

第3章 微分及其應用

3-1 函數的極限

基礎型

1. 試求下列各函數的最大可能定義域並繪圖：

(1) $f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ 的最大可能定義域為_____。

(2) $f(x) = \frac{x^2-25}{x+5}$ 的最大可能定義域為_____。

(3) $f(x) = |x-4|$ 的最大可能定義域為_____。(各4分)

答 (1) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} | -3 \leq x \leq 3\}$ (2) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} | x \neq -5\}$ (3) $x \in \mathbb{R}$

解 (1) $9-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2-9 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (x+3)(x-3) \leq 0 \Rightarrow -3 \leq x \leq 3$

定義域為 $\{x \in \mathbb{R} | -3 \leq x \leq 3\}$

又 $y = \sqrt{9-x^2} \geq 0$ 而 $y^2 = 9-x^2 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=9$

此為圓心為 $(0, 0)$ ，半徑為 3 的圓形

但因 $y \geq 0$ ， \therefore 只取 x 軸上方的圓形

(2) \therefore 分母不為 0， $\therefore x+5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -5$

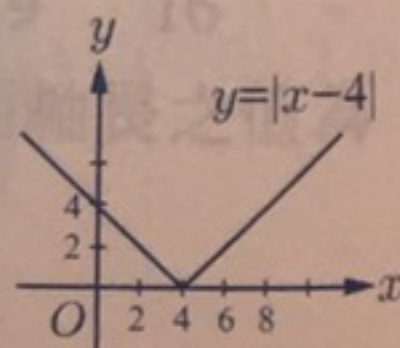
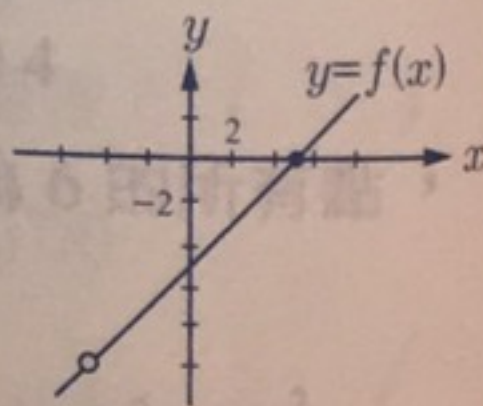
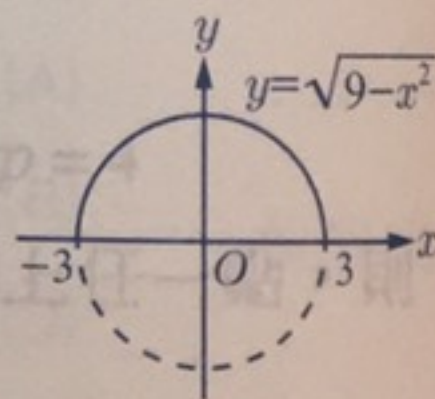
\therefore 定義域為 $\{x \in \mathbb{R} | x \neq -5\}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2-25}{x+5} = \frac{(x+5)(x-5)}{x+5} = x-5$$

此圖形為一直線 $y = x-5$

但在 $x = -5$ 處需取空心點

(3) $f(x) = |x-4| = \begin{cases} x-4, & \text{若 } x \geq 4 \\ -(x-4), & \text{若 } x < 4 \end{cases}$ ，其定義域為所有實數 \mathbb{R}



2. 試求下列各函數之極限值：

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x^2 + 5x - 7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x - 3)^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 7k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (7 + \sqrt{x}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x\sqrt{(3-x)^2}}{x-3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x-4}-1}{x^2-25} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{x^2-5}{x^2+3x+2} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \circ \text{ (各4分)}$$

答 (1) 1 (2) $\sqrt{47}$ (3) 不存在 (4) $7k$ (5) 7 (6) -6 (7) 1 (8) $\frac{1}{20}$ (9) 5

解 (1) 原式 $= 3 \cdot 1^2 + 5 \cdot 1 - 7 = 3 + 5 - 7 = 1$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \sqrt{4^2 + 6 \cdot 4 + 7} = \sqrt{47}$$

$$(3) \text{因 } x=3 \text{ 代入 } \frac{x^2-2x-3}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{0}{0}, \text{ 故原函數需化簡, 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(x-3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1}{x-3}$$

$\therefore x=3$ 代入 $\frac{x+1}{x-3} = \frac{4}{0}$, 該分數無意義, \therefore 原式極限值不存在

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 7k = 7k$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = 7 + \sqrt{0} = 7$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x(3-x)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (-2x) = -2 \cdot 3 = -6$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x-2}{x-2} = 1$$

$$(8) \text{因 } x=5 \text{ 代入 } \frac{\sqrt{x-4}-1}{x^2-25} = \frac{0}{0}, \text{ 故原函數需化簡}$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(\sqrt{x-4}-1)(\sqrt{x-4}+1)}{(x-5)(x+5)(\sqrt{x-4}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x-5}{(x-5)(x+5)(\sqrt{x-4}+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{(x+5)(\sqrt{x-4}+1)} = \frac{1}{10 \times 2} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$(9) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-5}{x^2+3x+2} \text{ 不存在, 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{x+2} \text{ 不存在, } \therefore \text{原式需化簡}$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x^2-5)-(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-x-6}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x-3}{x+1} = \frac{-5}{-1} = 5$$

3. 若 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x, & x \geq 1 \\ x^2 + 2, & -2 \leq x < 1 \\ -3x + 1, & x < -2 \end{cases}$, 則 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (各6分)

答 3; 不存在

解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1^2 + 2 = 3$
 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 3$, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = (-2)^2 + 2 = 6$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = -3 \cdot (-2) + 1 = 7$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x)$, $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$ 不存在

4. 若 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{x^2-9x+14}, & x \neq 2 \text{ 且 } x \neq 7 \\ -\frac{1}{5}, & x = 2 \\ 3, & x = 7 \end{cases}$, 則該函數在 $x=2$ 與 $x=7$ 處是否連續? (12分)

答 連續; 不連續

解 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-9x+14} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-7)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-7} = \frac{1}{2-7} = -\frac{1}{5}$

$\therefore f(2) = -\frac{1}{5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=2$ 處連續

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{1}{x-7}$

\therefore 分母趨於0, 但分子不趨於0

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} f(x)$ 不存在

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=7$ 處不連續

進階型

5. 試求下列各函數之極限值：

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 9x^2 + 11x - 21}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \circ (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{(x-3)^2}}{x-3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \circ (7 \text{ 分})$$

答 (1) 8 (2) 不存在

$$\text{解 } (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 9x^2 + 11x - 21}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x-1)(x+3)(x+7)}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x-1)(x+7)}{(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(-3-1)(-3+7)}{(-3+1)} = \frac{-16}{-2} = 8$$

(2) \because 分母不可為 0, $\therefore x \neq 3$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(x-3)^2}}{x-3} = \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } x > 3 \\ -1, & \text{若 } x < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\sqrt{(x-3)^2}}{x-3} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\sqrt{(x-3)^2}}{x-3} = -1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\sqrt{(x-3)^2}}{x-3} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\sqrt{(x-3)^2}}{x-3}, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{(x-3)^2}}{x-3} \text{ 不存在}$$

6. x 為任意實數, 若 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b, & x > 2 \\ 5, & -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 7x+4b, & x < -1 \end{cases}$ 為連續函數, 則 a 之值為 ,

b 之值為 。(各 7 分)

答 1; 3

解 $\because f(x)$ 為連續函數, $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=2$ 及 $x=-1$ 處皆連續

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = f(-1)$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = f(2) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = f(-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a+b=5 \\ 5=-7+4b \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=1, b=3$$

3-2 多項函數的導數與導函數

基礎型

1. 已知一函數 $f(x) = x^2 + 5x - 6$ ，求：

(1) $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 至 $x=3$ 的平均變化率為 _____ (2) $f'(2) =$ _____。(各 5 分)

答 (1) 9 (2) 9

解 (1) 所求 $= \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{18 - 0}{2} = 9$

$$(2) f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 + 5x - 6) - 8}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 14}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x + 7)(x - 2)}{x - 2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 7) = 9$$

2. 承上題，試求：

(1) $f'(x) =$ _____ (2) $f'(1) =$ _____。(各 5 分)

答 (1) $2x + 5$ (2) 7

解 (1) 設 a 為 $f(x)$ 定義域中的任一點

$$\text{則 } f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x^2 + 5x - 6) - (a^2 + 5a - 6)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2 + 5x - 5a}{x - a} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a)(x + a) + 5(x - a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [(x + a) + 5] = 2a + 5$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2x + 5$$

$$(2) f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 5 = 7$$

3. 已知一函數 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ ，利用 $h \rightarrow 0$ 的方法求 $f'(0)$ 為 _____。(12 分)

答 -1

$$\text{解 } f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{h+1} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (h+1)}{h(h+1)} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h(h+1)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{h+1} = -1$$

4. 若函數 $f(x) = -x^2 + 5x + 6$ ，則在 $x = 2$ 的切線方程式為 _____。(12 分)

答 $x - y + 10 = 0$

解 切點坐標為 $(2, f(2)) = (2, 12)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{切線斜率 } f'(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(-x^2 + 5x + 6) - 12}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(x^2 - 5x + 6)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(x - 2)(x - 3)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [-(x - 3)] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 切線方程式 $y - 12 = 1 \cdot (x - 2) \Rightarrow x - y + 10 = 0$

5. 若一位移函數 $f(t) = 3t^2 + 4t + 6$ ，則 $t = 1$ 的瞬時速度為 _____。(12 分)

答 10

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 所求 } &= f'(1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(t) - f(1)}{t - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3t^2 + 4t + 6) - 13}{t - 1} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3t^2 + 4t - 7}{t - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t - 1)(3t + 7)}{t - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} (3t + 7) = 10 \end{aligned}$$

6. 若 $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$ ，則 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$ 之值為 _____。(12 分)

答 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 - 3(2+h) - (-2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 4h + 4 - 6 - 3h + 2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h + 1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

進階型

7. 已知一導函數 $f'(x) = 3x - 1$ ，試求：

$$(1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{2h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \circ (\text{各6分})$$

答 (1) 8 (2) 4

解 (1) 所求 $= f'(3) = 3 \cdot 3 - 1 = 8$

$$(2) \text{所求} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot f'(3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 4$$

8. 試求過曲線 $y = 1 - x^2 - x^3$ 上一點 $(2, -11)$ 的切線方程式為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(10分)

答 $16x + y - 21 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 切線斜率 } f'(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - x^2 - x^3 - (-11)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x^3 - x^2 + 12}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(-x^2 - 3x - 6)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (-x^2 - 3x - 6) = -2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 - 6 = -16 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 切線方程式為 $y - (-11) = (-16)(x - 2) \Rightarrow 16x + y - 21 = 0$

9. 若 $f(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)}{(x+3)(x+4)}$ ，則 $f'(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(10分)

答 $-\frac{1}{42}$

解 導數基本定義入手

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)}{(x+3)(x+4)} - 0}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(x+3)(x+4)} = \frac{-1}{42}$$