

11101 微積分乙期中考評分標準

題號

11

$$\sin(2\sin^{-1}(-\frac{3}{5}))$$

$$\text{Let } y = \sin^{-1}(-\frac{3}{5}), y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad (1 \text{ 分 } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \sin^{-1}x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\sin y = -\frac{3}{5} \therefore y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0] \quad (1 \text{ 分 } \text{未註明 } \cos y \text{ 取正之原因扣1分})$$

$$\therefore \cos y = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin(2\sin^{-1}(-\frac{3}{5})) = \sin(2y) = 2\sin y \cos y \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-\frac{3}{5}) \cdot (\frac{4}{5}) = -\frac{24}{25} \quad (1 \text{ 分 } \text{寫 } \pm \frac{24}{25} \text{ 不給分})$$

註：若是寫出確切角度的 ex: $-37^\circ \dots$ 即便答案對也不給分，但過程中有寫出倍角公式，得1分

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題號 2.(a)

(法一) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x - 3x + x^2}{\sin x \sin 2x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

$\xrightarrow{L'} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cos 3x - 3 + 2x}{\cos x \sin 2x + \sin x \cdot 2\cos 2x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \quad (L' \text{對得 1 分})$
(知道用 L' 得 1 分)

$\xrightarrow{L'} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9\sin 3x + 2}{-\sin x \sin 2x + \cos x \cdot 2\cos 2x + \cos x \cdot 2\cos 2x + \sin x \cdot (-4\sin 2x)} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$
(知道用 L' 得 1 分) (L' 對得 1 分)

$= \frac{2}{2+2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{代對並求出正解得 2 分})$

(法二) 非直接用 L' 之解法

整理計算過程 (5 分, 一項錯誤扣 2 分) 及答案 (1 分)

出現 $\pm\infty$ 之極限, 將其視為 0 計算
或將極限任意拆開者

錯誤過程

範例: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{3}{2x} - \frac{3}{2x} \right) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{3x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2x}$

為不定式 $\leftarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2x} \cdot 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2x} \quad (\infty - \infty)$
不一定為 0 $\neq 0$

則即使答案對仍全不給分!

個別極限為定值可拆, 此處不可拆!

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題號 2(b)(c)

2(b) 6分

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{5x+2\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{5+2\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{3}{5+2 \cdot 0} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{估 3 分}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0, \quad \because 0 \leq \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \quad \text{By 夾擠定理} \quad \text{估 3 分}$$

* 不可以使用 L'Hôpital Rule

2(c) 6分

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{1+x}}{x\sqrt{1+x}} \right) \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{1+x}}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} \right) \quad \text{估 3 分} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-x)}{x\sqrt{1+x}(1+\sqrt{1+x})} = \frac{-1}{1+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{估 3 分} \end{aligned}$$

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題號 3(a), (b)

(a) $y = \sec^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2+4}) + \cot(3^x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}(\sqrt{x^2+4}-1)} + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+4}} - \frac{\csc^2(3^x)(\ln 3) \cdot 3^x}{2'p \quad 1'p}$$

2'p 1'p 2'p 1'p

△ 沒有化簡，微分對即給分

△ $\ln 3$ 寫 $\ln 3$ 扣 1 分

(b) $y = \ln(e^{2x} + e^{\sin 3x})$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^{2x} + e^{\sin 3x}} (2 \cdot e^{2x} + 3 \cos(3x) \cdot e^{\sin 3x})$$

2'p 2'p 2'p

△ 若 $\cos 3x$ 寫成 $\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \dots \rightarrow$ 扣 1 分

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題號 3(c)

$$y = (\sin x)^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\ln y = \sqrt{x} \ln(\sin x) \quad \text{2分}$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x} \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(\sin x) \quad \text{2分 (寫錯1項扣1分)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x)^{\sqrt{x}} \left[\sqrt{x} \cot x + \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{2\sqrt{x}} \right] \quad \text{2分 (沒代換 } y = (\sin x)^{\sqrt{x}} \text{ 不扣分)}$$

註：若 (*) 已被扣一次，不再扣

若 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 用其他方式寫成 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{x} \cot x$ or $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{2\sqrt{x}}$ 扣 2 分

若最後代 y 寫成 $\ln y$... 扣 2 分

$$y = e^{\ln(\sin x)^{\sqrt{x}}} = e^{\sqrt{x} \ln(\sin x)} \quad \text{2分}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sqrt{x} \ln(\sin x)} \left(\frac{\ln(\sin x)}{2\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) \quad \text{2分}$$

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題號 4.

sol:

$$\begin{aligned} x \tan^{-1} x^2 &= e^y \\ \textcircled{1} \quad 1 \cdot \tan^{-1} x^2 + x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^4} &= e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \text{微分} \end{aligned}$$

代點 $(1, \ln \frac{\pi}{4})$ $\textcircled{1}$

$$1 \cdot \tan^{-1} 1 + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{1+1} = e^{\ln \frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{line: } y - \ln \frac{\pi}{4} = \left(1 + \frac{4}{\pi}\right)(x-1) \quad \# \quad \textcircled{1}$$

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題號 5.

$$f(x) = x - \pi + \cos x$$

(a) $f'(x) = 1 - \sin x$ 1 point, $x \in (-2\pi, 2\pi)$

Since $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$, $0 \leq \sin x + 1 \leq 2$, $f'(x) = 0$ only if $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\pi$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) \geq 0$, f is increasing on $(-2\pi, 2\pi)$ 1 point

$\Rightarrow f$ is 1-1 on $(-2\pi, 2\pi)$ 1 point. No point without explanation.

$\Rightarrow f$ has an inverse on $(-2\pi, 2\pi)$

(b) $f(\pi) = \pi - \pi + \cos \pi = -1 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(-1) = \pi$ 1 point

$(f^{-1})'(-1) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(-1))} = \frac{1}{f'(\pi)} = \frac{1}{1 - \sin \pi} = 1$ 3 points
1 point

Alternatively, $(f^{-1})'(f(\pi)) = \frac{1}{f'(\pi)} = 1$ 3 points
1 point

Note 1: inverse: 反函數 / 反元素

reflection point: 反曲點 root: 根

$(-2\pi, 2\pi)$: -2π 到 2π 的開區間

Note 2: $x = f^{-1}(x) - \pi + \cos f^{-1}(x)$ is true if $f^{-1}(x)$ exists,

but it does not imply the existence of $f^{-1}(x)$.

Continuity and onto, also doesn't imply it. ~~etc~~

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題號 6

存在性 Let $f(x) = x + e^{x^3}$

(4分) $f(0) = 0 + e^0 = 1 > 0$ 1分.

$f(-1) = -1 + \frac{1}{e} < 0$ 1分

$\therefore f(x)$ is cont. on $(-\infty, \infty)$ 一定要寫! 1分

\therefore By the intermediate value Thm, (I.V.T) By — Thm 要寫!
there exist at least one root on $(-\infty, \infty)$. 1分.

唯一性 (4分)

(解一) Suppose $f(x) = 0$ has two roots a, b , $a \neq b$

$\therefore f$ is cont. on $[a, b]$, f is diff on (a, b) 一定要寫!
1分.

and $f(a) = f(b) = 0$.

By the Rolle's Thm, $\exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t. $f'(c) = 0$. By — Thm, 要寫!
1分.

But $f'(x) = 1 + 3x^2 e^{x^3} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. $\rightarrow \leftarrow$ 未說明清楚
扣1分.

$\therefore f(x)$ has exactly one real root. $f'(x)$ 寫錯扣1分.

(解二)

$\therefore f'(x) = 1 + 3x^2 e^{x^3} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 如果 $f'(x)$ 寫錯

$f(x)$ is increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$ 後面不給分!

$\therefore f(x)$ has exactly one real root. 未說明遞增. 扣2分.

*若存在性和唯一性的順序寫反. 扣1~2分.

(依照敘述的完整性和合理性斟酌扣分)

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題號

7

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 7) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 7x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{7}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}(x^2 - 7) = \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}}$$

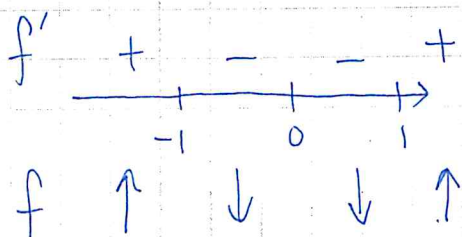
估2分.

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x = 1, -1}$$

$$f'(x) \text{ not exist} \Rightarrow \underline{x = 0}$$

$$\therefore \text{Critical point} = \boxed{0} \boxed{1, -1}$$

1分 1分



★ 沒有 f, f', f'' 做為判斷依據, 直接寫出 local extreme 不給分!

$\therefore f$ has relative max at $x = -1$ 1分

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f(-1) = 6.}$$

1分

f has relative min at $x = 1$ 1分

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f(1) = 6.}$$

1分

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題號

8

(a) 垂直漸近線:

(6分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{2x^2 + 6}{x+1} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{2x^2 + 6}{x+1} = -\infty$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ is not defined at $x = -1$

\Rightarrow vertical asymptote: $x = -1$ (漸近線寫對, 給1分)

斜漸近線:

$$\frac{2x^2 + 6}{x+1} = (2x-2) + \frac{8}{x+1} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - (2x-2)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8}{x+1} = 0$$

(過程2分, 計算錯誤但漸近線對, 給1分)

\Rightarrow slant asymptote: $y = 2x - 2$ (漸近線寫對, 給1分)

(b) (6分) $f'(x) = \frac{2(x^2 + 2x - 3)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2(x+3)(x-1)}{(x+1)^2}$ ($f'(x)$ 算出來, 給2分, 沒化簡不扣分)

f is increasing on $(-\infty, -3), (1, \infty)$

f is decreasing on $(-3, -1), (-1, 1)$

共四個區間, 一個區間1分.

(c) (6分) $f''(x) = \frac{(4x+4)(x+1)^2 - 2(x+1)(2x^2+4x-6)}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{16}{(x+1)^3}$ ($f''(x)$ 算出來給2分, 沒化簡不扣分)

f is concave upward on $(-1, \infty)$

f is concave downward on $(-\infty, -1)$

(共兩個區間, 一個區間2分)

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題號 9. (a)(b)

6分

(a)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x}), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$0 \leq |x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x})| \leq x^2$, By Squeeze Thm 得1分

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x}) = 0$ 得1分

$f(0) = 0$ 得1分

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$, f is cont at 0 得3分

6分

(b)

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \cdot \sin \frac{1}{h}$ 得1分 得1分

$0 \leq |h \sin(\frac{1}{h})| \leq |h|$, By Squeeze Thm 得1分

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0$ 得2分

$\therefore f$ is diff at 0

得1分 (只有答案沒過程得0分)