

95 上微積分甲統一教學二組

期中考參考答案

一、(18%) 求極限：

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sin(x^2)}$$

解法一：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{x^2}{\sin x^2} \right)$$

$$\because \left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| < |x| \quad \therefore \text{由夾擠定理得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{x^2}{\sin x^2} \right) = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

解法二：

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sin x^2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \frac{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x^2} \right| < \left| \frac{x^3}{\sin x^2} \right|$$

$$\therefore \text{由夾擊定理得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x^2} = 0.$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$\text{Sol: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x - x^2}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x \cos x - x}{x \sin^2 x + x^2 \sin x \cos x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 1}{\sin^2 x + 4x \sin x \cos x + x^2 \cos^2 x - x^2 \sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-2 \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x + 4x \sin x \cos x + x^2 \cos^2 x - x^2 \sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{1 + 4 \frac{x}{\sin x} \cos x + \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \cos^2 x - x^2} = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

二、(18%)

(a) 令 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{3x+5}}$, 求 $f'(1) = ?$

解法一：

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3x+5)^{1/3} - x \cdot 1/3 \cdot (3x+5)^{-2/3}}{(3x+5)^{2/3}} \cdot 3 \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{2 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{4} = \frac{7}{16}.$$

解法二：

$$f(x) = x \cdot (3x+5)^{-1/3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = (3x+5)^{-1/3} - \frac{1}{3}x \cdot (3x+5)^{-4/3} \cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^4} = \frac{7}{16}.$$

(b) 求 $\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos(x^2)} = ?$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos(x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} (\sin^2 x + \cos(x^2))^{-1/2} \cdot (2 \sin x \cos x - 2x \sin(x^2)).$$

三、(12%) 求出 $y = \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1}$ 的所有漸近線 (asymptotes).

解法一：

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

漸近線： $y = x + 1$

$$x = -1, x = 1.$$

解法二：

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y(x)}{x} = 1, \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 1} \right) = 1$$

故斜漸近線 $y = x + 1$

鉛直漸近線 $x = -1, x = 1.$

四、(12%) 考慮曲線 $xy + 2x - y = 0$. 求出曲線上的點 P, 使其法線與 $2x + y = 0$ 平行。

(曲線上 P 點之法線是與 P 點切線垂直之直線)

$$y' = \frac{-y-2}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(3, -3), \quad \text{or } P(-1, -1)$$

五、(12%) 曲線 C 為 $x^3 - xy + y^3 = 4, x \geq 2$. 有一粒子在 C 上向右移動, 其 x 座標(單位為 m)以 5m/s 之

等速度增加. 試問: 在點 $(2, -2)$ 處 y 座標變化的速度及加速度。

Sol: 以 x', y' 分別表示 $\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}$.

$$3x^2x' - x'y - xy' + 3y^2y' = 0 \Rightarrow (3x^2 - y)x' + (3y^2 - x)y' = 0$$

$$\text{令 } (x, y) = (2, -2), x' = 5 \text{ 代入得 } 14 \times 5 + 10y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -7$$

$$\text{因 } x' = 5 \Rightarrow x'' = 0$$

$$\text{故 } 6x(x')^2 - x'y' - x'y' - xy'' + 6y(y')^2 + 3y^2y'' = 0$$

$$\text{以 } x' = 5, y' = -7 \text{ 代入 } \Rightarrow 218 - 10y'' = 0 \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{109}{5}.$$

六、(12%) 在內接於半徑為 a 之球的所有直圓錐中, 求體積最大之直圓錐的高與底半徑。

解法一:

$$r^2 + (h-a)^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 2ah - h^2$$

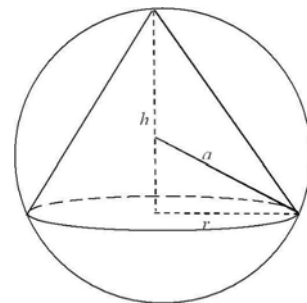
$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi(2ah - h^2)h, \quad 0 \leq h \leq 2a.$$

$$\Rightarrow V'(h) = \frac{1}{3}\pi(4ah - 3h^2), V''(h) = \frac{1}{3}\pi(4a - 6h)$$

$$V'(h) = 0 \Rightarrow h = \frac{4}{3}a, 0$$

$$\because V''\left(\frac{4}{3}a\right) < 0 \text{ 故 } h = \frac{4}{3}a \text{ 有極大值, 且 } r = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a, V = \frac{32}{81}\pi a^3.$$

$$\text{(或 } V(0) = V(2a) = 0, \text{ 故 } h = \frac{4}{3}a \text{ 有極大值, 且 } r = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a, V = \frac{32}{81}\pi a^3.)$$



解法二: 令 h 為球心到圓錐底的距離

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2(a+h) = \frac{1}{3}\pi(a^2 - h^2)(a+h) = \frac{1}{3}\pi(a-h)(a+h)^2$$

利用算術平均 \geq 幾何平均

$$\frac{\frac{a+h}{2} + \frac{a+h}{2} + (a-h)}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{(a+h)^2(a-h)}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+h)^2(a-h) \leq \frac{32}{27}a^3 \Rightarrow V \leq \frac{32}{27}\pi a^3$$

$$\text{當 } \frac{a+h}{2} = a-h \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{3}a \Rightarrow \text{高} = \frac{4}{3}a, \text{底半徑} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a \quad V \text{ 有極大值 } \frac{32}{81}\pi a^3$$

七、(16%)作出函數 $y = x^{\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{5}{2} - x)$ 之圖。並指出升降區間, 凹凸(concavity)區間, 極值及反曲點(轉折點, inflection point).

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

$$y' = \frac{5}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{5}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{5}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}(1-x) \quad ; \text{Critical Points } x=0, 1$$

$$y'' = -\frac{5}{9}x^{-\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{10}{9}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{5}{9}x^{-\frac{4}{3}}(1+2x) \quad ; \quad x=0, -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 可能為反曲點}$$

升 $(0,1)$

降 $(-\infty,0)$ 及 $(1,\infty)$

凹 $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$

凸 $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 及 $(0,\infty)$

極大值 $(1, \frac{3}{2})$

極小值 $(0,0)$ (尖點)

反曲點 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4}})$