

國立臺灣科技大學答案卷

National Taiwan University of Science and Technology Answer Sheet

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科目/Course title 微積分 日期/Date _____

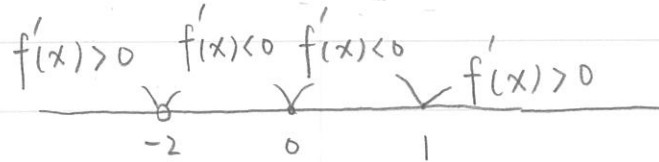
評 分 Score	教 師 簽 章 Signature of Lecturer

記分欄

從此處開始寫起。試卷用紙務須節用，非經主試認可不得續用其他紙張作答。/Please write from here.

1. $f'(x) = \frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+2}, x \neq -2$

critical points: $x=0, 1, -2$



increasing on $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(1, \infty)$

decreasing on $(-2, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$

2. $y = x^4 - 2x^2$

① Domain and Symmetries

$D = \{x | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow$ even function

② $y' = 4x^3 - 4x = 4x(x+1)(x-1)$

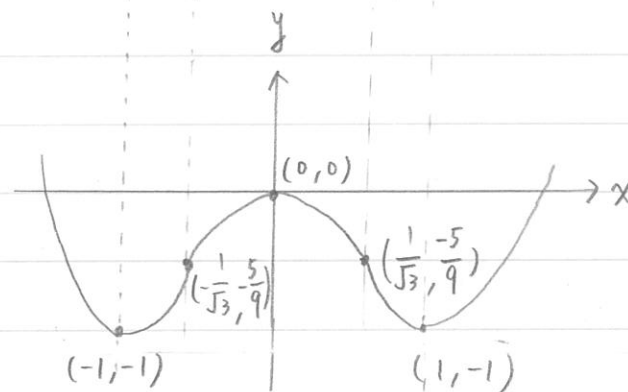
$y'' = 12x^2 - 4 = 12(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) = 12(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$

③ Asymptotes

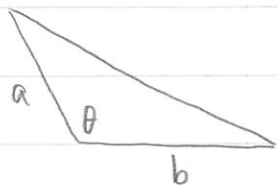
They don't exist.

$f'(x) < 0$ $f'(x) > 0$ $f'(x) < 0$ $f'(x) > 0$

$f''(x) > 0$ $f''(x) < 0$ $f''(x) > 0$



3.



$A = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \theta$

$\frac{d}{d\theta} A = \frac{d}{d\theta} (ab \sin \theta) = ab \cos \theta$ critical point: $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$A = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} ab$

4. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ over $[0, 3]$

$\Delta x = \frac{3-0}{n}$

$c_k = 0 + \frac{3}{n}k$

$f(c_k) = f(\frac{3k}{n}) = (\frac{3k}{n})^2 + 1 = \frac{9k^2}{n^2} + 1$

$S_p = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{3k}{n}) \frac{3}{n}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{9k^2}{n^2} + 1) \frac{3}{n}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{27k^2}{n^3} + \frac{3}{n})$

$= \frac{27}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 1$

$= \frac{27}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{3}{n} \cdot n = 3 + 9 = 12$

$= 3 + \frac{27n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3}$

$= 3 + \frac{9(2n^3 + 3n^2 + n)}{2n^3}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_p$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3 + \frac{9(2n^3 + 3n^2 + n)}{2n^3})$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3 + \frac{18 + \frac{27}{n} + \frac{9}{n^2}}{2})$

5. $\lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} (\sec c_k) \Delta x_k, P = [-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0]$

$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \sec x dx$

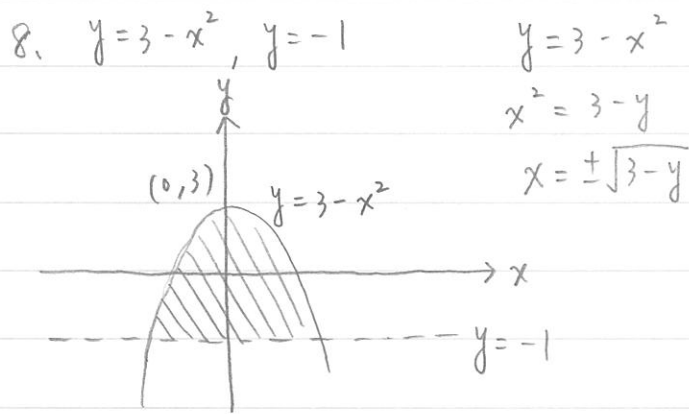
6. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{\sin x} 3t^2 dt$. Let $u = \sin x$

$= (\frac{d}{du} \int_1^u 3t^2 dt) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$

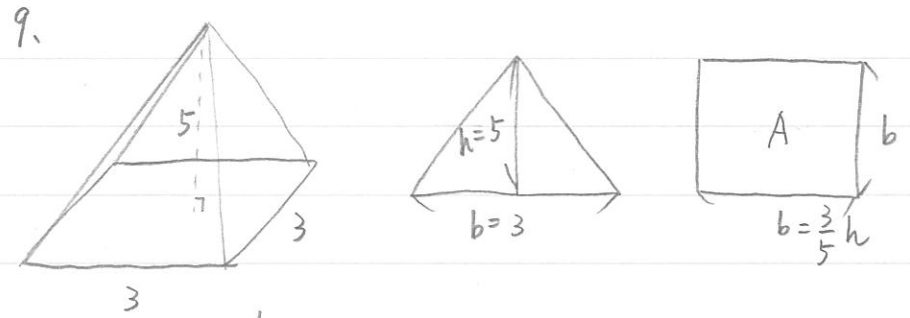
$= 3(\sin x)^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \sin x$

$= 3 \sin^2 x \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \int 3y\sqrt{7-3y^2} dy \quad \text{Let } u &= 7-3y^2 \\
 du &= -6y dy \\
 &= \int \sqrt{u} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} du\right) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} du = 3y dy \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} (7-3y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C *
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^3 [\sqrt{3-y} - (-\sqrt{3-y})] dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^3 2\sqrt{3-y} dy \quad \text{Let } u = 3-y \\
 du &= -dy \\
 y = -1 \Rightarrow u &= 4; \quad y = 3 \Rightarrow u = 0 \\
 &= \int_4^0 2\sqrt{u} (-du) \\
 &= -\frac{4}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_4^0 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 4^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2^3 = \frac{32}{3} *
 \end{aligned}$$



$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx = \int_0^5 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 h^2 dh$$

$$= \frac{9}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{3} h^3 \Big|_0^5 = \frac{3}{25} \cdot 5^3 = 15 *$$

10.

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