

9.  $\boxed{\text{解}} \quad f(x) = 5x - 2, x \in [0, 2]$

小弟答:  $f(x) = 5x - 2$ ,  $x \in [0, 2]$

$\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq 2$ ,  $f(x) = 5x - 2$

$y = 5x - 2$ ,  $x \in [0, 2]$

答:  $y = 5x - 2$ ,  $x \in [0, 2]$

①  $5x - 2 \geq 0$ ,  $x \geq \frac{2}{5}$ ,  $x \in [\frac{2}{5}, 2]$

②  $0 \leq 5x - 2 \leq 2$ ,  $0 \leq 5x \leq 4$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{4}{5}$

综上所述,  $x \in [\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}]$

9.  $\boxed{\text{解}} \quad$  题意:  $y = \frac{x^2 + x}{x + 2}$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, +\infty)$

数形结合:

例題 1. 以下の範囲で  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1-x)^2}$  の値域を求める。  
 $x \in [0, 1] \setminus \{1\}$   
 $y = f(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x}{1-2x+x^2}$   
 $y - 1 = \frac{-x}{1-2x+x^2} = \frac{-x}{(1-x)^2} < 0$   
 $y < 1$   
 $y = f(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - 1$   
 $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} > 0$   
 $y > -1$   
 $-1 < y < 1$

(4)  $\sqrt{10 - 2\cos(3x)} > \sqrt{3}$  (A)

$$\therefore 10 - 2\cos(3x) > 3 \quad X \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{X} \in \mathbb{R}$$

(5)  $10 - 2\cos(3x) > 3$  (A)  $\frac{2}{3}\pi < x < \pi$

$$\therefore \cos(3x) < \frac{7}{10}$$
  $\frac{2}{3}\pi < x < \pi$ 

(3)  $\frac{1}{2}\sin(x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) = \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin(x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) = \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

$$1 < \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x - \frac{\pi}{4})} < 1 + \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

(6)  $0 < 1 - \sin^2(x) < 1 + \sin(x)$  (B)  $x \in \left(0, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) \cup \left(\frac{3}{2}\pi, \pi\right)$

(7)  $y = 1/x$   $x \neq 0$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad x = 0$$

(8)  $y = e^x$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$e^x = 1 \quad x = 0$$

$$e^x > 1 \quad x > 0$$

(9)  $C = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x$   $C = \frac{1}{2}(x+2)^2 - 2$

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

$$x = -2 \quad C = -2$$

$\text{Ex. } y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$  (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = 0$  (2) 不確定  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = -\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = +\infty$

$\text{Ex. } y = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$  (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = 1$  (2) 不確定  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = 0$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = 2$

$\text{Ex. } y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$  (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$  (2) 不確定  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -1$

$\text{Ex. } y = \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$  (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \infty$  (2) 不確定  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = -1$

$\text{Ex. } y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$  (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty$  (2) 不確定  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = +\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty$

$\text{Ex. } y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$  (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = 0$  (2) 不確定  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = +\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = -\infty$

$\text{Ex. } y = \frac{\tan x}{x}$  (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 0$  (2) 不確定  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\tan x}{x} = -1$

$\exists x \forall y \forall z [m(x) = z \wedge$   
 $y \neq z \rightarrow$   
 $m(y) \neq z]$   
 $\exists x \forall y [m(x) = y \wedge$   
 $\forall z [z \neq x \rightarrow m(z) \neq y]$

7.38.

- (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x}$
- (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}$
- (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x}$
- (4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - e^{-x}}{x}$
- (5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$
- (6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x}$
- (7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x}$
- (8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2}$
- (9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x}$
- (10)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4x^2)}{x^2}$
- (11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+5x^3)}{x^3}$
- (12)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+6x^4)}{x^4}$
- (13)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+7x^5)}{x^5}$
- (14)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+8x^6)}{x^6}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{6} = 0$ 
  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2) - x^2}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(1+x^2)) - 2x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2} - 2x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x^2}{6x} = 0$ 
  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{1+x^2})}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 
  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) - \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - \cos x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sec x \cdot \sec x \tan x + \sin x}{6} = \frac{2 + 0}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 
  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(1/x^2) - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\cos(1/x^2))}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x^3} \sin(1/x^2)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(1/x^2)}{x^4} = \infty$ 
  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(\cos x))}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 
  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(\cos x))}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 
  
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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(\cos x))}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{解} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot 1 \\ & \text{左辺} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = x^{-2} \cdot 2x = 2x^{-1} = \frac{2}{x} \\ & \text{右辺} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = x^{-2} \cdot 2x = 2x^{-1} = \frac{2}{x} \\ & \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x} \end{aligned}$$

1.  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$

$f(-1) = (-1)^2 - 3(-1) + 2 = 6 > 0$  有解

$f(0) = 2 > 0$  有解

$f(1) = -2 < 0$  无解

$f(2) = 0$  有解

$f(3) = 6 > 0$  有解

$f(4) = 10 > 0$  有解

$f(5) = 18 > 0$  有解

$f(6) = 26 > 0$  有解

$f(7) = 34 > 0$  有解

$f(8) = 42 > 0$  有解

$f(9) = 50 > 0$  有解

$f(10) = 58 > 0$  有解

2.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3)$

$f(-1) = 0$  有解

$f(0) = -3 < 0$  无解

$f(1) = -4 < 0$  无解

$f(2) = -3 < 0$  无解

$f(3) = 0$  有解

$f(4) = 5 > 0$  有解

$f(5) = 12 > 0$  有解

$f(6) = 21 > 0$  有解

$f(7) = 30 > 0$  有解

$f(8) = 39 > 0$  有解

$f(9) = 48 > 0$  有解

$f(10) = 57 > 0$  有解

3.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3)$

$f(-1) = 0$  有解

$f(0) = -3 < 0$  无解

$f(1) = -4 < 0$  无解

$f(2) = -3 < 0$  无解

$f(3) = 0$  有解

$f(4) = 5 > 0$  有解

$f(5) = 12 > 0$  有解

$f(6) = 21 > 0$  有解

$f(7) = 30 > 0$  有解

$f(8) = 39 > 0$  有解

$f(9) = 48 > 0$  有解

$f(10) = 57 > 0$  有解

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

$f(-1) = 0$  有解

$f(0) = -3 < 0$  无解

$f(1) = -4 < 0$  无解

$f(2) = -3 < 0$  无解

$f(3) = 0$  有解

$f(4) = 5 > 0$  有解

$f(5) = 12 > 0$  有解

$f(6) = 21 > 0$  有解

$f(7) = 30 > 0$  有解

$f(8) = 39 > 0$  有解

$f(9) = 48 > 0$  有解

$f(10) = 57 > 0$  有解

(1)  $y = \frac{e^x}{x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(e^x)(x) - (e^x)(1)}{x^2} = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2}$$

(2)  $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$

$$y' = 2x + 2$$

(3)  $S = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 5} \right)$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}x^2 + \pi x + \pi + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

(4)  $y = x^2 - 0.05x + 1 + \ln(2x) \cdot \ln x + 0.05x \cdot \ln x$

$$= 0.05x \ln x + x - 0.05x + 1 + \ln x + x \ln x + 0.05x \ln x$$

$$= 0.05x \ln x + x \ln x + x + 1$$

(5)  $y' = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x^2-1)^2}$

(6)  $y' = \frac{(e^x)(x^2-1) - (x^2+1)e^x}{(x^2-1)^2}$

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

$$= \frac{e^x(x^2-1-x^2-1)}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2e^x}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

(7)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^4}$$

(8)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^4}$$

(9)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^4}$

(10)  $y = x^2 \cdot 0.05x + (0.1x)(0.05x) \cdot x$

$$= 0.05x^3 + 0.005x^3$$

$$= 0.055x^3$$

Ex. 3)  $y = \frac{2x+1}{x^2}$

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

$$\text{Ansatz: } y' = \frac{-2(x+1)}{x^3}$$

Ex. 4)  $y = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

$$y' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

Ex. 5)  $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$

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

Ex. 6)  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)' \cdot x^2 - \ln x \cdot (x^2)'}{x^4} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - \ln x \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{1 - 2x \ln x}{x^3}$$

Ex. 7)  $y = \frac{\sin x}{x^2}$

$$y' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot x^2 - \sin x \cdot (x^2)'}{x^4} = \frac{\cos x \cdot x^2 - \sin x \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x}{x^4} = \frac{x(x \cos x - 2 \sin x)}{x^4} = \frac{x \cos x - 2 \sin x}{x^3}$$

Ex. 8)  $y = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)' \cdot \sqrt{x} - \ln x \cdot (\sqrt{x})'}{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} - \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x}{x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x} - \ln x}{2x\sqrt{x}}$$

Ex. 9)  $y = \frac{\sin x}{e^x}$

$$y' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot e^x - \sin x \cdot (e^x)'}{e^{2x}} = \frac{\cos x \cdot e^x - \sin x \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{e^x(\cos x - \sin x)}{e^{2x}} = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{e^x}$$

Ex. 10)  $y = \frac{\ln x}{e^{-x}}$

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)' \cdot e^{-x} - \ln x \cdot (e^{-x})'}{e^{-2x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{-x} - \ln x \cdot (-e^{-x})}{e^{-2x}} = \frac{e^{-x} + x \ln x}{x e^{-2x}} = \frac{1 + x \ln x}{x e^{-x}}$$

Ex. 11)  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)' \cdot x^2 - \ln x \cdot (x^2)'}{x^4} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - \ln x \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{x - 2x \ln x}{x^3}$$

Ex. 12)  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^3}$

$$y' = \frac{(\ln x)' \cdot x^3 - \ln x \cdot (x^3)'}{x^6} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^3 - \ln x \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{x^2 - 3x^2 \ln x}{x^6} = \frac{x^2(1 - 3 \ln x)}{x^6} = \frac{1 - 3 \ln x}{x^4}$$

(V) 解: (1)  $y' = f'(c \sec x) - (c \sec x) \cdot$   
 $\quad \quad \quad + f''(c \sec x) \cdot (c \tan x) - (c \sec x) \cdot f'(c \tan x)$

(2)  $y := f(\tan x) \cdot (\sec x) + (\tan x)(f'(x)) - f'(x)$   
 $\quad \quad \quad = f'(\tan x) \cdot (\sec^2 x + \sec^2(\tan x)) - f'(x)$

(V) 解: (1) 兩因式乘積求導:  
 $x^2 \cdot 4y^3 \cdot y' = -4y(x^3 y^2)$   
 $x^2 \cdot 4y^3 \cdot y' = -4y \cdot x^3 y^2$   
 $y \cdot (4x^3 y^2) = -4y \cdot x^3$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y = \frac{-4x^3 y}{4x^3 y^2} = -\frac{x^3}{y}$

(2) 兩因式商的求導:  
 $y \cdot \sin(x-y) - \cos(x-y) \cdot (-y') = 0$   
 $\sin x \cos y + y \cdot \cos x - \sin(x-y) + [\cos(x-y)] y' = 0$   
 $y' \cdot [\sin x + \cos(x-y)] = \sin(x-y) - y \cos x$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{\sin(x-y) - y \cos x}{\sin x + \cos(x-y)}$

(3) 兩因式和的求導:  
 $e^x \cdot e^{-x} - e^{-x} \cdot y' - (x \cos xy) \cdot (y + y'x) = 0$   
 $e^x \cdot e^{-x} y' - \cos xy - (x \cos xy) y' = 0$   
 $y' (e^x - x \cos xy) = e^x \cdot y \cos xy$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{e^x \cdot y \cos xy}{e^x - x \cos xy}$

(1)  $y = x^2 \ln(x)$

$$y' = 2x \ln(x) + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 2x \ln(x) + x$$

$$y'' = 2 \ln(x) + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 2 \ln(x) + 2$$

$$(2) y = e^{x^2}$$

$$y' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$y'' = e^{x^2} \cdot (2x)^2 + e^{x^2} \cdot 2 = 2x^2 e^{x^2} + 2e^{x^2}$$

$$(3) y = x^2 \ln(x)$$

$$y' = 2x \ln(x) + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 2x \ln(x) + x$$

$$y'' = 2 \ln(x) + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 2 \ln(x) + 2$$

$$(4) y = x^2 \ln(1+x)$$

$$y' = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} + 2x \ln(1+x)$$

$$y'' = \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^2} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} + 2 \ln(1+x)$$

$$(5) y = x^2 \ln(x+1)$$

$$y' = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + 2x \ln(x+1)$$

$$y'' = \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + 2 \ln(x+1)$$

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基础会话 1

扫描全能王

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \\ & \text{令 } t = 1+x, \quad x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 1^+ \\ & \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln t}{t-1} \quad (\text{分子分母同时除以 } t) \\ & \text{令 } u = \frac{1}{t}, \quad t \rightarrow 1^+ \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 1^+ \\ & \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{\frac{1}{u}-1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\ln u}{1-u} \\ & \text{令 } v = u-1, \quad u \rightarrow 1^+ \Rightarrow v \rightarrow 0^+ \\ & \lim_{v \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln(u-1)}{u-1} = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln(v+1)}{v} \\ & \text{令 } w = v+1, \quad v \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow w \rightarrow 1^+ \\ & \lim_{w \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\ln(w-1)}{w-1} = \lim_{w \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\ln(w-1)}{w-1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

接着就进入一个  $T_{\mathrm{d}} \sim 10^3$  K 的分凝区带。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1) } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - e^x + 1}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x - e^x + 1)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 - x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^x}{2x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^0}{2(0) - 1} = -1 \\ \text{(2) } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x - \sin x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 0}{2(0)} = \frac{1 - 1}{0} = 0 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x - \sin x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 0}{2(0)} = \frac{1 - 1}{0} = 0 \\ \text{(3) } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(e^x - 1)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^0}{2(0)} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty \\ \text{(4) } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(e^x - 1)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^0}{1} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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扫描全能王 创

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{V. 楊, 旗津港水文}(W(t)) \\
 & W(t) = 6.8 - t(0) \\
 & \quad + 100t - 100t^2 + 6(0)^3 - (0.001)^4 \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{100}t^5 \\
 & W(t) = 6.8 + 100t - 100t^2 \\
 & \text{全水位}(t) = \text{海面 } Q = \frac{100}{100}t^5 + 6.8 \\
 & \text{船體浸沒深度} \\
 & \text{船身總長度 } L = 100 \text{ 公尺} \\
 & \text{船身寬度 } B = 10 \text{ 公尺} \\
 & \text{船身排水量 } Q_0 = 100 \times 10 \times 6.8 = 680 (\text{公噸}) \\
 & \text{船身排水量 } Q_0 = 100 \times 10 \times 6.8 = 680 (\text{公噸}) \\
 & \text{船身排水量 } Q_0 = 100 \times 10 \times 6.8 = 680 (\text{公噸}) \\
 & \text{追隨船 } Q = 100t - 100t^2 \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{100}t^5 + 6.8 \\
 & \text{追隨船 } Q = \left( \frac{1}{100}t^5 + 6.8 \right) + 100t - 100t^2 \\
 & \text{追隨船 } Q = \left( \frac{1}{100}t^5 + 10.8 \right) + 100t - 100t^2 \\
 & \text{追隨船 } Q = \left( \frac{1}{100}t^5 + 10.8 \right) + 100t - 100t^2 \\
 & \text{追隨船 } Q = \left( \frac{1}{100}t^5 + 10.8 \right) + 100t - 100t^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(2) = R(0) + 400 \text{ (元)}$$

1月8日

3-3 積分法

~~問題~~ (1)  $\int x \sin(2x) dx$  ~~積分法~~  $\int x \sin(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin(2x)$

~~問題~~ (2)  $\int x \ln(x^2 + 3) dx$   $= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x^2 + 3) + C$

~~問題~~ (3)  $\int x^2 \sin(2x) dx$   $= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin(2x) + C$

~~問題~~ (4)  $\int x^2 \cos(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sin(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (5)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (6)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (7)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (8)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (9)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (10)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (11)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (12)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (13)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (14)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (15)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (16)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (17)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (18)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

~~問題~~ (19)  $\int x^2 \ln(x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

~~問題~~ (20)  $\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$

扫描二维码

(2)  $\int \sec x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x} \, dx = \int (\cos x)^2 \, dx$

 $= \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C$ 

(3)  $\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \int (\sec x)^2 \tan x \, dx = -\sec x \tan x + C$

(4)  $\int \sec x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x} \, dx = \int (\cos x)^2 \, dx$

 $= \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C$ 

(5)  $\int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\sec x \tan^2 x}{\sec x} \, dx = \int \tan^2 x \, d(\sec x) = \int (\sec x)^2 \tan^2 x \, dx$ 
 $= \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\sec x} \, d(\sec x) = \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\sec x} \cdot \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x} \, d(\sec x) = \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, d(\sec x)$ 
 $= \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\sec x} \cdot \sec x \, d(\sec x) = \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, d(\sec x)$ 
 $= \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\sec x} \cdot \sec x \, d(\sec x) = \int \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{\sec x} \cdot \sec x \, d(\sec x) = \int (1 - \sec^2 x) \, d(\sec x)$ 
 $= \int 1 \, d(\sec x) - \int \sec^2 x \, d(\sec x) = \int \sec x \, d(\sec x) - \int \frac{1}{\sec x} \cdot \sec^2 x \, d(\sec x)$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x - \sec x + C$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x - \sec x + x + C$ 

(6)  $\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \int (\sec x)^2 \tan x \, dx$ 
 $= \int (\sec x)^2 \tan x \, dx = \int (\sec x)^2 \cdot \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x} \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x} \cdot \sec^2 x \tan x \, dx$ 
 $= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x} \cdot \sec^2 x \tan x \, dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan x \, dx$ 
 $= \int \sec^2 x \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = -\frac{1}{\cos x} + C$ 
 $= \frac{1}{\cos x} + C = \frac{\sec x}{\sec^2 x} + C = \frac{\sec x}{\sec x \cdot \tan x} + C = \frac{1}{\tan x} + C$

基础会话

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(2) } z = 3\cos\theta + i\sin\theta = 3e^{i\theta} \\
 & \bar{z} = \frac{3\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{3\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} \\
 & = \frac{3\cos\theta}{3\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} - i\frac{\sin\theta}{3\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} \\
 & = \frac{3\cos\theta}{1 + 2\cos^2\theta} - i\frac{\sin\theta}{1 + 2\cos^2\theta} \\
 & = 3\cos\theta(1 + 2\cos^2\theta)^{-1} - i\frac{\sin\theta}{1 + 2\cos^2\theta} \\
 & \text{Given } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \bar{z} = \frac{3\cos\frac{\pi}{3}}{1 + 2\cos^2\frac{\pi}{3}} - i\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}}{1 + 2\cos^2\frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 & = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} \\
 & = \frac{3}{4} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\
 & \text{Let } x = \operatorname{Re} z, y = \operatorname{Im} z \\
 & x = \frac{3}{4}, y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\
 & \text{Required: } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \\
 & = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2} \tan^{-1} \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} \\
 & = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + \frac{3}{16}} \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \\
 & = \sqrt{\frac{12}{16}} \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \\
 & = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\
 & = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

扫描全能王 创建

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} dx \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C \\
 (2) & \int x^2 e^{-x^2} = x (\operatorname{erf}(x))^2 + x \operatorname{d}(x) \operatorname{erf}(x)^2 \\
 & = x (\operatorname{erf}(x))^2 = \int -\frac{x}{1+x^2} d(\operatorname{erf}(x)) \\
 & = -x (\operatorname{erf}(x))^2 = \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 & = -x (\operatorname{erf}(x))^2 + 2 \int \sqrt{x} x dx \\
 & = \pi x^2 (\operatorname{erf}(x))^2 = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} x^2 \right) \left( 1 - \operatorname{erf}^2(x) \right) + C \\
 (3) & \int \ln x dx = \int \ln x dx - \int \ln x d(\ln x) \\
 & = \ln x \cdot \ln x - \int \ln x d(\ln x) \\
 & = \ln x \cdot \ln x - \ln(\ln x) + C = -\ln(\ln x) + \ln(\ln x) + C \\
 (4) & \int \ln x dx = \int x \sin x dx - \int \sin x dx \\
 & = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \\
 & = -x \cos x + \sin(x) + C = -x \cos x + \sin(x) + C \\
 (5) & \int \ln x dx = \int x \sin x dx - \int \sin x dx \\
 & = -x^2 \cos x + \int 2x \cos x dx \\
 & = -x^2 \cos x + \int 2x \cos x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx \\
 & = -x^2 \cos x + 2(-x \sin x + \int \sin x dx) \\
 & = -x^2 \cos x + 2(-x \sin x + (-\cos x)) + C \\
 & = \cancel{-x^2 \cos x} + \cancel{2(-x \sin x)} + \cancel{2(-\cos x)} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

扫描全能王 创建

扫描全能王 创建

(8)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \sec x dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int d(\sec x)$   
 $= 2 \arctan 2x + C_1 \quad | \text{on } \sec x dx$   
 $= 2 \arctan x + \ln |\sec x| + C$

(9)  $\int x \tan x \sec x dx$   
 $= \int x \sec x \sec x dx$   
 $= \int x \sec x \cdot \sec x dx$   
 $= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan x \sec x dx$   
 $= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan x \sec x dx$   
 答案:  $= \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sec x \tan x \sec x dx$   
 $\therefore \int x \tan x \sec x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sec x \tan x \sec x dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} (\sec x \tan x + \tan x) + C$

(10)  $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{(1-\cos^2 x)^{3/2}} = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} =$   
 ?!  $= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \sin x}$   
 $= \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{1+\tan^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x}$   
 $= \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x}$   
 $= \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x}$   
 $= \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{\tan x} \right] \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Integrating by parts:} \\ & \int u dv = uv - \int v du \\ & \text{Let } u = \ln(\cos x) \quad \text{and} \quad dv = dx \\ & \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) dx = -\tan x dx \\ & \text{So,} \\ & \int \ln(\cos x) dx = \ln(\cos x) \cdot x - \int x \cdot (-\tan x) dx \\ & = x \ln(\cos x) + \int x \tan x dx \\ & = x \ln(\cos x) - \ln(\cos x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Q3: } \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t \cdot 2 \cos t \, dt \quad \checkmark \\
 & = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t \cos t \, dt \quad \checkmark \\
 & = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin 2t \, dt \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \Big|_0^\pi \\
 & = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^\pi \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \cos 2\pi \right] \cdot 2 \cos t
 \end{aligned}$$

<p>(5) <math>\int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx</math></p> $= -x \cos x + \sin x + C$ <p>(6) <math>\int x \sin x dx = \int x d(-\cos x) = -x \cos x - \int -\cos x dx</math></p> $= -x \cos x + \sin x + C$ <p>(7) <math>\int x \sin x dx = x \arctan x - \int \arctan x dx</math></p> $= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$ <p>(8) <math>\int e^x \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x + \int e^{-x} \cos x dx</math></p> $= -e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x + \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$ $= e^{-x} \sin x + \int \sin x e^{-x} dx$ $\text{Let } u = e^{-x}, \quad du = -e^{-x} dx$ $\int \sin x e^{-x} dx = -\int \sin x du = -\cos x + C$ $\therefore \int e^x \sin x dx = e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x + e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x + C$ $= e^{-x} \sin x + C$ $\text{So } \int e^x \sin x dx = e^{-x} \sin x + C$ $\int e^x \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x + e^{-x} \sin x + C$ $\int e^x \sin x dx = e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) + C$	<p>(9) <math>\int x^2 \sin x dx = -x^2 \cos x + \int 2x \cos x dx</math></p> $= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - \int 2 \sin x dx$ $= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$ $= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x + C$ $= e^{2x} (-\cos x + 2 \sin x + 2 \cos x) + C$ $= e^{2x} (3 \cos x + 2 \sin x) + C$ <p>(10) <math>\int x^2 \sin x dx = \int x^2 d(-\cos x) = -x^2 \cos x - \int -2x \cos x dx</math></p> $= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + C$ <p>(11) <math>\int x^2 \sin x dx = \int x^2 d(\cos x) = x^2 \cos x - \int 2x \cos x dx</math></p> $= x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x - \int -2 \sin x dx$ $= x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$ $= x^2 \cos x + 2(1-x^2) \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$ $= x^2 \cos x + 2 \sin x - 2x^2 \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$ $= x^2 \cos x + 2 \sin x - 2x^2 \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$
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