

1. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 + x \sin \frac{1}{x})$. (8分)

解：因 $0 \leq |x \sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq |x|$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$

由擠壓原理得知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

於是由 \ln 之連續性得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 + x \sin \frac{1}{x}) = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x \sin \frac{1}{x}) \right) = \ln 1 = 0$$

2. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_x^1 \sqrt[3]{t-1} \cos t dt}{(x-1)^2}$. (9分)

解：由微積分基本定理知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \int_x^1 \sqrt[3]{t-1} \cos t dt = \int_1^1 \sqrt[3]{t-1} \cos t dt = 0$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_x^1 \sqrt[3]{t-1} \cos t dt}{(x-1)^2}$ 為 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型不定式

因

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^1 \sqrt[3]{t-1} \cos t dt}{\frac{d}{dx} (x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sqrt[3]{x-1} \cos x}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\cos x}{2(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = -\infty$$

故由 l'Hospital 法則知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_x^1 \sqrt[3]{t-1} \cos t dt}{(x-1)^2} = -\infty$$

3. 設可微分函數 f 滿足 $f(\tan x) = x, \forall x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 求 $f'(1)$. (9分)

解：由 chain rule 得 $f'(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x = 1, \forall x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

令 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 得 $f'(\tan \frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$, 即 $f'(1) \cdot 2 = 1, \therefore f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$.

4. 令函數 $g(x) = \frac{8x}{(x+2)^2} : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 求 g 的臨界點, g 在何處為遞增? 何處為遞減? 並問 g 的反曲點, g 何處為凹向上? 何處為凹向下? 繪出 g 之圖形. (15分)

解： $g(x) = \frac{8x}{(x+2)^2} : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$g'(x) = \frac{-8(x-2)}{(x+2)^3} \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0$, 得 $x = 2$ ($x = -2$ 不在定義域內, 故不為臨界點)

\therefore 臨界點為 $x = 2$

x	-2	2
$g'(x)$	$-$	$+$
$g(x)$	\searrow	\nearrow

$\therefore g$ 在 $(-\infty, -2)$ 為 \searrow

在 $(-2, 2]$ 為 \nearrow

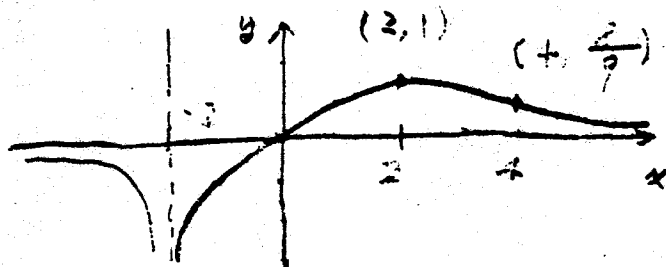
在 $[2, +\infty)$ 為 \searrow

$$g''(x) = \frac{16(x-4)}{(x+2)^4} \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0 \text{ 得 } x=4$$

x		-2	4	
$g''(x)$		-	-	+
$g(x)$		\cap	\cap	\cup

g 的圖形:

$\therefore g$ 在 $(4, \frac{8}{9})$ 為反曲點
 在 $(-\infty, -2), (-2, 4)$ 為 \cap
 在 $(4, +\infty)$ 為 \cup



5. 設 $h(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + x, x \in \mathbb{R}$, 求其反函數之圖形在點 $(4, 1)$ 之切線方程式. (9分)

解: $h'(x) = 5x^4 + 6x^2 + 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

由 $h(1) = 4$, 得 $h^{-1}(4) = 1$, 因此由反函數微分定理得

$$(f^{-1})'(4) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{5+6+1} = \frac{1}{12}$$

\therefore 在反函數圖形在點 $(4, 1)$ 的切線方程式為

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{12}(x - 4)$$

6. 證明: $\forall x > 0, \ln(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1) < x$. (10分)

解: 令 $f(x) = x - \ln(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1), \forall x \geq 0$, 則 $f(0) = 0 - \ln 1 = 0$.

$$\text{又 } f'(x) = 1 - \frac{x+1}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1} > 0, \quad \forall x > 0$$

得 f 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 為嚴格遞增函數, $\therefore \forall x > 0, f(x) > f(0) = 0$

即證 $x > \ln(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1), \forall x > 0$.

[另解]: $\forall x > 0$, 令 $f(t) = t - \ln(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 1), \forall t \in [0, x]$

由均值定理知 $\exists p \in (0, x)$, 使得 $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(p)$

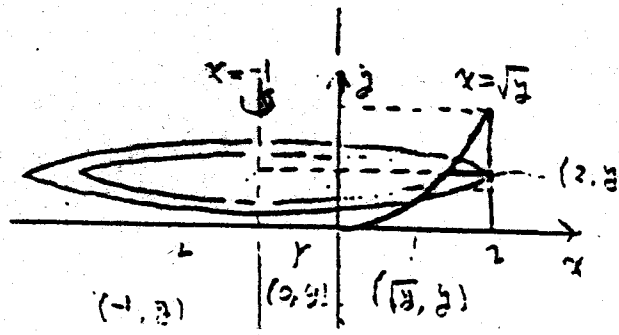
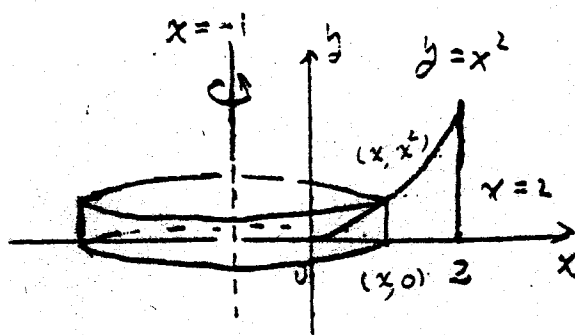
$$\text{又 } f(0) = 0 - \ln 1 = 0, \quad f'(p) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}p^2}{\frac{1}{2}p^2 + p + 1} > 0$$

$\therefore f(x) = x \cdot f'(p) > 0$ 即 $x > \ln(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1), \forall x > 0$

7. 令 R 是由 $y = x^2$, $y = 0$ 與 $x = 2$ 所圍成之平面區域, 求 R 繞直線 $x = -1$ 迴轉一圈所得之立體體積.

(10分)

解



殼法:

或(切線法:)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^2 2\pi(x+1)x^2 dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (x^3 + x^2) dx \\ &= 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{40\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^4 \pi(3^2 - (\sqrt{y} + 1)^2) dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^4 (8 - y - 2\sqrt{y}) dy \\ &= \pi \left(8y - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{4}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^4 \\ &= \frac{40\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

8. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + 2nk}$.

(10分)

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + 2nk} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n+2k} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{1 + \frac{2k}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{n}k\right) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+2x} dx \\ &\quad \left(\text{可取 } a=0, b=1, f(x) = \frac{x}{1+2x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2x) \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \right) \end{aligned}$$

9. 求 $\int_0^1 x^3 e^{x^2} dx$.

(10分)

解: $\int_0^1 x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$

$$\left(\begin{cases} u = x^2 \\ dv = x e^{x^2} dx \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = 2x dx \\ v = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \end{cases} \right)$$

$$= \frac{e}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

10. 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x+3} dx$.

(10分)

解: 令 $u = \sqrt{x-1}$, $u^2 = x-1$, $dx = 2u du$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x+3} dx = \int \frac{u}{u^2+4} \cdot 2u du$$

$$= \int 2 - \frac{8}{u^2+4} du$$

$$= 2u - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{2} + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x-1} - 4 \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2} + C$$