

考試中禁止使用手機與3C用品。除了選擇, 填充和簡答題之外, 你的答案必須提供完整說明, 如果只有答案沒有任何說明得零分!

(Solution)

* 記分欄 *

1. (2+4+5=11分) 簡答題(如果有2個以上答案, 每少一個答案扣一分)。

(i) 如果 $F(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 處連續且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} |F'(x)| = \infty$, 則稱 $y = F(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 處有 vertical tangent. 討論 $(x) = x^{2/3}$

是否有 vertical tangent? $F'(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} = \frac{2}{3x^{1/3}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |F'(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3|x|^{1/3}} = \infty, \therefore \text{在 } x=0 \text{ 處有 vertical tangent}$$

(ii) 令 $f_1(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2/3} & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ Ax^2 + B & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$ (連續性) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{2/3} = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} Ax^2 + B = A+B$

求 A, B 使得 $f_1(x)$ 為可微分函數 ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$).

$$f'_1(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} \\ 2Ax \end{cases} \quad f'_{1-}(1) = \frac{2}{3} = f'_{1+}(1) = 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 & \text{--- ①} \\ 2A=\frac{2}{3} & \text{--- ②} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{A=\frac{1}{3}} \text{ 代入 ① 式得 } \boxed{B=1-A=\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\therefore f_1(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2/3}, & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(iii) 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x (e^{2t} + e^{-t}) dt$, 找出 $y = F(x)$ 圖形中 concave upward 的區間。

$$F'(x) = e^{2x} + e^{-x}$$

$$F''(x) = 2 \cdot e^{2x} - e^{-x} = \frac{2 \cdot e^{3x} - 1}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2e^{3x} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow e^{3x} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 3x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\ln 2$$

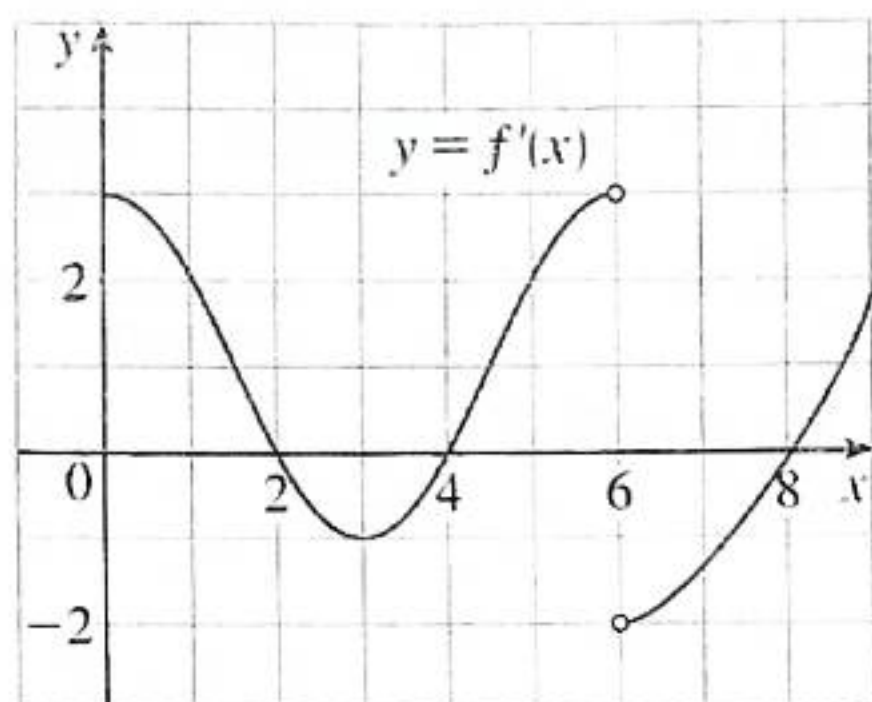
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-\ln 2}{3}$$

$$x > \frac{-\ln 2}{3} \text{ 時 } F''(x) > 0 \text{ (concave upward)}$$

$$\text{或 } \left(\frac{-\ln 2}{3}, \infty \right)$$

①

2. (3+8+5=16 points) 簡答題(如果有2個以上答案, 每少一個答案扣一分)。



(a) 左圖為某連續函數 $y=f(x)$ 的導數圖形。回答下列問題:

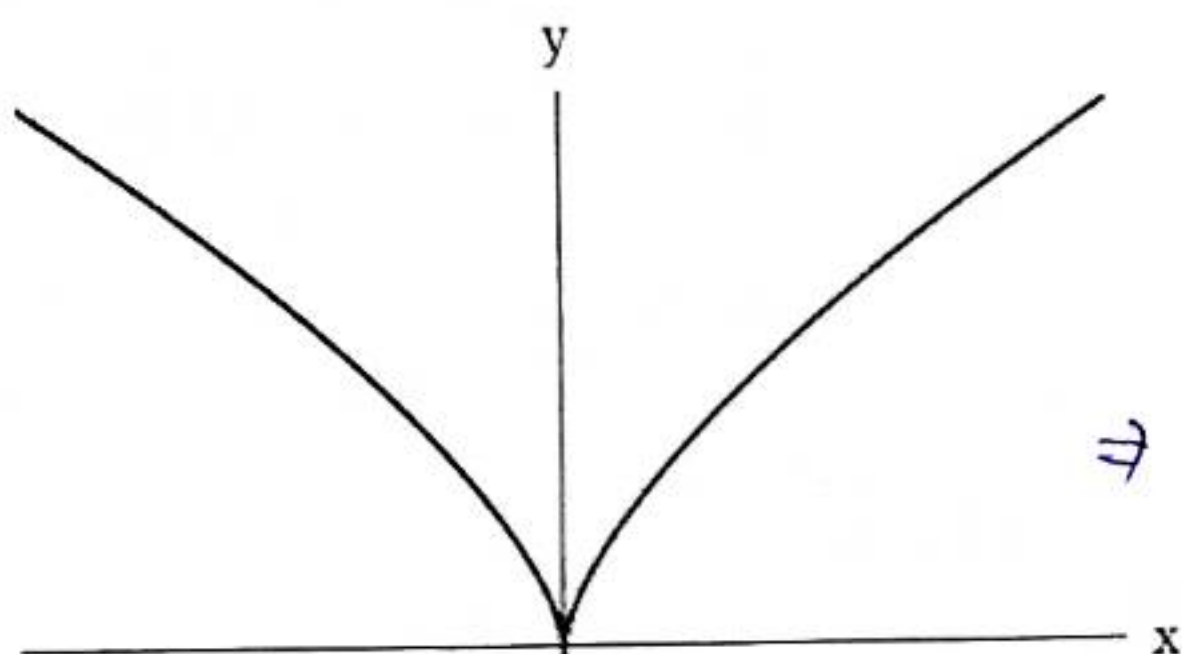
此函數是否有相對極大值? 為什麼? 這些極值的 x 座標?

local max 處: f' 從正數轉變成負數

$f' > 0 \uparrow f' < 0$
 $x=a$

$x=2, 6$ 處為 local max

(c) 以下為 $y^3 = x^2$ 的圖形, 令 L 為 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,1)$ 的曲線長。以下列兩種方式設定積分計算曲線長:



$$(I) L = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$(II) L = \int_c^d g(y) dy$$

$$y = x^{2/3}, y' = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3}$$

$$x = y^{3/2}, \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3}{2} y^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9} (x^{-1/3})^2} dx \quad \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (\frac{3}{2} y^{1/2})^2} dy$$

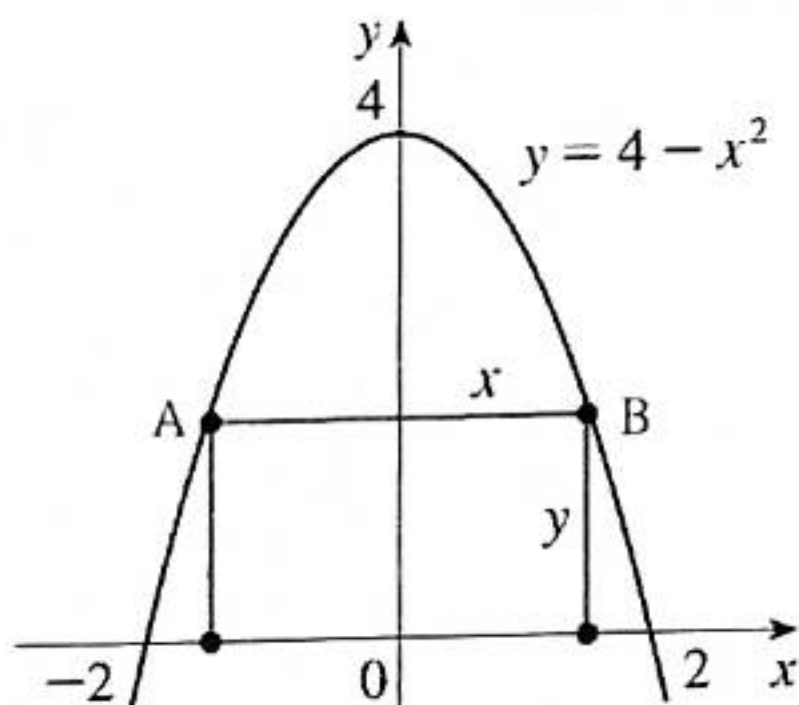
(III) 計算曲線長 L :

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9} y} dy = \frac{4}{9} \int_1^{13/4} u^{1/2} du = \left(\frac{4}{9} \right) \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_1^{13/4} = \frac{8}{27} \left(\left(\frac{13}{4} \right)^{3/2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{令 } u = 1 + \frac{4}{9} y \Rightarrow dy = \frac{9}{4} du$$

$$= \frac{8}{27} \left(\frac{13^{3/2}}{(2^2)^{3/2}} - 1 \right) = \frac{8}{27} \left(\frac{13^{3/2}}{8} - 1 \right) = \frac{13^{3/2} - 8}{27}$$

(c) 矩形的兩個頂點 A, B 在 parabola $y = 4 - x^2$ 上移動(如下圖), 用 §4.7 的方法求此矩面積之最大值, 並且用 the First Derivative Test 驗證此最大值。



$$A(x) = (2x)y = 2x(4 - x^2) = 8x - 2x^3$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$A'(x) = 8 - 6x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A'(1) = 8 - 6 = 2 > 0$$

$$A'(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) = 8 - 6(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})^2 = 8 - 6 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 8 - \frac{24}{3} = \frac{32-24}{3} = \frac{8}{3} < 0$$

(一階導數
檢定)

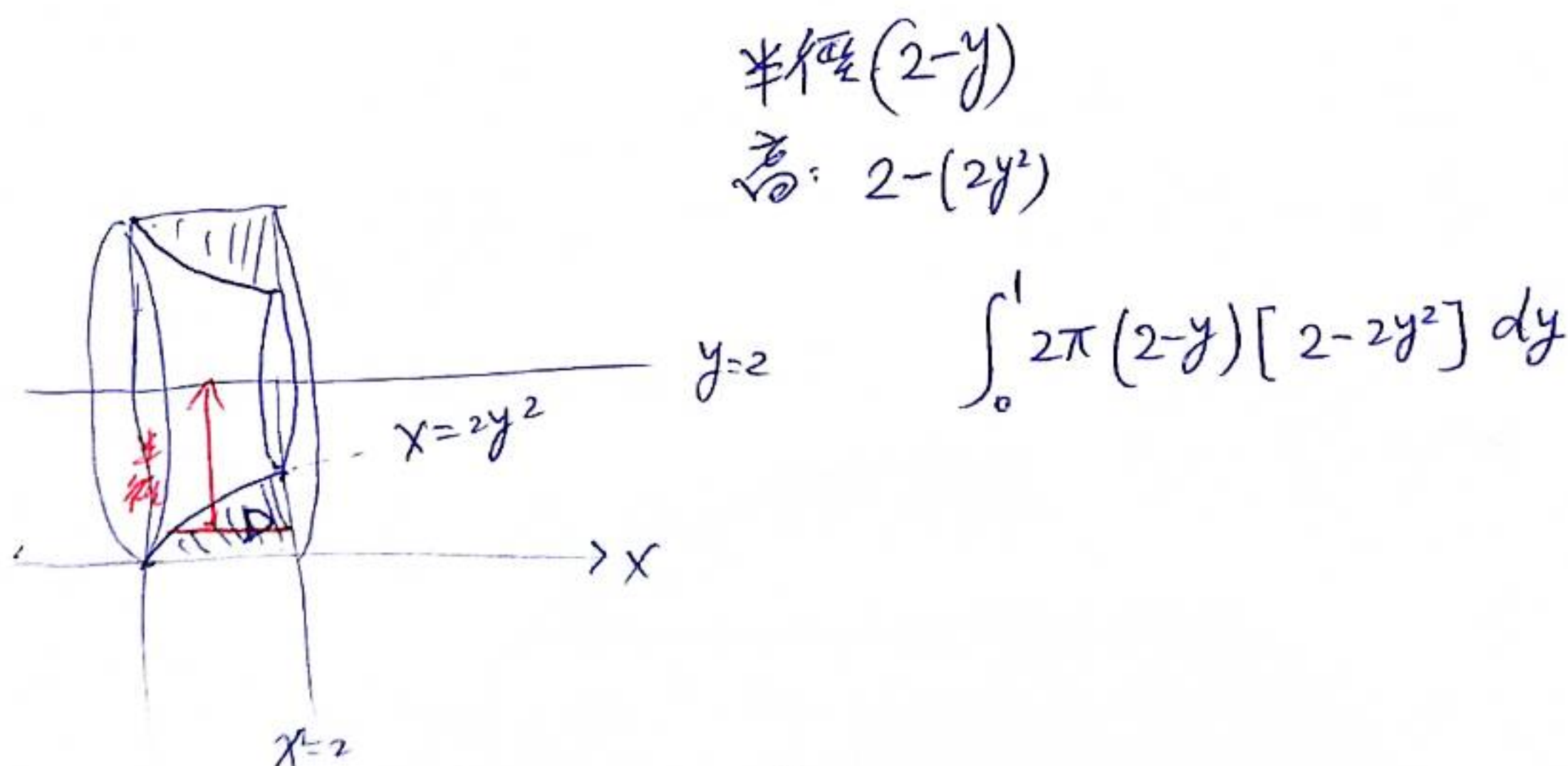
3. (6+7+7=20 points) 求極限: (a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{n} \cdot \cos^2\left(3 + \frac{2i}{n}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 \cos^2(3+x) dx & \quad \text{或} \quad \int_3^5 \cos^2(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_3^5 \frac{1+\cos(2x)}{2} dx = \int_3^5 \frac{1+\cos(2x)}{2} dx \\ \text{令 } u=3+x, du=dx & \Rightarrow \int_3^5 \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{x}{2} \Big|_3^5 + \frac{1}{2} \int_3^5 \cos(2x) dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2}(2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) \Big|_3^5 \\ & = 1 + \frac{1}{4} (\sin(10) - \sin(6)) \end{aligned}$$

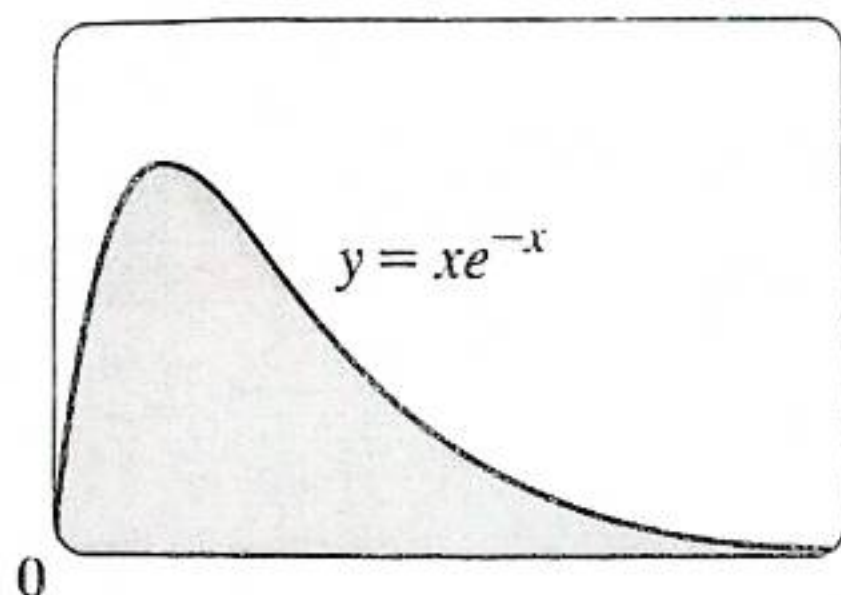
求極限: (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x \ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}}, \quad \text{令 } y = \frac{1}{x}, \\ &= e^{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1-2y)}{y}} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = e^{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1-2y} \cdot (-2)}{1}} = e^{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2}{1-2y}} \\ &= e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

(c) 令 D 為直線 $x=2$, 曲線 $x=2y^2$ 與 x -軸所圍成的區域, E 是將 D 對 $y=2$ 旋轉產生的3D物體. 描繪 E 的圖形並且使用 §6.3 的 method of cylindrical shells 計算 E 的體積。(設定積分即可, 不必計算積分值).



4. (8+5=13 points) Let $S = \{(x, y) : x \geq 0, 0 \leq y \leq xe^{-x}\}$. Find the area of S .



$$\int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t xe^{-x} dx \quad \text{其中}$$

$$\int xe^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} \Big|_0^t + \int_0^t e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = x, dv = e^{-x} dx \Rightarrow du = dx, v = -e^{-x}$$

$$= te^{-t} - e^{-x} \Big|_0^t$$

$$= te^{-t} - (e^{-t} - 1)$$

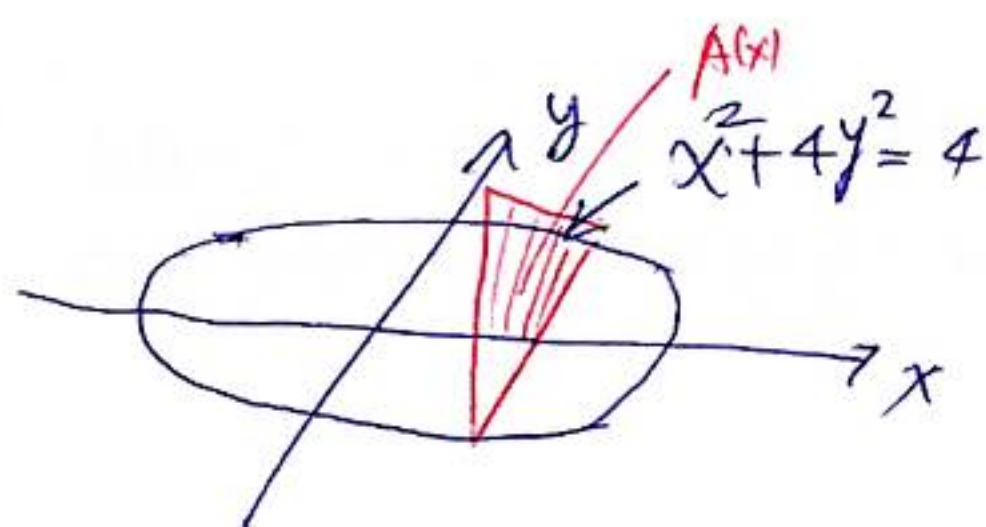
$$= te^{-t} - e^{-t} + 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t xe^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-t} - e^{-t} + 1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^t} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^t} + 1$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^t} + 1 = 1$$

(b) 3D物體 E 的底座為 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 的橢圓，垂直 x 軸切開的截面為等腰直角三角形計算 E 的體積。

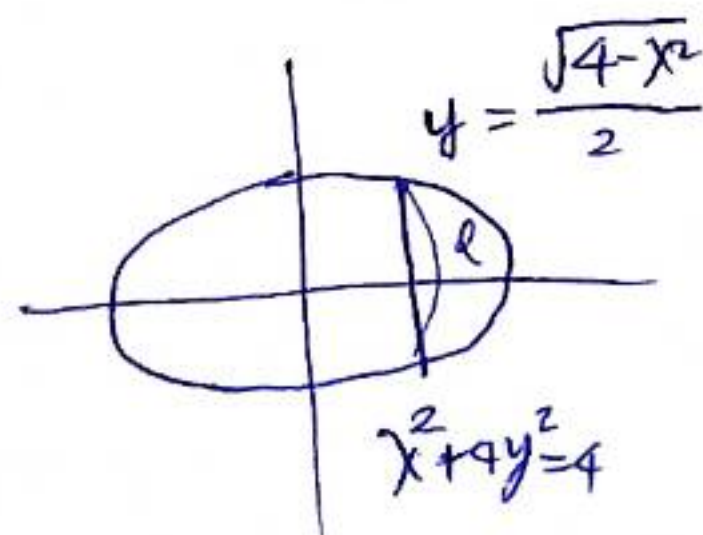


$$\int_{-2}^2 A(x) dx = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{4-x^2}{4} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{4}\right) dx$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^2$$

$$= 4 - \frac{8}{6} = 4 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$



$$l = 2y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{l^2}{4} = \frac{4-x^2}{4} = A(x)$$

5. (5+9=14) (a) $\int_1^e \frac{\tan^{-1}(\ln x)}{x} dx$. $u = \ln x, du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(u) du \quad (\text{p. 489})(\text{EX 5}) = u \tan^{-1}(u) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{u}{1+u^2} du$$

$\frac{1}{2} t = 1+u^2$
 $dt = 2u du$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} y = \tan^{-1}(u), dz = du \\ dy = \frac{1}{1+u^2} du, z = u \end{array} \right) = 1 \cdot \tan^{-1}(1) - \int_1^2 \frac{\frac{1}{2} dt}{t}$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

(b) 計算定積分: $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - x - 2}$. $x^2 - x - 2 = (x-2)(x+1)$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{A}{(x-2)} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+1) + B(x-2)}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{(A+B)x + (A-2B)}{x^2 - x - 2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 & \text{--- ①} \\ A-2B=1 & \text{--- ②} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} A = -B \text{ 代入 ②} \\ -B - 2B = -3B = 1, \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x-2} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x+1}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right|$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - x - 2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^t \frac{dx}{x^2 - x - 2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| \Big|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \left| \frac{t-2}{t+1} \right| - \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \left| \frac{-2}{1} \right| \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-\infty - 2) = -\infty \quad \text{發散}$$

5

6. (6+8=14 分) 求不定積分: (a) $\int \frac{\tan^2(\sqrt{x}) \cos^3(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$u = \sqrt{x}, \quad du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 du$$

$$= \int \tan^2(u) \cos^3(u) 2 \cdot du = 2 \int \tan^2(u) \cos^3(u) du$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{\sin^2(u)}{\cos^2(u)} \cdot \cos^3(u) du \quad (\text{Quiz \#8}) \#3(b)$$

$$= 2 \int \sin^2(u) \cos(u) du, \quad \text{Let } y = \sin(u), \Rightarrow dy = \cos(u) du$$

$$= 2 \int y^2 dy = 2 \cdot \frac{y^3}{3} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sin^3(u) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sin^3(\sqrt{x}) + C$$

(b) 推導 reduction 公式: $\int \sec^n x dx = \frac{\tan x \cdot \sec^{n-2} x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx.$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \sec^{n-2} x & dv = \sec^2 x dx \\ du = (n-2) \sec^{n-3} x \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x dx & , v = \tan x \end{cases}$$

$$\int \sec^n x dx = \tan x \cdot \sec^{n-2} x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan^2 x dx$$

$$= \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - (n-2) \left[\int \sec^n x dx - \int \sec^{n-2} x dx \right]$$

$$= \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - (n-2) \int \sec^n x dx + (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x dx$$

搬移到等號左邊

$$\Rightarrow (n-1) \int \sec^n x dx = \tan x \sec^{n-2} x + (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\therefore \int \sec^n x dx = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \tan x \sec^{n-2} x + \frac{(n-2)}{(n-1)} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx$$

7. (6+8=14 分) 求积分: (a) $\int \cos \sqrt{2x} dx$

$$\hat{z} u = \sqrt{2x}, u^2 = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} 2u du = u du$$

$$= \int u \cdot \cos(u) du$$

$$\hat{z} y = u, dz = \cos(u) du$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = du, z = \sin(u)$$

$$= u \sin(u) - \int \sin(u) du$$

$$= u \sin(u) + \cos(u) + C$$

$$= \sqrt{2x} \sin(\sqrt{2x}) + \cos(\sqrt{2x}) + C$$

(b) $\int \sqrt{3-2x-x^2} dx$. (类似 p. 504 Ex 7)

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

$$= \int \sqrt{4-(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\hat{z} u = x+1$$

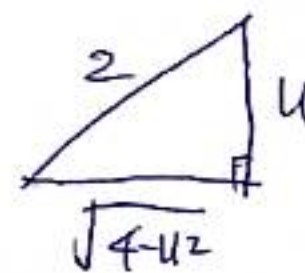
$$du = dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{4-u^2} du, \hat{z} u = 2 \sin \theta, du = 2 \cos \theta d\theta, \sin \theta = \frac{u}{2}$$

$$= \int 2 \cos \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{4-u^2} = \sqrt{4-4\sin^2\theta} = \sqrt{4\cos^2\theta} = 2\cos\theta$$

$$= 4 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 4 \int \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$



$$= 2\theta + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) + C$$

$$= 2\theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + C$$

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{u}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-u^2}}{2} + C$$

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + \frac{(x+1)\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}{2} + C$$