

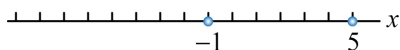


習題 1-1

1. 繪出下列各集合的圖形

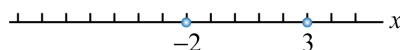
(1) $[-1, 5]$

解 $[-1, 5] = \{x | -1 \leq x \leq 5\}$



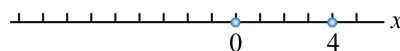
(2) $[-2, 3]$

解 $[-2, 3] = \{x | -2 \leq x \leq 3\}$



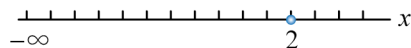
(3) $(0, 4)$

解 $(0, 4) = \{x | 0 < x < 4\}$



(4) $(-\infty, 2)$

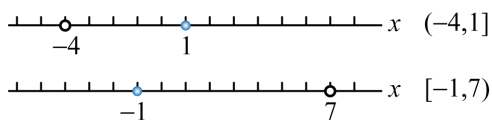
解 $(-\infty, 2) = \{x | -\infty < x < 2\}$



2. 設 $A = (-4, 1)$, $B = [-1, 7]$, $C = (-1, \infty)$, 求

(1) $A \cap B$

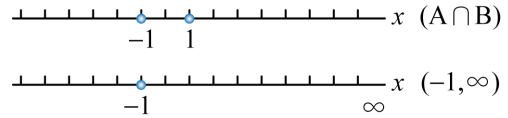
解 $A \cap B$
 $(-4, 1] \cap [-1, 7)$
 $=[-1, 1)$





$$(2) (A \cap B) \cup C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (A \cap B) \cup C \\ &= (-1, \infty) \end{aligned}$$



3. 設 $A = (-\infty, 3)$, $B = [-4, 9]$, $C = (1, \infty)$, 求

$$(1) A \cup B$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } A \cup B &= (-\infty < x < 3) \cup (-4 \leq x \leq 9) \\ &= (-\infty < x \leq 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) A \cap C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } A \cap C &= (-\infty < x < 3) \cap (1 < x < \infty) \\ &= (1 < x < 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) B \cap C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } B \cap C &= (-4 \leq x \leq 9) \cap (1 < x < \infty) \\ &= (1 < x < 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) (A \cup B) \cap C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (A \cup B) \cap C &= (-\infty < x \leq 9) \cap (1 < x < \infty) \\ &= (1 < x \leq 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) (A \cap C) \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (A \cap C) \cup (B \cup C) &= (1 < x < 3) \cup (-4 \leq x < \infty) = (-4 \leq x < \infty) \\ \because B \cup C &= (-4 \leq x < 9) \cup (1 < x < \infty) \\ &= (-4 \leq x < \infty) \end{aligned}$$



習題 1-2

1. 若 $|3x-6|\leq 3$ 求滿足左式 x 所在的區間。

解 $|3x-6|\leq 3 \Leftrightarrow -3\leq 3x-6\leq 3$
 $\Leftrightarrow 6-3\leq 3x\leq 6+3$
 $\Leftrightarrow 3\leq x\leq 9$
 $\Leftrightarrow 1\leq x\leq 9$

2. 求下列之值

(1) $\sqrt{16}$

解 $\sqrt{16} = \sqrt{4^2} = |4| = 4$

(2) $\sqrt{(-7)^2}$

解 $\sqrt{(-7)^2} = |-7| = 7$

3. 求滿足 $|x+2|\geq 4$ 的 x 所在區間。

解 $|x+2|\geq 4 \Leftrightarrow x+2\leq -4$ 或 $x+2\geq 4$
 $\Leftrightarrow x\leq -6$ 或 $x\geq 2$

4. 求滿足 $|x-3|< 6$ 的 x 所在區間。

解 $|x-3|< 6 \Leftrightarrow x-3< -6$ 或 $x-3> 6$
 $\Leftrightarrow x< -3$ 或 $x> 9$



5. 求滿足 $|x^2 + 1| < 2$ 的 x 所在區間。

解 $|x^2 + 1| < 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 1 < -2$ 或 $x^2 + 1 > 2$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 < -3$ 或 $x^2 > 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x \leq -\sqrt{-3}$ 或 $x > 1$



習題 1-3

求下列的值

1. $\frac{1}{x^5}$

解 $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$

2. $\sqrt[3]{x^2}$

解 $\sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$

3. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}}$

解 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

4. $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$

解 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$

5. $x^{\frac{2}{3}}$

解 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$

6. $x^{\frac{4}{5}}$

解 $x^{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{5}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x}}$

7. $x^{\frac{4}{3}}$

解 $x^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$

8. $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{16}}$

解 $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt[4]{16^{-1}} = \sqrt[4]{(2^4)^{-1}} = \sqrt[4]{2^{-4}} = 2^{\frac{-4}{4}} = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

9. $(\frac{1}{e})^0$

解 $(\frac{1}{e})^0 = 1$



10. $\left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^6$

解 $\left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^6 = \frac{1^{\frac{6}{2}}}{3^{\frac{6}{2}}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$

11. $\sqrt[4]{\frac{16}{81}}$

解 $\sqrt[4]{\frac{16}{81}} = \sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4} = \frac{2}{3}$

12. $\frac{2^3 \cdot 2^{-1}}{2^{-2}}$

解 $\frac{2^3 \cdot 2^{-1}}{2^{-2}} = \frac{8}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4 \times \frac{4}{1} = 16$

13. $\frac{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3}}{2}$

解 $\frac{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{(\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3})}{2(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{8 - 3}{2(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{5}{2(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3})}$

14. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}{3}$

解 $\frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}{3} = \frac{(\sqrt[3]{2} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{2^2} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1)}{3(\sqrt[3]{2^2} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1)} = \frac{(2 - 1)}{3(\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1)} = \frac{1}{3(\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1)}$

15. $\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}$

解 $\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x} = \frac{(1+x-1)}{x(\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1}$

16. $\frac{\sqrt{h}-1}{\sqrt{h}+2}$

解 $\frac{\sqrt{h}-1}{\sqrt{h}+2} = \frac{h-1}{(\sqrt{h}+2)(\sqrt{h}+1)} = \frac{h-1}{h+2\sqrt{h}+\sqrt{h}+2} = \frac{h-1}{h+3\sqrt{h}+2}$



習題 1-4

求下列的因式分解

1. $h^2 - h - 1$

解 $h^2 - h - 1 = h^2 - 2h + 1 + h$
 $= (h-1)^2 + h$

2. $x^3 - 27$

解 $x^3 - 27 = x^3 - 3^3 = (x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$

3. $y^3 - y^2 - y - 2$

解 $y^3 - y^2 - y - 2 = (y-2)(y^2 + y + 1)$



4. $x^3 - 2x^2 - x - 2$

解 $x^3 - 2x^2 - x - 2 = x(x^2 - 2x - 1 - 2)$
 $= x(x^2 - 2x - 3)$
 $= x(x+1)(x-3)$

5. $x^2 - x - 12$

解 $x^2 - x - 12 = (x-4)(x+3)$

6. $3x^2 - 4xy - 4y^2$

解 $3x^2 - 4xy - 4y^2 = (3x+2y)(x-2y)$

7. $2y^2 - 3y - 2$

解 $2y^2 - 3y - 2 = (2y+1)(y-2)$

8. $9h^2 - 12h + 4$

解 $9h^2 - 12h + 4 = (3h-2)^2$

9. $x^2 - 2$

解 $x^2 - 2 = (x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})$

10. $2x^3 - 5x^2 - 4x + 3$

解 $2x^3 - 5x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x+1)(2x-1)(x-3)$



習題 1-5

求下列各分式的化簡

1. $\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

解 $\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{x+2}{x+1}$

2. $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 1}$

解 $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{x+1}{x^2 + x + 1}$

3. $3 + \frac{2x+1}{x-3}$

解 $3 + \frac{2x+1}{x-3} = \frac{3(x-3) + 2x+1}{x-3} = \frac{3x-9+2x+1}{x-3} = \frac{5x-8}{x-3}$



$$4. \frac{x+6}{x^2-2x-3} - \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \frac{x+6}{x^2-2x-3} - \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-12} = \frac{(x+6)}{(x-3)(x+1)} - \frac{(x-1)}{(x+4)(x-3)} \\ & = \frac{(x+6)(x+4) - (x-1)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x+1)(x+4)} \\ & = \frac{x^2+10x+24 - [x^2-1]}{(x-3)(x+1)(x+4)} \\ & = \frac{10x+25}{(x-3)(x+1)(x+4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \frac{x^3-1}{x^2-2x-8} \cdot \frac{x^2-x-12}{x^2-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \frac{x^3-1}{x^2-2x-8} \cdot \frac{x^2-x-12}{x^2-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}{(x-4)(x+2)} \cdot \frac{(x-4)(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\ & = \frac{(x^2+x+1)(x+3)}{(x+2)(x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \frac{\frac{2x^2-x-1}{x^2+2x+1}}{\frac{3x^2-2x-1}{x^2+6x+5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \frac{\frac{2x-x-1}{x^2+2x+1}}{\frac{3x^2-2x-1}{x^2+6x+5}} = \frac{(2x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x+5)}{(3x+1)(x-1)} \\ & = \frac{(2x+1)(x+5)}{(x+1)(3x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}}{x-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{3-x}{3x} = \frac{3-x}{3x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} \\
 &= \frac{-(x-3)}{3x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3x}
 \end{aligned}$$



習題 1-6

1. 一直線通過點(2, 3)且斜率為 4，試求其方程式。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad x_1 &= 2, \quad y_1 = 3, \quad m = 4 \\
 y - 3 &= 4(x - 2) \\
 y - 3 &= 4x - 8 \\
 y &= 4x - 8 + 3 \\
 y &= 4x - 5
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 一直線之 y 截距為 4 且斜率為 -2，試求其方程式。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad b &= 4, m = -2 \\
 \therefore y &= mx + b \\
 y &= -2x + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 一直線通過兩點(2, 3)與(4, 8)，試求其方程式。



解 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 4, y_1 = 3, y_2 = 8$

$$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = 8 - 3 = 5$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 3 = \frac{5}{2}(x - 2)$$

$$y = \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{10}{2} + 3$$

$$y = \frac{5}{2}x - 2$$

4. 一直線通過點(3, -3)且平行於直線 $2x + 3y = 6$ ，試求其方程式。

解 $2x + 3y = 6$

$$3y = -2x + 6$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 2$$

$$\therefore m = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$(\because L_1 // L_2 \quad \therefore m_1 = m_2 = m)$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 3, \quad y_1 = -3$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y + 3 = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 3)$$

$$y + 3 = -\frac{2}{3}x + 2$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 1$$

5. 試求直線 $4x + 5y = 4$ 的斜率與 y 截距。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } 4x + 5y &= 4 \\ 5y &= -4x + 4 \\ y &= -\frac{4}{5}x + \frac{4}{5} \\ \therefore m &= -\frac{4}{5} \\ b &= \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

6. 一直線平分兩點 $(-2, 1)$ 與 $(4, -7)$ 之間所連線段且垂直此線段，試求此直線的方程式。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \Delta x &= 4 - (-2) = 6 \\ \Delta y &= -7 - 1 = -8 \\ m &= \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-8}{6} = -\frac{4}{3} \\ \therefore y + 2 &= -\frac{4}{3}(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

平分兩點的座標為 $(1, -4)$ ， $m = \frac{4}{3}$

故垂直此線段的直線方程式為 $y - (-4) = \frac{4}{3}(x - 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} - 4 \\ \therefore y &= \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$