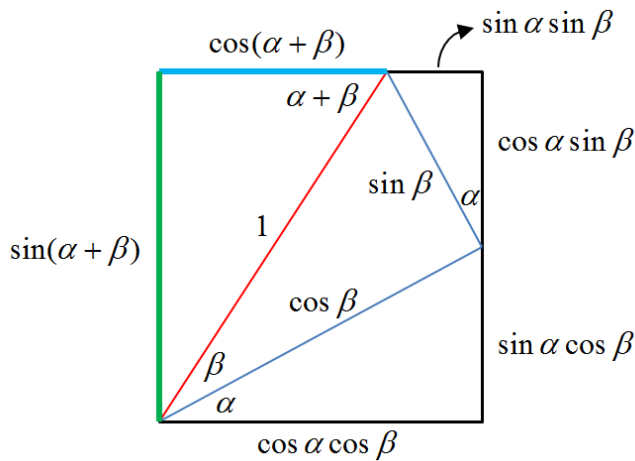
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

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

[證明]

(1) 作圖如下：



由圖可知：

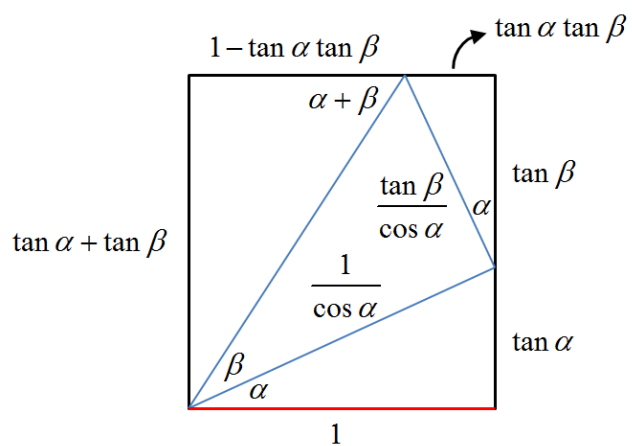
$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而} \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin[\alpha + (-\beta)] \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos(-\beta) + \cos \alpha \sin(-\beta) \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos[\alpha + (-\beta)] \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos(-\beta) - \sin \alpha \sin(-\beta) \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

(2) 作圖如下：



由圖可知：

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

$$\text{而 } \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan[\alpha + (-\beta)] = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan(-\beta)}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan(-\beta)} = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

【倍角公式】

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

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

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

$$\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$$

[證明]

$$(1) \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\text{取 } \alpha = \beta = \theta \text{ 得 } \sin(\theta + \theta) = \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta \rightarrow \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

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

$$\text{取 } \alpha = \beta = \theta \text{ 得 } \cos(\theta + \theta) = \cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \sin \theta \rightarrow \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\text{以 } \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta \text{ 代入得 } \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

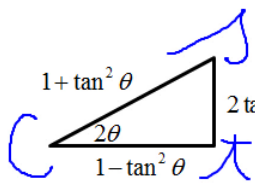
$$\ast \cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\text{以 } \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \text{ 代入得 } \cos 2\theta = (1 - \sin^2 \theta) - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\ast \cos 2\theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

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

$$\text{取 } \alpha = \beta = \theta \text{ 得 } \tan(\theta + \theta) = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \theta} \rightarrow \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\ast \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \\ \cos 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \end{cases}$$


$$(4) \sin 3\theta = \sin(\theta + 2\theta) = \sin \theta \cos 2\theta + \cos \theta \sin 2\theta$$

$$= \sin \theta (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) + \cos \theta (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$= \sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta + 2 \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= \sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta + 2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}(5) \quad \cos 3\theta &= \cos(\theta + 2\theta) = \cos \theta \cos 2\theta - \sin \theta \sin 2\theta \\ &= \cos \theta(2\cos^2 \theta - 1) - \sin \theta(2\sin \theta \cos \theta) \\ &= 2\cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta - 2\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 2\cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta - 2\cos \theta(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \\ &= 2\cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta - 2\cos \theta + 2\cos^3 \theta \\ &= 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

【海龍公式(Heron's formula)】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ，若 $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$ ，則 $\triangle ABC$ 面積 =

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}。$$

[證明]

如右圖， $\triangle ABC$ 面積 = $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{BC} \times \overline{AD} = \frac{1}{2} ah$

而 $h^2 = b^2 - x^2 = c^2 - (a-x)^2$

由 $b^2 - x^2 = c^2 - (a-x)^2 = c^2 - a^2 + 2ax - x^2$

可得 $x = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a}$

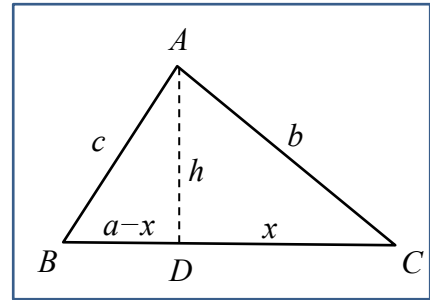
故 $h^2 = b^2 - x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= b^2 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2}{4a^2} \\ &= \frac{(2ab)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2}{4a^2} \\ &= \frac{(2ab + a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(2ab - a^2 - b^2 + c^2)}{4a^2} \\ &= \frac{[(a+b)^2 - c^2][c^2 - (a-b)^2]}{4a^2} \\ &= \frac{(a+b+c)(a+b-c)(c+a-b)(c-a+b)}{4a^2} \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\Delta^2 = \frac{1}{4} a^2 h^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)}{16} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)\right] \left[\frac{1}{2}(b+c-a)\right] \left[\frac{1}{2}(c+a-b)\right] \left[\frac{1}{2}(a+b-c)\right] \\ &= s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c) \end{aligned}$$

故得 $\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$



【海龍公式(Heron's formula)】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ，若 $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$ ，則 $\triangle ABC$ 面積 =

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}。$$

[證明]

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^2 &= \frac{1}{4}a^2b^2 \sin^2 C \\ &= \frac{1}{4}a^2b^2(1 - \cos^2 C) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}a^2b^2\left[1 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right)^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}a^2b^2\left[1 - \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2}{4a^2b^2}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}a^2b^2\left[\frac{4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2}{4a^2b^2}\right] \\ &= \frac{[(2ab)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2]}{16} \\ &= \frac{[(2ab + a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(2ab - a^2 - b^2 + c^2)]}{16} \\ &= \frac{[(a+b)^2 - c^2][c^2 - (a-b)^2]}{16} \\ &= \frac{(a+b+c)(a+b-c)(c+a-b)(c-a+b)}{16} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)\right]\left[\frac{1}{2}(b+c-a)\right]\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+a-b)\right]\left[\frac{1}{2}(a+b-c)\right] \\ &= s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故得 } \Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

【 $\sin 18^\circ$ 】

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$$

[證明 1]

設 $\theta = 18^\circ$ ，則 $5\theta = 90^\circ \rightarrow 2\theta = 90^\circ - 3\theta$

$$\sin 2\theta = \sin(90^\circ - 3\theta) = \cos 3\theta$$

以 $\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$ 及 $\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$ 代入得

$$2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta \rightarrow 2\sin\theta = 4\cos^2\theta - 3$$

再以 $\cos^2\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta$ 代入得 $2\sin\theta = 4(1 - \sin^2\theta) - 3$

$$\text{移項整理得 } 4\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

因 $\sin 18^\circ > 0$ ，故得 $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$ ，即 $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$

[證明 2]

作圖如右：

等腰 $\triangle ABC$ 中，頂角 $\angle A = 36^\circ$ ，

兩底角 $\angle ABC = \angle C = 72^\circ$ ，

作 \overline{BD} 平分 $\angle ABC$ ，交 \overline{AC} 於 D 點，

取 $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC} = 1$ ， $\overline{BC} = x$ ，則 $\overline{BD} = \overline{DA} = x \rightarrow \overline{CD} = 1 - x$ 。

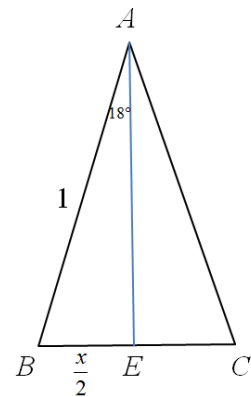
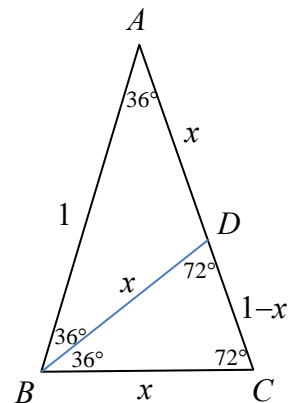
由圖得知 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BCD \rightarrow \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{CD}}$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{1-x} \rightarrow x^2 = 1-x \rightarrow x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

因為 $x > 0$ ，所以 $x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

再作頂角的角平分線 $\overline{AE} \rightarrow \angle BAE = 18^\circ$ 且 $\overline{BE} = \frac{x}{2}$

$$\text{故得 } \sin 18^\circ = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$$



【 $\cos 36^\circ$ 】

$$\cos 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$

[證明]

作如右圖：

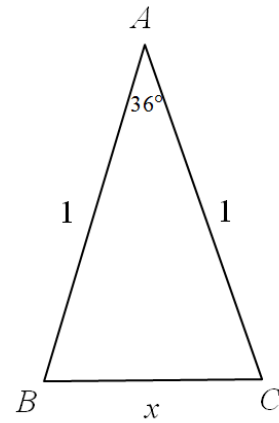
$$\text{其中 } x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

由餘弦定理得 $x^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos 36^\circ$

$$x^2 = 2 - 2\cos 36^\circ \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^2 = 2 - 2\cos 36^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{4} = 2 - 2\cos 36^\circ \rightarrow \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = 1 - \cos 36^\circ$$

$$\text{故得 } \cos 36^\circ = 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$



【正餘弦疊合公式】

$$a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\theta + \varphi), \text{ 其中 } \begin{cases} \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases}。$$

[證明]

$$a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \sin \theta + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\text{取 } \begin{cases} \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases}, \text{ 則}$$

$$a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (\sin \theta \cos \varphi + \cos \theta \sin \varphi) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\theta + \varphi)$$

【分點公式】

設 $A(a)$ 、 $B(b)$ 為數線上兩相異點，若點 $P(x)$ 介於兩點之間且 $\overline{AP}:\overline{BP}=m:n$ ，則 $x=\frac{na+mb}{m+n}$ 。

[證明]

作圖如右：

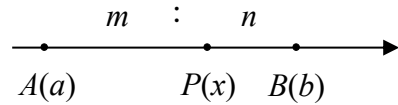
$$\overline{AP}:\overline{BP}=(x-a):(b-x)=m:n$$

$$n(x-a)=m(b-x)$$

$$nx-na=mb-mx$$

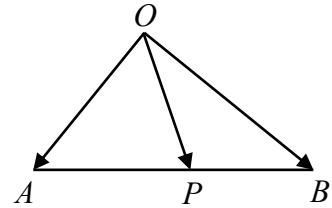
$$\text{移項整理得 } (m+n)x=na+mb \rightarrow x=\frac{na+mb}{m+n}$$

※ 比例相加當分母，交叉相乘再相加當分子



【向量分點公式】

如右圖， $\overline{AP}:\overline{BP}=m:n$ ，則 $\overline{OP}=\frac{n}{m+n}\overline{OA}+\frac{m}{m+n}\overline{OB}$ 。



[證明]

$$\overline{OP}=\overline{OA}+\overline{AP}$$

$$=\overline{OA}+\frac{m}{m+n}\overline{AB}$$

$$=\overline{OA}+\frac{m}{m+n}(\overline{OB}-\overline{OA})$$

$$=(1-\frac{m}{m+n})\overline{OA}+\frac{m}{m+n}\overline{OB}$$

$$=\frac{n}{m+n}\overline{OA}+\frac{m}{m+n}\overline{OB}$$

【向量的內積】

若 $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2)$ ， $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2)$ ，則 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}$ 。

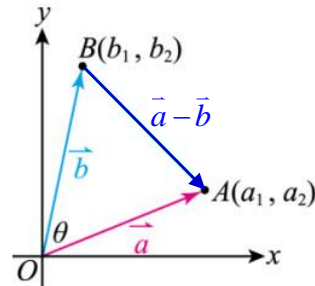
[證明]

(1) 作圖如右：

$$\vec{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b} = (a_1 - b_1, a_2 - b_2)$$

由 $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 - 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + |\vec{b}|^2$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \frac{1}{2} (|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (a_1^2 + a_2^2) + (b_1^2 + b_2^2) - [(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2] \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [a_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 - (a_1^2 - 2a_1 b_1 + b_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_2^2 - 2a_2 b_2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [2(a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2)] \\ &= a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 \end{aligned}$$



(2) $\triangle OAB$ 中，由餘弦定理得 $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta$

$$\text{又 } |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$\text{故得知 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}$$

【求兩向量所張之三角形面積】

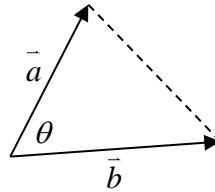
設 $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2)$ ， $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2)$ ，則 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所張之三角形面積為 $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ 。

※ 若兩向量為空間向量，則 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所張之三角形面積為 $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2}$ 。

[證明]

設 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所張之夾角為 θ

\vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所張之三角形面積為



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2} \quad (\text{兩向量為空間向量時可使用此公式}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) - (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_1^2 b_1^2 + a_1^2 b_2^2 + a_2^2 b_1^2 + a_2^2 b_2^2 - (a_1^2 b_1^2 + 2a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2 + a_2^2 b_2^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_1^2 b_2^2 + a_2^2 b_1^2 - 2a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a_1 b_2)^2 + (a_2 b_1)^2 - 2(a_1 b_2)(a_2 b_1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

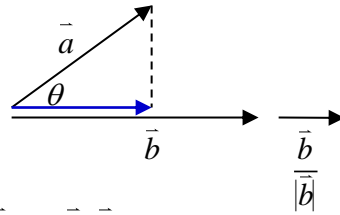
【正射影】

\vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的正射影為 $(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2})\vec{b}$ → 正射影長為 $\frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b}|}$

[證明]

如右圖：

\vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的正射影為 $(|\vec{a}|\cos\theta)(\frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|})$



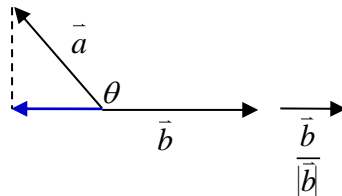
而 $\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}$ → \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的正射影為 $(|\vec{a}| \times \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|})(\frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}) = (\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2})\vec{b}$

→ \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的正射影長為 $|\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2}\vec{b}| = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b}|^2} \times |\vec{b}| = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b}|}$

※ 說明： \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的正射影為 $(\underbrace{|\vec{a}|\cos\theta}_{\text{大小}})(\underbrace{\frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}}_{\text{方向}})$

正射影之大小為 $|\vec{a}|\cos\theta$ ，**並不需要對 $\cos\theta$ 加絕對值**，因為如果 θ 為鈍角，則

$|\vec{a}|\cos\theta$ 為負值，所產生的負號恰可提供使 $\frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}$ 反向，形成如下圖。



【柯西不等式】

設 a_1 、 a_2 、 b_1 、 b_2 均為非零實數，則 $(a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)^2$ 。

[證明 1] 設 $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2)$ 、 $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2)$ ，則 $|\vec{a}|^2 = a_1^2 + a_2^2$ ， $|\vec{b}|^2 = b_1^2 + b_2^2$ ， $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2$

$$\text{由 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta \text{ 得 } (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \cos^2\theta$$

$$\text{因 } -1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq \cos^2\theta \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \geq (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 \rightarrow (a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)^2$$

當 $\cos^2\theta = 1$ 時等號成立，此時 $\vec{a} // \vec{b} \rightarrow \frac{b_1}{a_1} = \frac{b_2}{a_2}$ (兩向量互相平行，分量成比例)

[證明 2] 設 $y = (a_1x - b_1)^2 + (a_2x - b_2)^2 = (a_1^2 + a_2^2)x^2 - 2(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)x + (b_1^2 + b_2^2)$

則平方和 y 恆大於或等於 0 \rightarrow 判別式 ≤ 0

$$\text{即 } [-2(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)]^2 - 4(a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) \leq 0 \rightarrow (a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)^2$$

等號成立條件為 $(a_1x - b_1)^2 + (a_2x - b_2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a_1x - b_1 = 0$ 且 $a_2x - b_2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{b_1}{a_1} = \frac{b_2}{a_2}$

※ 一開始假設 a_1 、 a_2 、 b_1 、 b_2 均為非零實數是方便寫等號成立條件時均可當分母！

※ 證明 2 的方法可推知

$$(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \cdots + b_n^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \cdots + a_nb_n)^2 \rightarrow \frac{b_1}{a_1} = \frac{b_2}{a_2} = \cdots = \frac{b_n}{a_n} \text{ 時等號成立}$$

【等差】

若 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 為等差數列， a_1 為首項， d 為公差， n 為項數， a_n 為第 n 項， S_n 為首 n 項和，則：

(1) $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$

(2) ① $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a_1 + (n-1)d]$ ② $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a_1 + a_n]$

(3) a 、 b 、 c 三數成等差數列 $\rightarrow b = \frac{a+c}{2}$ 稱為 a 、 c 的等差中項

[證明]

(1) $\langle a_n \rangle$ 為等差數列， a_1 為首項， d 為公差，則

$$a_2 = a_1 + d, a_3 = a_1 + 2d, a_4 = a_1 + 3d, \dots, a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

(2) $S_n = a_1 + (a_1 + d) + (a_1 + 2d) + \dots + [a_1 + (n-3)d] + [a_1 + (n-2)d] + [a_1 + (n-1)d]$

$$S_n = [a_1 + (n-1)d] + [a_1 + (n-2)d] + [a_1 + (n-3)d] + \dots + (a_1 + 2d) + (a_1 + d) + a_1$$

兩式相加得

$$2S_n = [2a_1 + (n-1)d] + [2a_1 + (n-1)d] + \dots + [2a_1 + (n-1)d]$$

$$\rightarrow 2S_n = n \times [2a_1 + (n-1)d]$$

$$\rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a_1 + (n-1)d]$$

$$\rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a_1 + (n-1)d] = \frac{n}{2}[a_1 + a_1 + (n-1)d] = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$$

(3) a 、 b 、 c 三數成等差數列 $\rightarrow b = a + d, c = a + 2d$

$$a + c = a + a + 2d = 2a + 2d = 2(a + d) = 2b \rightarrow b = \frac{a+c}{2}$$

【等比】

若 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 為等比數列， a_1 為首項， r 為公比， n 為項數， a_n 為第 n 項， S_n 為首 n 項和，則：

(1) $a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$

(2) $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{a_1(r^n-1)}{r-1} \quad (r \neq 1)$

(3) $a、b、c$ 三數成等比數列 $\rightarrow b = \pm\sqrt{ac}$ 稱為 $a、c$ 的等比中項

[證明]

(1) $\langle a_n \rangle$ 為等比數列， a_1 為首項， r 為公比，則

$$a_2 = a_1 \cdot r, a_3 = a_1 \cdot r^2, a_4 = a_1 \cdot r^3, \dots, \underline{a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}}$$

(2) $S_n = a_1 + a_1r + a_1r^2 + \dots + a_1r^{n-2} + a_1r^{n-1}$

$$r \cdot S_n = a_1r + a_1r^2 + \dots + a_1r^{n-1} + a_1r^n$$

兩式相減得

$$S_n - r \cdot S_n = (a_1 + a_1r + a_1r^2 + \dots + a_1r^{n-2} + a_1r^{n-1}) - (a_1r + a_1r^2 + \dots + a_1r^{n-1} + a_1r^n)$$

$$\rightarrow (1-r) \cdot S_n = a_1 - a_1r^n = a_1 \cdot (1-r^n) \rightarrow \underline{S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{a_1(r^n-1)}{r-1}} \quad (\text{其中 } r \neq 1)$$

(3) $a、b、c$ 三數成等差數列 $\rightarrow b = a \cdot r, c = a \cdot r^2$

$$a \cdot c = a \cdot (a \cdot r^2) = a^2 \cdot r^2 = (a \cdot r)^2 = b^2 \rightarrow \underline{b = \pm\sqrt{ac}}$$

【對數】

1. 對數定義：

當 $a > 0$ ， $a \neq 1$ ， $b > 0$ 時，方程式 $a^x = b$ 有唯一實數解 $x = \log_a b$ 。

$\log_a b$ 稱為「以 a 為底數時 b 的對數」，其中 a 稱為底數， b 稱為真數。

※ $\log_a b$ 有意義的條件為：① $a > 0$ ② $a \neq 1$ ③ $b > 0$ 均要成立

2. 對數的運算性質：

設以下對數均有意義，則

$$(1) \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$(2) \log_a a = 1$$

$$(3) \log_a (M \times N) = \log_a M + \log_a N$$

[證明]

$$\text{設 } \log_a M = m, \log_a N = n$$

$$\text{則 } a^m = M, a^n = N \rightarrow M \times N = a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$\text{故 } \log_a (M \times N) = m + n = \log_a M + \log_a N$$

$$(4) \log_a \left(\frac{M}{N}\right) = \log_a M - \log_a N$$

[證明]

$$\text{設 } \log_a M = m, \log_a N = n$$

$$\text{則 } a^m = M, a^n = N \rightarrow \frac{M}{N} = \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$\text{故 } \log_a \left(\frac{M}{N}\right) = m - n = \log_a M - \log_a N$$

$$(5) \log_{a^m} b^n = \frac{n}{m} \log_a b$$

[證明]

$$\text{設 } \log_a b = x, \text{ 則 } a^x = b \rightarrow (a^x)^{mn} = b^{mn} \rightarrow (a^m)^{nx} = (b^n)^m \rightarrow (a^m)^{\frac{n}{m}x} = (b^n)$$

$$\text{故得知 } \log_{a^m} b^n = \frac{n}{m} x = \frac{n}{m} \log_a b$$

$$(6) \log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} \text{ (換底公式)} \rightarrow \log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$$

[證明]

$$\text{設 } \log_a b = x, \text{ 則 } a^x = b \rightarrow \log_c a^x = \log_c b \rightarrow x \log_c a = \log_c b$$

$$\text{故得知 } x = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} \text{ (若取 } c=b, \text{ 則得 } \log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a} \text{)}$$

$$(7) \log_a b \times \log_b c \times \log_c d = \log_a d \text{ (連鎖律)}$$

[證明]

$$\text{由換底公式得 } \log_a b \times \log_b c \times \log_c d = \frac{\log b}{\log a} \times \frac{\log c}{\log b} \times \frac{\log d}{\log c} = \frac{\log d}{\log a} = \log_a d$$

$$(8) x^{\log_a y} = y^{\log_a x} \rightarrow a^{\log_a b} = b$$

[證明]

$$\text{設 } x^{\log_a y} = t, \text{ 則}$$

$$\log_a x^{\log_a y} = \log_a t \rightarrow (\log_a y)(\log_a x) = \log_a t \rightarrow (\log_a x)(\log_a y) = \log_a t$$

$$\text{得 } \log_a y^{\log_a x} = \log_a t \rightarrow y^{\log_a x} = t = x^{\log_a y}$$

【餘式定理】

設多項式 $f(x)$ 除以 $ax-b$ ，所得商式為 $Q(x)$ ，餘式為 r ，則

$$f(x) = (ax-b) \cdot Q(x) + r \rightarrow r = f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

[證明]

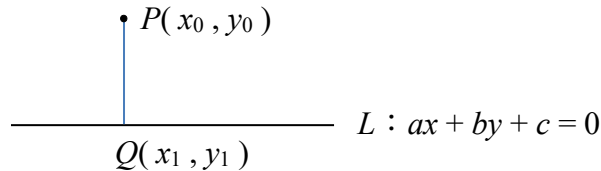
由多項式的除法原理得知，恰有兩個多項式 $Q(x)$ 與 r (常數多項式) 滿足

$$f(x) = (ax-b) \cdot Q(x) + r, \text{ 故得 } f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = r$$

【點到直線距離公式】

已知平面上一點 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 與直線 $L: ax + by + c = 0$ ，則

$$P \text{ 到 } L \text{ 的距離為 } d(P, L) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$



【證明】(使用向量之證法)

如上圖，取 $L: ax + by + c = 0$ 之法向量 $\vec{n} = (a, b)$ 作為 \overrightarrow{PQ} 之方向向量

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \overrightarrow{PQ}: \begin{cases} x = x_0 + at \\ y = y_0 + bt \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R} &\Rightarrow Q: \begin{cases} x_1 = x_0 + at \\ y_1 = y_0 + bt \end{cases} \\ &\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} = (x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0) = (at, bt) \end{aligned}$$

因為 Q 在 L 上，所以以 Q 點坐標代入 L 方程式中得

$$\begin{aligned} a(x_0 + at) + b(y_0 + bt) + c = 0 &\Rightarrow (ax_0 + by_0 + c) + (a^2 + b^2)t = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow t = -\frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2} \end{aligned}$$

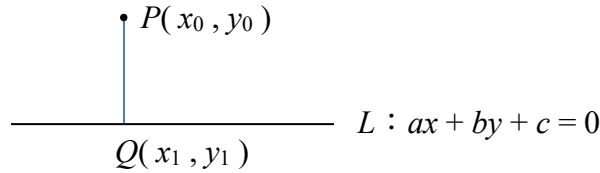
$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \overline{PQ} &= |\overrightarrow{PQ}| = \sqrt{(at)^2 + (bt)^2} = \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)t^2} = \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)}|t| \\ &= \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)} \times \left| -\frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2} \right| = \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)} \times \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \times \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ &= \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } P(x_0, y_0) \text{ 到 } L: ax + by + c = 0 \text{ 的距離為 } d(P, L) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

【點到直線距離公式】

已知平面上一點 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 與直線 $L: ax + by + c = 0$ ，則

$$P \text{ 到 } L \text{ 的距離為 } d(P, L) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$



【證明】(不使用向量之證法)

過 P 作 $\overline{PQ} \perp L$ 於 Q 點，則 $\overline{PQ}: bx - ay = bx_0 - ay_0$

$$\text{解} \begin{cases} ax_1 + by_1 = -c \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ bx_1 - ay_1 = bx_0 - ay_0 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \text{ 求 } Q \text{ 點坐標，過程如下：}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times a + \textcircled{2} \times b \text{ 得 } (a^2 + b^2)x_1 = -ca + b^2x_0 - aby_0 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-ca + b^2x_0 - aby_0}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times b - \textcircled{2} \times a \text{ 得 } (a^2 + b^2)y_1 = -cb - abx_0 + a^2y_0 \rightarrow y_1 = \frac{-cb - abx_0 + a^2y_0}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{整理得 } x_1 = x_0 - a \times \frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2} \text{ 與 } y_1 = y_0 - b \times \frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{即 } Q(x_0 - a \times \frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2}, y_0 - b \times \frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2}) \cdots \cdots \text{ 投影點公式}$$

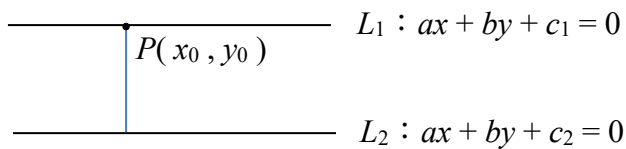
$$\begin{aligned} \overline{PQ} &= \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2} = \sqrt{\left(-a \times \frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 + \left(-b \times \frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) \times \left(\frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(ax_0 + by_0 + c)^2}{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } P(x_0, y_0) \text{ 到 } L: ax + by + c = 0 \text{ 的距離為 } d(P, L) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

【兩平行線距離公式】

已知平面上直線 $L_1 : ax + by + c_1 = 0$ 與直線 $L_2 : ax + by + c_2 = 0$ 平行，則

$$L_1 \text{ 與 } L_2 \text{ 的距離為 } d(L_1, L_2) = \frac{|c_2 - c_1|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$



【證明】

取 L_1 上一點 $P(x_0, y_0)$ ，則 $d(L_1, L_2) = d(P, L_2) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

而 P 在 L_1 上 $\rightarrow ax_0 + by_0 + c_1 = 0 \rightarrow ax_0 + by_0 = -c_1$

$$\text{故 } d(L_1, L_2) = \frac{|-c_1 + c_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{|c_2 - c_1|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

【級數公式】

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

[證明]

(1) 利用 $(x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$

$$\cancel{(1+1)^2} = \cancel{1^2} + 2 \times 1 + 1$$

$$\cancel{(2+1)^2} = \cancel{2^2} + 2 \times 2 + 1$$

$$\cancel{(3+1)^2} = \cancel{3^2} + 2 \times 3 + 1$$

⋮

$$\cancel{[(n-1)+1]^2} = \cancel{(n-1)^2} + 2 \times (n-1) + 1$$

$$+) \quad (n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2 \times n + 1$$

$$(n+1)^2 = 1 + 2 \times (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n) + n$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 1 = 1 + 2 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k + n \rightarrow 2 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k = n^2 + 2n + 1 - 1 - n = n^2 + n = n(n+1)$$

$$\text{故得 } \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

[另證]

$$\text{設 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k = 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + (n-2) + (n-1) + n \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{則 } S_n = n + (n-1) + (n-2) + \cdots + 3 + 2 + 1 \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } 2S_n = (n+1) + (n+1) + (n+1) + \cdots + (n+1) + (n+1) + (n+1) = n \cdot (n+1)$$

$$\text{故 } S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \text{ 即 } \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

(2) 利用 $(x+1)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$

$$\cancel{(1+1)^3} = 1^3 + 3 \times 1^2 + 3 \times 1 + 1$$

$$\cancel{(2+1)^3} = \cancel{2^3} + 3 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2 + 1$$

$$\cancel{(3+1)^3} = \cancel{3^3} + 3 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3 + 1$$

⋮

$$\cancel{[(n-1)+1]^3} = \cancel{(n-1)^3} + 3 \times (n-1)^2 + 3 \times (n-1) + 1$$

$$+ \quad (n+1)^3 = \cancel{n^3} + 3 \times n^2 + 3 \times n + 1$$

$$(n+1)^3 = 1 + 3 \times (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2) + 3 \times (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n) + n$$

$$n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 = 1 + 3 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 3 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n$$

$$\rightarrow 3 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \underline{n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n} - 3 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow 6 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \underline{2n(n+1)(n+2)} - 3n(n+1)$$

$$\rightarrow 6 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = n(n+1)[2(n+2) - 3] = n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}$$

(3) 利用 $(x+1)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1$

$$\cancel{(1+1)^4} = 1^4 + 4 \times 1^3 + 6 \times 1^2 + 6 \times 1 + 1$$

$$\cancel{(2+1)^4} = \cancel{2^4} + 4 \times 2^3 + 6 \times 2^2 + 4 \times 2 + 1$$

$$\cancel{(3+1)^4} = \cancel{3^4} + 4 \times 3^3 + 6 \times 3^2 + 4 \times 3 + 1$$

⋮

$$\cancel{[(n-1)+1]^4} = \cancel{(n-1)^4} + 4 \times (n-1)^3 + 6 \times (n-1)^2 + 4 \times (n-1) + 1$$

$$+) \quad (n+1)^4 = \cancel{n^4} + 4 \times n^3 + 6 \times n^2 + 4 \times n + 1$$

$$(n+1)^4 = 1 + 4 \times (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3) + 6 \times (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2) + 4 \times (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n) + n$$

$$n^4 + 4n^3 + 6n^2 + 4n + 1 = 1 + 4 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 6 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 4 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k + n$$

$$\rightarrow n^4 + 4n^3 + 6n^2 + 3n - n(n+1)(2n+1) - 2n(n+1) = 4 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^3$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = n(n+1)(n^2 + 3n + 3) - n(n+1)(2n+1) - 2n(n+1)$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = n(n+1)[(n^2 + 3n + 3) - (2n+1) - 2]$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \times \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = n(n+1)(n^2 + n) = [n(n+1)]^2$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{[n(n+1)]^2}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2}$$

【克拉瑪公式】

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \end{cases}, \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0, \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} \\ y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} \end{cases}$$

[證明]

$$\text{設} \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times b_2 - \textcircled{2} \times b_1 \text{ 消去 } y \text{ 得 } (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)x = (c_1b_2 - c_2b_1) \rightarrow x = \frac{c_1b_2 - c_2b_1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1} = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \times a_1 - \textcircled{1} \times a_2 \text{ 消去 } x \text{ 得 } (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)y = (a_1c_2 - a_2c_1) \rightarrow y = \frac{a_1c_2 - a_2c_1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1} = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta}$$

【乘法反方陣】

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ 且 } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc \neq 0 \rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \text{ 滿足 } AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[證明]

$$\text{設 } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AA^{-1} = I_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} ap+cq & bp+dq \\ ar+cs & br+ds \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} ap+cq=1 \\ bp+dq=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow p = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & c \\ 0 & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{d}{\Delta}; q = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-b}{\Delta}$$

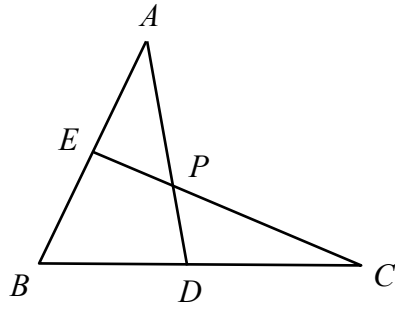
$$\begin{cases} ar+cs=0 \\ br+ds=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow r = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & c \\ 1 & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-c}{\Delta}; s = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{a}{\Delta}$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{\Delta} & \frac{-b}{\Delta} \\ \frac{-c}{\Delta} & \frac{a}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{而 } A^{-1}A = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} ad-bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad-bc \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_2$$

【孟氏定理(Menelaus' theorem)】

如右圖， $\frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{EB}} \times \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{CD}} \times \frac{\overline{DP}}{\overline{PA}} = 1$ 。



[證明]

1. 過 D 點作 $\overline{DF} \parallel \overline{AB}$ 交 \overline{CE} 於 F 點，如右圖。

2. $\because \triangle PAE \sim \triangle PDF$

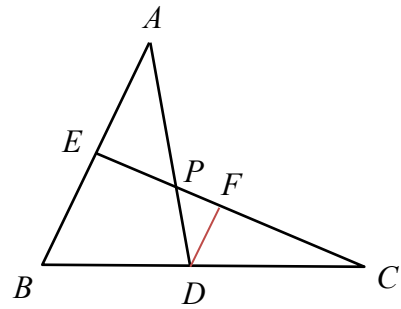
$$\therefore \frac{\overline{PA}}{\overline{PD}} = \frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{DF}} \rightarrow \frac{\overline{AE} \times \overline{DP}}{\overline{PA}} = \overline{DF} \dots\dots ①$$

3. $\because \triangle CFD \sim \triangle CEB$

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{CB}} = \frac{\overline{FD}}{\overline{EB}} \rightarrow \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{EB} \times \overline{CD}} = \frac{1}{\overline{DF}} \dots\dots ②$$

4 ① × ② = 1 $\rightarrow \frac{\overline{AE} \times \overline{DP}}{\overline{PA}} \times \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{EB} \times \overline{CD}} = 1$

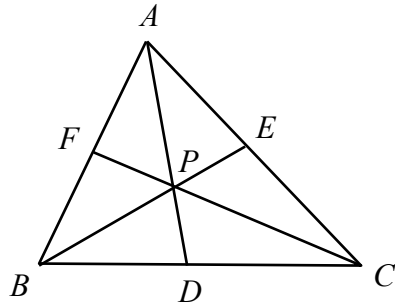
經整理得 $\frac{\overline{AE}}{\overline{EB}} \times \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{CD}} \times \frac{\overline{DP}}{\overline{PA}} = 1$



$$\frac{①}{②} \times \frac{③}{④} \times \frac{⑤}{⑥} = 1$$

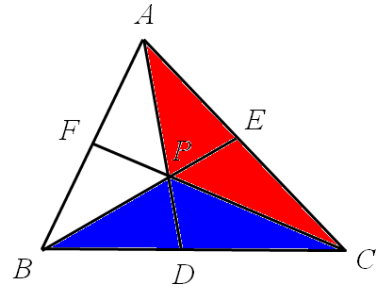
【西瓦定理(Ceva theorem)】

如右圖， $\frac{\overline{AF}}{\overline{FB}} \times \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} \times \frac{\overline{CE}}{\overline{EA}} = 1$ 。

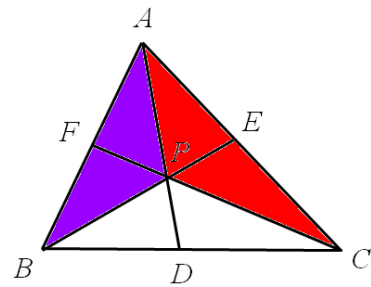


[證明]

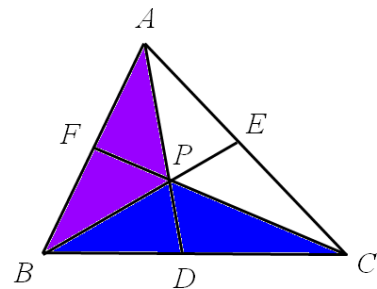
$$\frac{\overline{AF}}{\overline{FB}} = \frac{S_{\Delta CFA}}{S_{\Delta CFB}} = \frac{S_{\Delta PFA}}{S_{\Delta PFB}} = \frac{S_{\Delta CFA} - S_{\Delta PFA}}{S_{\Delta CFB} - S_{\Delta PFB}} = \frac{S_{\Delta CPA}}{S_{\Delta CPB}}$$



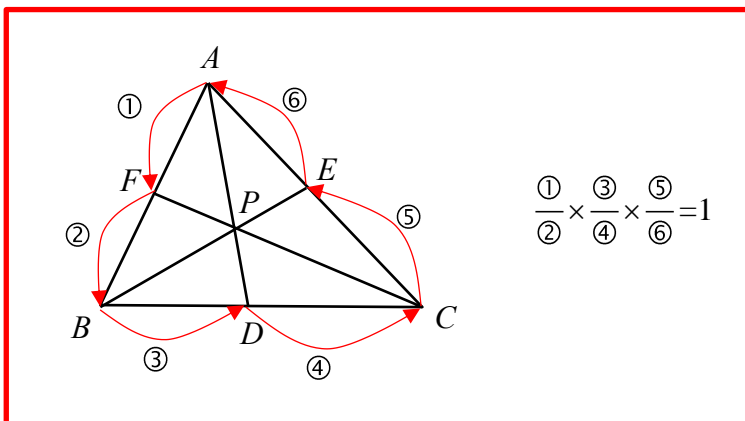
$$\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} = \frac{S_{\Delta ADB}}{S_{\Delta ADC}} = \frac{S_{\Delta PDB}}{S_{\Delta PDC}} = \frac{S_{\Delta ADB} - S_{\Delta PDB}}{S_{\Delta ADC} - S_{\Delta PDC}} = \frac{S_{\Delta APB}}{S_{\Delta APC}}$$



$$\frac{\overline{CE}}{\overline{EA}} = \frac{S_{\Delta BEC}}{S_{\Delta BEA}} = \frac{S_{\Delta PEC}}{S_{\Delta PEA}} = \frac{S_{\Delta BEC} - S_{\Delta PEC}}{S_{\Delta BEA} - S_{\Delta PEA}} = \frac{S_{\Delta BPC}}{S_{\Delta BPA}}$$



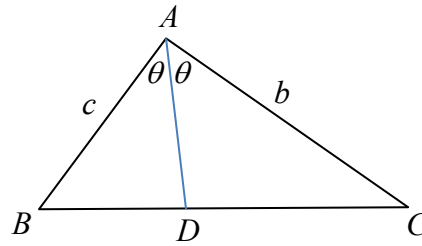
$$\frac{\overline{AF}}{\overline{FB}} \times \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} \times \frac{\overline{CE}}{\overline{EA}} = \frac{S_{\Delta CPA}}{S_{\Delta CPB}} \times \frac{S_{\Delta APB}}{S_{\Delta APC}} \times \frac{S_{\Delta BPC}}{S_{\Delta BPA}} = 1$$



【三角形之分角線長公式】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ，若 \overline{AD} 平分 $\angle BAC$ (如下圖)，則

$$\overline{AD} = \left(\frac{2bc}{b+c}\right)\cos\theta。$$



[證明]

$\triangle ABD$ 面積 + $\triangle ACD$ 面積 = $\triangle ABC$ 面積

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AD} \times c \times \sin\theta + \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AD} \times b \times \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times c \times \sin 2\theta$$

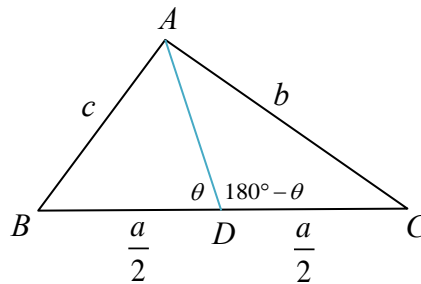
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times (b+c) \times \overline{AD} \times \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times c \times 2\sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$\rightarrow \overline{AD} = \left(\frac{2bc}{b+c}\right)\cos\theta$$

【三角形之中線長公式】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ，若 \overline{AD} 平分 \overline{BC} (如下圖)，則

$$\overline{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2(b^2+c^2)-a^2}$$



[證明]

設 $\angle ADB = \theta$ ，則 $\angle ADC = 180^\circ - \theta$

$$\triangle ABD \text{ 中，} c^2 = \overline{AD}^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \times \overline{AD} \times \frac{a}{2} \times \cos\theta \rightarrow c^2 = \overline{AD}^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \overline{AD} \times a \times \cos\theta \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\triangle ACD \text{ 中，} b^2 = \overline{AD}^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \times \overline{AD} \times \frac{a}{2} \times \cos(180^\circ - \theta) \rightarrow$$

$$b^2 = \overline{AD}^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \overline{AD} \times a \times \cos\theta \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } b^2 + c^2 = 2\left[\overline{AD}^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2\right] \rightarrow \text{可得 } \overline{AD} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(b^2+c^2) - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2(b^2+c^2) - a^2}$$

【三點共線】

$P、A、B$ 三點共線 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{OP} = x\overline{OA} + y\overline{OB}$ 且 $x + y = 1$

【證明】

(\Rightarrow) 因為 $P、A、B$ 三點共線，所以可以找到一實數 t 使得 $\overline{PA} = t\overline{AB}$

$$\overline{OP} - \overline{OA} = t(\overline{OB} - \overline{OA}) = -t\overline{OA} + t\overline{OB}$$

$$\text{故得 } \overline{OP} = (1-t)\overline{OA} + t\overline{OB}$$

取 $x = 1-t$ 且 $y = t$ ，則「 $\overline{OP} = x\overline{OA} + y\overline{OB}$ 且 $x + y = 1$ 」

(\Leftarrow) 因為 $\overline{OP} = x\overline{OA} + y\overline{OB}$ 且 $x + y = 1$

$$\text{所以 } x = 1 - y \rightarrow \overline{OP} = (1 - y)\overline{OA} + y\overline{OB} = \overline{OA} + y(\overline{OB} - \overline{OA})$$

$$\rightarrow \overline{OP} - \overline{OA} = y(\overline{OB} - \overline{OA})$$

$$\rightarrow \overline{AP} = y\overline{AB}$$

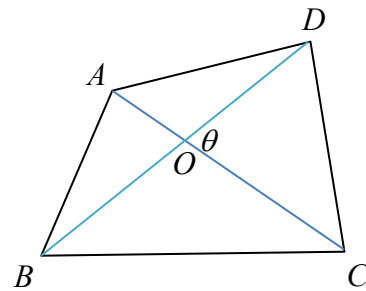
故得知 $P、A、B$ 三點共線

【已知兩對角線長及其夾角求四邊形面積】

如右圖，已知 $\overline{AC} = \ell$ 、 $\overline{BD} = m$ ，且 \overline{AC} 與 \overline{BD} 之一夾角為 θ ，則

四邊形 $ABCD$ 之面積為 $\frac{1}{2}\ell m \sin \theta$ 。

[證明]



設 \overline{AC} 與 \overline{BD} 相交於 O 點， $\overline{OA} = a$ 、 $\overline{OB} = b$ 、 $\overline{OC} = c$ 、 $\overline{OD} = d$ ，

$$\angle DOC = \theta \rightarrow \angle DOA = 180^\circ - \theta$$

則四邊形 $ABCD$ 之面積 = $\triangle OAB$ 面積 + $\triangle OBC$ 面積 + $\triangle OCD$ 面積 + $\triangle ODA$ 面積

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}ab \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}bc \sin(180^\circ - \theta) + \frac{1}{2}cd \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}da \sin(180^\circ - \theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}ab \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}bc \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}cd \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}da \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(ab + bc + cd + da) \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(a + c)(b + d) \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\ell m \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

【 $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}$ 】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ，則 $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)$ 。

[證明]

$$\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = |\overline{AB}| |\overline{AC}| \cos A = c \times b \times \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)$$

【重心】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， D 為 \overline{BC} 中點， G 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心 ($\triangle ABC$ 之三中線交點)，則

$$\underline{\underline{\overline{OG} = \frac{1}{3}(\overline{OA} + \overline{OB} + \overline{OC})}}, \text{ 其中 } O \text{ 為平面上任意點。}$$

[證明]

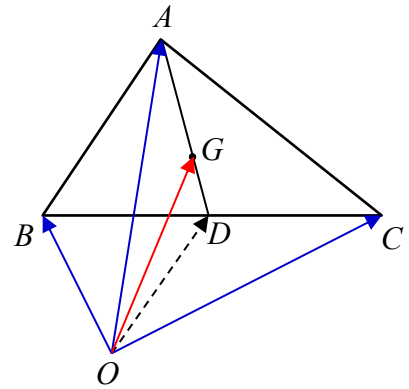
$$D \text{ 為 } \overline{BC} \text{ 中點} \rightarrow \overline{OD} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{OB} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{OC}$$

$$G \text{ 為 } \triangle ABC \text{ 之重心} \rightarrow \overline{AG} : \overline{GD} = 2 : 1$$

由分點公式得

$$\overline{OG} = \frac{1}{3}\overline{OA} + \frac{2}{3}\overline{OD} = \frac{1}{3}\overline{OA} + \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\overline{OB} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{OC}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\overline{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\overline{OB} + \frac{1}{3}\overline{OC}$$

$$\text{即 } \underline{\underline{\overline{OG} = \frac{1}{3}(\overline{OA} + \overline{OB} + \overline{OC})}}$$



【內心】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ， I 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之內心 ($\triangle ABC$ 三內角之角平分線交點)，則

$$\overline{OI} = \frac{a}{a+b+c} \overline{OA} + \frac{b}{a+b+c} \overline{OB} + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \overline{OC} \text{，其中 } O \text{ 為平面上任意點。}$$

[證明]

如圖， \overline{AD} 為 $\angle BAC$ 的角平分線 $\rightarrow \overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = \overline{AB} : \overline{AC} = c : b$

由分點公式得

$$\overline{OD} = \frac{b}{b+c} \overline{OB} + \frac{c}{b+c} \overline{OC}$$

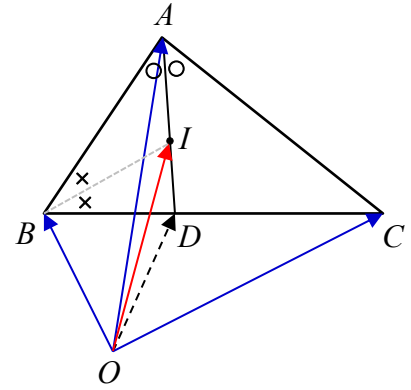
\overline{BI} 為 $\angle ABD$ 的角平分線 $\rightarrow \overline{AI} : \overline{ID} = \overline{AB} : \overline{BD}$

$$\text{而 } \overline{BD} = \frac{c}{b+c} \times \overline{BC} = \frac{ca}{b+c}$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{AI} : \overline{ID} = \overline{AB} : \overline{BD} = c : \frac{ca}{b+c} = (b+c) : a$$

由分點公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{OI} &= \frac{a}{a+b+c} \overline{OA} + \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \overline{OD} \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b+c} \overline{OA} + \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \left(\frac{b}{b+c} \overline{OB} + \frac{c}{b+c} \overline{OC} \right) \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b+c} \overline{OA} + \frac{b}{a+b+c} \overline{OB} + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \overline{OC} \end{aligned}$$



【外心】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ， O 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之外心 ($\triangle ABC$ 三邊之中垂線交點)。

若令 $\overline{AO} = x\overline{AB} + y\overline{AC}$ ，則可得
$$\begin{cases} |\overline{AB}|^2 x + (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}) y = \frac{1}{2} |\overline{AB}|^2 \\ (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}) x + |\overline{AC}|^2 y = \frac{1}{2} |\overline{AC}|^2 \end{cases}$$
，解聯立方程式可得 x 、 y 之值。

[證明]

如右圖， O 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之外心， M 為 \overline{AB} 中點， N 為 \overline{AC} 中點，則

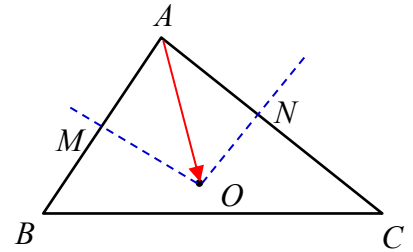
$$\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AO} = |\overline{AB}| |\overline{AO}| \cos \angle OAM = |\overline{AB}| |\overline{AM}| = \frac{1}{2} |\overline{AB}|^2$$

$$\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AO} = |\overline{AC}| |\overline{AO}| \cos \angle OAN = |\overline{AC}| |\overline{AN}| = \frac{1}{2} |\overline{AC}|^2$$

令 $\overline{AO} = x\overline{AB} + y\overline{AC}$ ，則

$$\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AO} = \overline{AB} \cdot (x\overline{AB} + y\overline{AC}) = \underline{|\overline{AB}|^2 x + (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}) y} = \frac{1}{2} |\overline{AB}|^2$$

$$\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AO} = \overline{AC} \cdot (x\overline{AB} + y\overline{AC}) = \underline{(\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}) x + |\overline{AC}|^2 y} = \frac{1}{2} |\overline{AC}|^2$$



【垂心】

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{BC} = a$ ， $\overline{CA} = b$ ， $\overline{AB} = c$ ， H 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之垂心 ($\triangle ABC$ 三高之交點)。

若令 $\overline{AH} = x\overline{AB} + y\overline{AC}$ ，則可得 $\begin{cases} |\overline{AB}|^2 x + (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC})y = (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}) \\ (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC})x + |\overline{AC}|^2 y = (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}) \end{cases}$ ，解聯立方程式可得 x 、 y 之

值。

[證明]

如右圖：

$\overline{CP} \perp \overline{AB}$ ， $\overline{BQ} \perp \overline{AC}$ ， H 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之垂心。

$$\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AH} = \overline{AB} \cdot (\overline{AC} + \overline{CH}) = \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} + \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{CH} = \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}$$

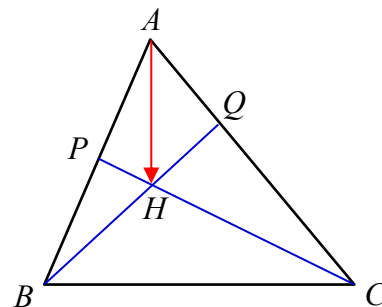
$$(\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CH} \rightarrow \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{CH} = 0)$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AH} = \overline{AB} \cdot (x\overline{AB} + y\overline{AC}) = \underline{|\overline{AB}|^2 x + (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC})y} = \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}$$

$$\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AH} = \overline{AC} \cdot (\overline{AB} + \overline{BH}) = \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AB} + \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BH} = \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}$$

$$(\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BH} \rightarrow \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BH} = 0)$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AH} = \overline{AC} \cdot (x\overline{AB} + y\overline{AC}) = \underline{(\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC})x + |\overline{AC}|^2 y} = \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}$$



【面積比問題】

P 為 $\triangle ABC$ 內部一點，且 $a\triangle PBC : a\triangle PCA : a\triangle PAB = x : y : z$ ，則

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{x}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{y}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{z}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OC}$$

※ 若將 O 點移至 P 點，則 $x\overrightarrow{PA} + y\overrightarrow{PB} + z\overrightarrow{PC} = \vec{0}$

【證明】

如右圖，延長 \overline{AP} 交 \overline{BC} 於 D 點

則 $\overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = a\triangle PAB : a\triangle PCA = z : y$

由分點公式得

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \frac{y}{y+z} \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{z}{y+z} \overrightarrow{OC}$$

而 $a\triangle PBD = \frac{z}{y+z} \times a\triangle PBC$

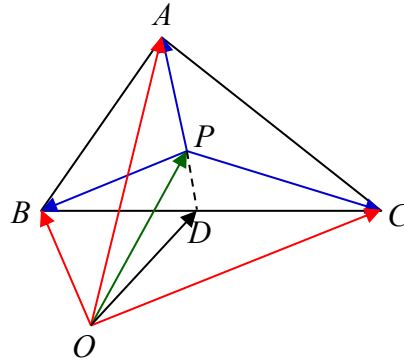
故 $\overline{AP} : \overline{PD} = a\triangle PAB : a\triangle PBD = z : \frac{z}{y+z} \times x = (y+z) : x$

由分點公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP} &= \frac{x}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{y+z}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OD} \\ &= \frac{x}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{y+z}{x+y+z} \left(\frac{y}{y+z} \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{z}{y+z} \overrightarrow{OC} \right) \\ &= \frac{x}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{y}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{z}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{OC} \end{aligned}$$

※ 若將 O 點移至 P 點，則

$$\overrightarrow{PP} = \frac{x}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{PA} + \frac{y}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{PB} + \frac{z}{x+y+z} \overrightarrow{PC} \rightarrow x\overrightarrow{PA} + y\overrightarrow{PB} + z\overrightarrow{PC} = \vec{0}$$



【二階方陣之 Cayley–Hamilton Theorem】

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \quad I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad O_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{設 } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a-x & b \\ c & d-x \end{vmatrix} = (a-x)(d-x) - bc = x^2 - (a+d)x + (ad-bc)$$

則 $f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - (a+d)x + (ad-bc) = 0$ 稱為矩陣 A 之特徵方程式

$$\text{此時 } \underline{A^2 - (a+d)A + (ad-bc)I_2 = O_2}$$

[證明]

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bc & ab+bd \\ ac+cd & bc+d^2 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$(a+d)A = (a+d) \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+ad & ab+bd \\ ac+cd & ad+d^2 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$(ad-bc)I_2 = (ad-bc) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ad-bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad-bc \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots \textcircled{3}$$

①-②+③得

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 - (a+d)A + (ad-bc)I_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bc & ab+bd \\ ac+cd & bc+d^2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a^2+ad & ab+bd \\ ac+cd & ad+d^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ad-bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad-bc \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bc-a^2-ad+ad-bc & ab+bd-ab-bd+0 \\ ac+cd-ac-cd+0 & bc+d^2-ad-d^2+ad-bc \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= O_2 \end{aligned}$$

【坐標軸旋轉→ 點不動】

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

[證明]

如右圖：

$$\begin{cases} x' = r \cos \phi \\ y' = r \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

$$x = r \cos(\phi + \theta)$$

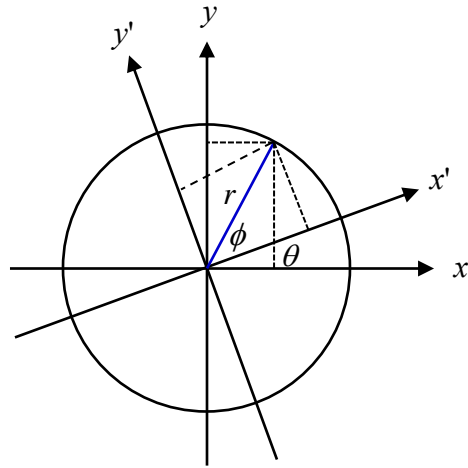
$$= r \cos \phi \cos \theta - r \sin \phi \sin \theta$$

$$= x' \cos \theta - y' \sin \theta$$

$$y = r \sin(\phi + \theta)$$

$$= r \sin \phi \cos \theta + r \cos \phi \sin \theta$$

$$= y' \cos \theta + x' \sin \theta$$



整理得 $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \cdot x' - \sin \theta \cdot y' \\ y = \sin \theta \cdot x' + \cos \theta \cdot y' \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$

令 $\begin{cases} \cos \theta \cdot x' - \sin \theta \cdot y' = x \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \sin \theta \cdot x' + \cos \theta \cdot y' = y \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} \times \cos \theta + \textcircled{2} \times \sin \theta$ 得 $x' = \cos \theta \cdot x + \sin \theta \cdot y$

$\textcircled{1} \times \sin \theta - \textcircled{2} \times \cos \theta$ 得 $-y' = \sin \theta \cdot x - \cos \theta \cdot y \rightarrow y' = -\sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y$

得 $\begin{cases} x' = \cos \theta \cdot x + \sin \theta \cdot y \\ y' = -\sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$

※ 坐標軸旋轉可應用在將非標準式之圓錐曲線方程式化為標準式！

【點旋轉→ 坐標軸不動】

將平面上的點 $P(x,y)$ ，以坐標原點 O 為旋轉中心，逆時針旋轉 θ 角後，得新的點 $P'(x',y')$ ，則

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}。$$

[證明]

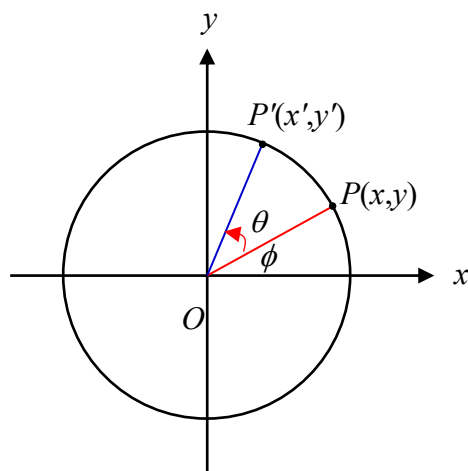
作圖如右，設 $\overline{OP} = \overline{OP'} = r$

$$\text{則} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= r \cos(\phi + \theta) \\ &= r \cos \phi \cos \theta - r \sin \phi \sin \theta \\ &= \cos \theta \cdot x - \sin \theta \cdot y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= r \sin(\phi + \theta) \\ &= r \sin \phi \cos \theta + r \cos \phi \sin \theta \\ &= \sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \begin{cases} x' = \cos \theta \cdot x - \sin \theta \cdot y \\ y' = \sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$



【圓錐曲線之光學性質 1】

過拋物線上任意點的切線與過切點之焦半徑所夾的**銳角**，等於此切線與過切點並平行於對稱軸的直線所夾的**銳角**。

[證明] 設拋物線 $\Gamma: y^2 = 4cx$ ， $P(x_0, y_0)$ 為 Γ 上任意一點， $F(c, 0)$ 為 Γ 之焦點。

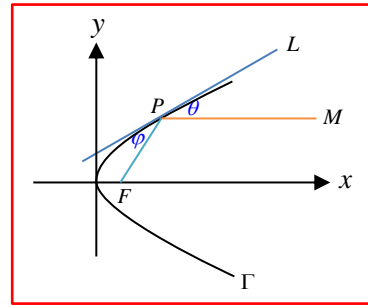
令 L 為過 P 點之切線， M 為過 P 點且與 x 軸平行的直線，如圖所示。

由**切線公式**可得 $L: y_0 y = 4c(\frac{x+x_0}{2}) \rightarrow L: y = \frac{2c}{y_0}x + \frac{2cx_0}{y_0} \rightarrow L$ 斜率 $= \frac{2c}{y_0}$

設 L 與 M 之銳交角 θ ，則 $\tan \theta = \frac{2c}{y_0}$

而 \overline{PF} 的斜率 $= \frac{y_0 - 0}{x_0 - c} = \frac{y_0}{x_0 - c}$

設 \overline{PF} 與 L 之銳交角為 φ ，則由**交角公式**可得



$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\frac{y_0}{x_0 - c} - \frac{2c}{y_0}}{1 + (\frac{y_0}{x_0 - c})(\frac{2c}{y_0})} = \frac{\frac{y_0^2 - 2c(x_0 - c)}{(x_0 - c)y_0 + 2cy_0}}{\frac{(x_0 - c) + 2c}{y_0}} = \frac{2c}{y_0} \cdot \left[\frac{\frac{y_0^2}{2c} - (x_0 - c)}{(x_0 - c) + 2c} \right]$$

因為 P 在 Γ 上，所以 $y_0^2 = 4cx_0 \rightarrow \frac{y_0^2}{2c} = 2x_0 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{y_0^2}{2c} - (x_0 - c)}{(x_0 - c) + 2c} = \frac{2x_0 - x_0 + c}{x_0 - c + 2c} = \frac{x_0 + c}{x_0 + c} = 1$

故 $\tan \varphi = \frac{2c}{y_0} = \tan \theta \rightarrow \varphi = \theta$

※ **切線公式**：

若 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 為二次曲線 $\Gamma: ax^2 + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$ 上一點，則過 P 之切線方程式為

$$L: a(x_0 x) + c(y_0 y) + d(\frac{x+x_0}{2}) + e(\frac{y+y_0}{2}) + f = 0$$

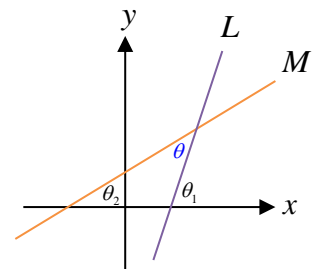
即方程式中變數作以下變換： $x^2 \rightarrow x_0 x$ 、 $y^2 \rightarrow y_0 y$ 、 $x \rightarrow \frac{x+x_0}{2}$ 、 $y \rightarrow \frac{y+y_0}{2}$

※ **交角公式**：

如右圖，設 L_1 、 L_2 兩直線的斜角為 θ_1 、 θ_2 ，斜率為 m_1 、 m_2 ，

則 $m_1 = \tan \theta_1$ 、 $m_2 = \tan \theta_2$ (由圖得知此時 $m_1 > m_2$)，

若 L_1 、 L_2 的銳交角為 θ ，則 $\tan \theta = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}$ 。



☆ 導數與導函數：

如右圖，割線 AB 之斜率為 $\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$

切線 L 之斜率為 $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$

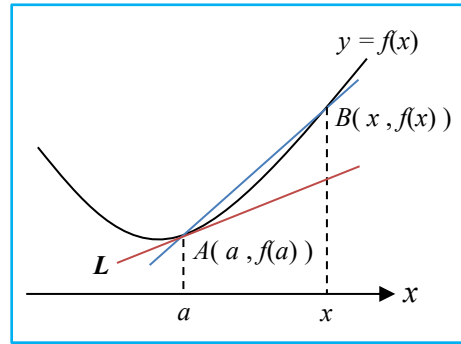
$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ 稱為 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 處的導數

設 $x - a = h$ ，則 $x = a + h$ 且當 $x \rightarrow a$ 時 $h \rightarrow 0$

故 $f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ (導數的另一形式)

當 a 值變動，與 $f'(a)$ 的值形成一函數關係，則將 a 換成 x ，可得

導函數 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$



☆ 多項式函數的微分：

$$f(x) = x^n (n \in \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_0^n x^n + C_1^n x^{n-1}h + C_2^n x^{n-2}h^2 + \dots + C_n^n h^n - x^n}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^n} + nx^{n-1}h + (C_2^n x^{n-2}h^2 + \dots + C_n^n h^{n-2})h^2 - \cancel{x^n}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [nx^{n-1} + (C_2^n x^{n-2}h^2 + \dots + C_n^n h^{n-2})h] \\ &= nx^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

【水平拋射】

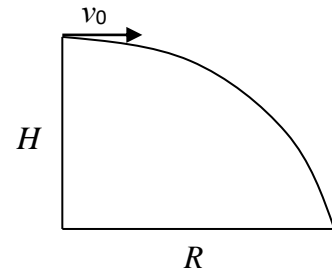
水平拋射可分解為水平等速直線運動及鉛直自由落體運動。

(1) 下落時間的計算 → 利用自由落體

假設拋出後下落 H ，則所花費時間為 $t_H = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$ ，

水平射程 $R = v_0 \times t_H$ 。

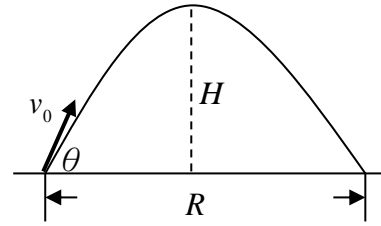
$$(2) \begin{cases} x = v_0 t \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{g}{2v_0^2} x^2 \text{ (軌跡方程式)}$$



【斜向拋射】

斜向拋射可分解為水平等速直線運動及鉛直上拋運動。

設在地面以初速 v_0 、仰角 θ 拋出(重力加速度為 g)：



$$(1) \begin{cases} v_x = v_0 \cos \theta \\ v_y = v_0 \sin \theta - gt \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = v_0 \cos \theta t \\ y = v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \end{cases}$$

由 v_y 可知，當到達最高點時， $v_y = 0 \rightarrow$ 達最高點所需時間 $t_H = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$ 。

由運動的獨立性和鉛直上拋的性質得知，上升和下落所費時間相等，

故整個飛行時間為 $T = 2t_H = \frac{2v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$ 。

$$(2) \text{ 由飛行時間為 } T = \frac{2v_0 \sin \theta}{g} \text{ 得知， } R = v_0 \cos \theta T = \frac{2v_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g} \text{ (水平射程)。$$

※ $\theta = 45^\circ$ 時有最大射程。

※ $\theta + \phi = 90^\circ \rightarrow \phi = 90^\circ - \theta \rightarrow 2\phi = 180^\circ - 2\theta \rightarrow \sin 2\phi = \sin(180^\circ - 2\theta) = \sin 2\theta$

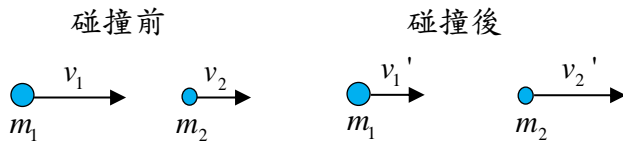
故 $\frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\phi}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g} \rightarrow$ 水平射程相同

$$(3) \text{ 以 } t_H = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g} \text{ 代入 } y \text{ 中整理可得 } H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g} \text{ (最大高度)。$$

$$\text{※ } \begin{cases} R = \frac{2v_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{g} \\ H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{H}{R} = \frac{\sin \theta}{4 \cos \theta} \rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4H}{R}$$

$$(4) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x = v_0 \cos \theta t \\ y = v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \end{cases} \text{ 可得 } y = \tan \theta x - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} x^2 \text{ (軌跡方程式)。$$

【一維彈性碰撞之速度轉化公式】



$$\begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 \\ v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 \end{cases}$$

[證明]

$$\text{動量守恆} \rightarrow m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2' \dots\dots ①$$

$$\rightarrow m_1 (v_1 - v_1') = m_2 (v_2' - v_2) \dots\dots ②$$

$$\text{動能守恆} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2$$

$$\rightarrow m_1 (v_1^2 - v_1'^2) = m_2 (v_2'^2 - v_2^2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m_1 (v_1 - v_1')(v_1 + v_1')}{\uparrow \quad \uparrow} = \frac{m_2 (v_2' - v_2)(v_2' + v_2)}{\uparrow \quad \uparrow}$$

(由①得知可消去)

$$\rightarrow v_1 + v_1' = v_2' + v_2 \dots\dots ③$$

$$\text{由③得 } v_1' - v_2' = v_2 - v_1 \dots\dots ④$$

$$\text{解} \begin{cases} m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2' = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 \dots\dots ① \\ v_1' - v_2' = -v_1 + v_2 \dots\dots ④ \end{cases}$$

①+④×m₂ 消去 v₂' 得

$$(m_1 + m_2)v_1' = (m_1 - m_2)v_1 + 2m_2 v_2 \rightarrow v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

①-④×m₁ 消去 v₁' 得

$$(m_1 + m_2)v_2' = 2m_1 v_1 + (m_2 - m_1)v_2 \rightarrow v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

※ (1) m₁ = m₂ → v₁' = v₂ 且 v₂' = v₁ (碰撞後兩質點速度交換)

$$(2) v_2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \\ v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \end{cases}$$

① $m_1 = m_2 \rightarrow v_1' = 0, v_2' = v_1$ (碰撞後, m_1 動能完全轉移給 m_2)

② $m_1 > m_2 \rightarrow v_1' > 0$ (碰撞後, m_1 仍繼續向前運動)

③ $m_1 \gg m_2 \rightarrow v_1' \approx v_1, v_2' \approx 2v_1$

④ $m_1 \ll m_2 \rightarrow v_1' \approx -v_1, v_2' \approx 0$ (碰撞後, m_1 以原速率反向彈回, m_2 靜止)

※ 由 $v_1 - v_2 = v_2' - v_1'$ 得知, 一維彈性碰撞之恢復係數 $e = \frac{v_2' - v_1'}{v_1 - v_2} = 1$ 。

其中 $v_1 - v_2$ 為接近速度, $v_2' - v_1'$ 為分離速度

※ 以質心速度 v_c 表示 v_1', v_2' :

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) v_c \rightarrow v_c = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

$$\rightarrow 2v_c = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

$$\rightarrow 2v_c - v_1 = \left(\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} - 1\right)v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

$$\rightarrow 2v_c - v_1 = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 = v_1'$$

$$\text{同理, } 2v_c - v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} - 1\right)v_2 \rightarrow 2v_c - v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 = v_2'$$

$$\text{故得知 } \begin{cases} v_1' = 2v_c - v_1 \\ v_2' = 2v_c - v_2 \end{cases}$$

