

## 91 年度微積分競試 參考答案

1. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2x-3}{2x+5} \right)^{2x+1}$ .

【解】

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原題} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left[ (2x+1) \ln \left( \frac{2x-3}{2x+5} \right) \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x+1) \ln \left( \frac{2x-3}{2x+5} \right) \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{2x-3}{2x+5} \right)}{\frac{1}{2x+1}} \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{2x-3} - \frac{2}{2x+5}}{-\frac{2}{(2x+1)^2}} \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-8 \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2}{\left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} \right) \left( 2 + \frac{5}{x} \right)} \right] = \exp(-8). \end{aligned}$$

2. 試求  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 3 \cos x + 2} dx$ .

【解】 令  $u = \cos x$ , 則  $-du = \sin x dx$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原題} &= \int_1^0 \frac{-1}{u^2 + 3u + 2} du = - \int_1^0 \left( \frac{1}{u+1} - \frac{1}{u+2} \right) du \\ &= - \ln \left| \frac{u+1}{u+2} \right| \Big|_1^0 = - \ln \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 求  $a, b$  之值, 使得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{ax+b} - 2}{x-1} = 1$ .

【解】 1°

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{a+b} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[3]{ax+b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt[3]{ax+b} - 2}{x-1} \cdot (x-1) + 2 \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{ax+b} - 2}{x-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2 = 2, \end{aligned}$$

即  $a+b=8$

2°

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{ax+b} - 2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{ax+b} - \sqrt[3]{a+b}}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[3]{ax+b} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{a}{3(a+b)^{2/3}} = \frac{a}{12}, \quad (\text{由 } 1^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

是以  $a=12$  代入 1° 得  $b=-4$ .

4. 討論  $f(x) = x^{2/3}(6-x)^{1/3}$  之遞增、遞減及凹凸情形並繪製  $f$  之圖形.

【解】 1°  $D_f = (-\infty, \infty)$ , 且  $f$  為連續函數.

2°

$$f'(x) = \frac{4-x}{x^{1/3}(6-x)^{2/3}}, \quad \forall x \notin \{0, 6\},$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-8}{x^{4/3}(6-x)^{5/3}}, \quad \forall x \notin \{0, 6\}.$$

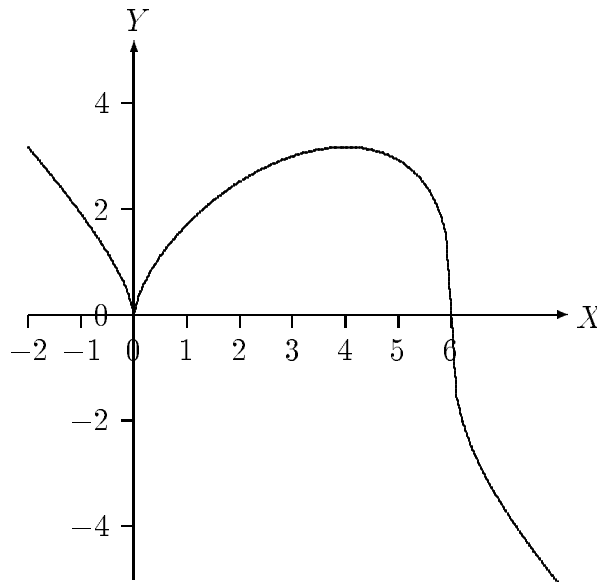
由於  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$ ,  $S(f) = \{0, 6\}$ , 故  $f$  之臨界點集為  $\{0, 4, 6\}$ .

其次  $f''(x) \neq 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 6\}$ .

3°

$x$	0		4		6	
$f(x)$	+	0	+	0	-	
$f'(x)$	-		+	0	-	-
$f''(x)$	-			-		+
說明	↘ (	min	↗	max (	↘	反 曲 )

4° 作圖:



5. 設  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & \text{若 } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{若 } x = 0, \end{cases}$  試求  $f'(x)$ .

**【解】** 若  $x \neq 0$ , 則  $f'(x) = 1 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}$ .  
若  $x = 0$ , 則

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x \cos \frac{1}{x}) = 1. \quad [*]$$

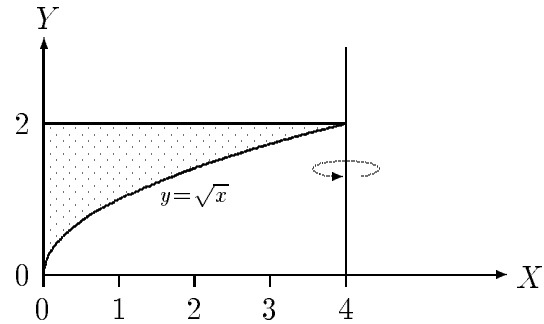
[\*] 因  $\cos$  為有界. 因此

$$f': \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}, & \text{若 } x \neq 0, \\ 1, & \text{若 } x = 0, \end{cases}$$

6. 考慮由曲線  $y = \sqrt{x}$ , 直線  $y = 2$  及  $x = 0$  所圍成之區域, 計算此區域對直線  $x = 4$  旋轉所圍之體積.

**【解】** 令  $R(y) = 4$ ,  $r(y) = 4 - y^2$ , 則

$$\begin{aligned} \text{體積} &= \int_0^2 \pi [R(y)^2 - r(y)^2] dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 [16 - (4 - y^2)^2] dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (8y^2 - y^4) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{8}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{5}y^5 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{64}{3} - \frac{32}{5} \right] = \frac{224}{15}\pi. \end{aligned}$$



區域圖形為

7. 假設  $a < b$ , 證明不等式  $e^a(b - a) < e^b - e^a < e^b(b - a)$  成立.

**【解】** 由均值定理知, 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得

$$e^b - e^a = e^\xi(b - a).$$

但  $\exp$  為遞增, 故

$$\begin{aligned} e^a < e^\xi < e^b &\Rightarrow e^a < \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} < e^b \\ &\Rightarrow (b - a)e^a < e^b - e^a < (b - a)e^b. \end{aligned}$$

8. 設  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為連續,  $g(1) = 2$ ,  $g(2) = -1$ ,  $\int_1^2 g(t) dt = 3$  且  $F(x) = \int_{x^3}^2 g(xt) dt$  對所有  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . 試求  $F'(1)$ .

【解】令  $u = xt$ , 則  $\frac{1}{x} du = dt$ ,

$$F(x) = \int_{x^3}^2 g(xt) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^4}^{2x} g(u) du.$$

利用微積分基本定理,

$$F'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_{x^4}^{2x} g(u) du + \frac{1}{x} (g(2x) \cdot 2 - g(x^4) \cdot 4x^3),$$

故  $F'(1) = -13$ .

9. 設  $f$  在  $[0, \infty)$  上可微分,  $f(0) = 0$  且  $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$  對所有  $x > 0$ . 證明: 若  $f'$  在  $[0, \infty)$  上為遞增函數, 則  $g$  在  $(0, \infty)$  上也為遞增函數.

【解】法一: 由於  $\forall x > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{xf'(x) - (f(x) - f(0))}{x^2}, \quad (\because f(0) = 0) \\ &= \frac{xf'(x) - \int_0^x f'(t) dt}{x^2} = \frac{\int_0^x (f'(x) - f'(t)) dt}{x^2} \\ &> 0, \quad (\because f' \text{ 在 } [0, \infty) \text{ 上遞增}) \end{aligned}$$

法二: 只需證明  $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$ ,  $g'(x) > 0$ , 因為

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{x(f'(x) - \frac{f(x)}{x})}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{x(f'(x) - \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0})}{x^2}, \quad (\because f(0) = 0) \\ &= \frac{x(f'(x) - f'(c))}{x^2}, \quad (\because \text{均值定理, } \exists c \in (0, x)) \\ &= \frac{f'(x) - f'(c)}{x} > 0, \quad (\because f' \text{ 在 } [0, \infty) \text{ 上為遞增}) \end{aligned}$$

10. 假設  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  為二階可微分之函數且  $|f''(x)| \leq K$ ,  $K > 0$ . 如果  $f(x)$  有極大值於  $(0, 1)$ , 試證明  $|f'(0)| + |f'(1)| \leq K$ .

**【解】** 由於  $|f''(x)| \leq K$ ，且  $f$  於區間  $(0, 1)$  上有極大值，因此， $\exists x_0 \in (0, 1)$  使得  $f'(x_0) = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(0)| + |f'(1)| &= |f'(0) - f'(x_0)| + |f'(1) - f'(x_0)| \\ &= |f''(\xi_1)x_0| + |f''(\xi_2)(1 - x_0)|, \quad \text{for some } \xi_1 \in (0, x_0), \xi_2 \in (x_0, 1) \\ &\leq Kx_0 + K(1 - x_0) = K. \end{aligned}$$

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