

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!

1. (5+5=10 points) 求以下極限: (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x^2 - x - 12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x(x+3)}{(x-4)(x+3)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x}{x-4}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{x}{x-4} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{x}{x-4} = -\infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{極限不存在}$
 極限不存在 (分母=0)
 分子≠0

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-2+x)^{-1/2} - 2^{-1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2+(x-2)}{2(x-2)}}{x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(x-2)} = \frac{1}{-4} = -\frac{1}{4}$

2. (5+5=10 points) 求以下極限: (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2} \frac{2x-1}{|2x^3 - x^2|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{-(x-1)}{-x^2(2x-1)} = \frac{1}{-(\frac{1}{2})^2} = -4$
 $|2x^3 - x^2| = |x^2(2x-1)|$
 $= x^2 |2x-1| = \begin{cases} x^2(2x-1), & 2x-1 > 0, (x > \frac{1}{2}) \\ -x^2(2x-1), & 2x-1 < 0, (x < \frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\ln x - \ln 4}{x - 4}$ $y = \ln(x)$ 在 $x=4$ 的切線斜率, $y' = \frac{1}{x}$,
 其斜率 = $y'(4) = \frac{1}{4}$

3. (10 points) 求以下函數的垂直漸進線: $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{3x - 2x^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{x(3-2x)}$, 在 $x=0$, $x=\frac{3}{2}$
 沒有定義

(1) $x=0$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2+1}{x(3-2x)} = +\infty$
 $x > 0$
 或 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2+1}{x(3-2x)} = -\infty$
 $x < 0$

$\Rightarrow x=0, x=\frac{3}{2}$ 為
 其垂直漸近線

(2) $x=\frac{3}{2}$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{3}{2})^+} \frac{(x^2+1)}{x(3-2x)} = -\infty$
 $x > \frac{3}{2}$ 或 $\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{3}{2})^-} \frac{(x^2+1)}{x(3-2x)} = +\infty$
 $x < \frac{3}{2}$

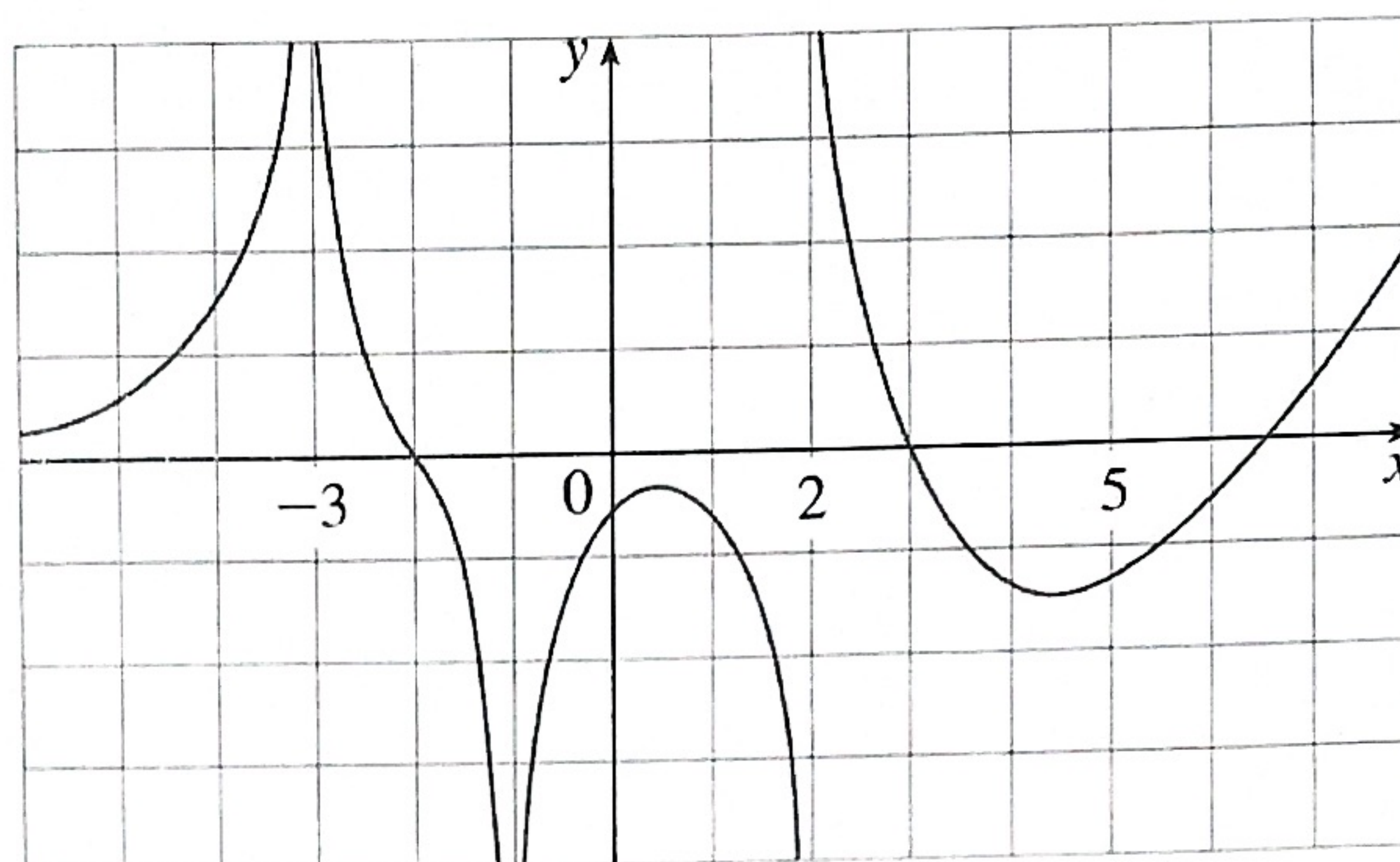
4. (5+5=10 points) 依照以下圖形回答下列問題：

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} A(x)$ ∞ (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} A(x)$ $-\infty$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} A(x)$ $+\infty$ (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} A(x)$ $-\infty$

(e) The equations of the vertical asymptotes

$x = -3, x = -1, x = 2$



5. (6+7+7=20 points) 求以下函數的導數： (a) $f(x) = \sec^{-1}(e^x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{e^x \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = \frac{1}{e^x \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}} \cdot e^x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } g(x) &= \left(\tan^{-1} x^2 \right)^2, \quad g'(x) = 2 \cdot \tan^{-1}(x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}(x^2) \\ &= 2 \cdot \tan^{-1}(x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x^2)^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \\ &= 2 \cdot \tan^{-1}(x^2) \cdot \frac{2x}{1 + x^4} \\ &= \tan^{-1}(x^2) \cdot \frac{4x}{1 + x^4} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $F(x) = x \cdot \arcsin(1/x)$

$$\begin{aligned} F' &= \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} \\ &= \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{x}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \end{aligned}$$