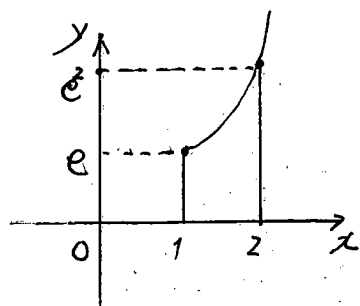


中山大學 本科生考試草稿紙 2011/7-13



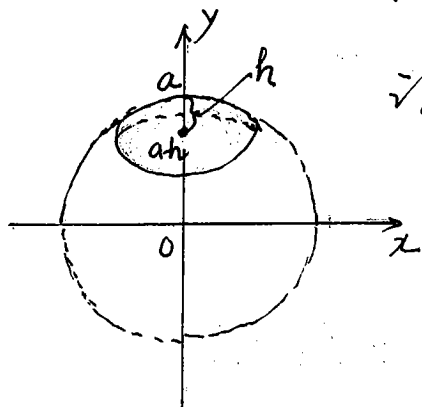
《中山大學授予學士學位工作細則》第七條：“考試作弊者不授予學士學位。”

P.165.14. $y = e^x$, $x=1, x=2$, 求 V_y . (4) 3 題結果)



$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= 2\pi \int_1^2 x \cdot e^x dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 x de^x \\ &= 2\pi [x \cdot e^x]_1^2 - \int_1^2 e^x dx \\ &= 2\pi (2e^2 - e - e^2 + e) = 2\pi e^2 \end{aligned}$$

P.165.15. 證明：半徑為 a , 高為 h 的球缺體積為： $V = \pi h^2(a - \frac{h}{3})$.



證： $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = a^2 - y^2$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{a-h}^a \pi x^2 dy = \pi \int_{a-h}^a (a^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= \pi (a^2 y \Big|_{a-h}^a - \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_{a-h}^a) \\ &= \pi [a^3 - a^2(a-h) - \frac{1}{3}(a^3 - (a-h)^3)] \\ &= \pi (a^3 - a^3 + a^2h - \frac{a^3}{3} + \frac{a^3 - 3a^2h + 3ah^2 - h^3}{3}) \\ &= \pi (a^2h - a^2h + ah^2 - \frac{h^3}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

P.165.16. 求曲線 $y = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x}$ 在 $x=1$ 到 $x=\pi$ 之間的部分長。

解：

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{x^4 - 1}{2x^2} \\ y'^2 &= \frac{x^8 - 2x^4 + 1}{4x^4}, \quad 1 + y'^2 = \frac{x^8 + 2x^4 + 1}{4x^4} = \frac{(x^4 + 1)^2}{4x^4} \\ S &= \int_1^\pi \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \int_1^\pi \frac{x^4 + 1}{2x^2} dx = \int_1^\pi \frac{x^2}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\pi \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= (\frac{x^3}{6})_1^\pi - \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{x}]_1^\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (27 - 1) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} - 1) = \frac{26}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{28}{6} = \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$