

國立虎尾科技大學
105-1 管院期末會考解答

(一) 填充題:

1. 對於函數 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$, 其凹性區間為何?

解:

$$D_f(\text{定義域}) = R = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1+x^2) - 2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \text{ 當 } f'(x) = 0 \implies 1-x^2 = 0 \implies x = \pm 1, \therefore \text{臨界點為 } x = \pm 1$$

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

$$\text{當 } f''(x) = 0 \implies 2x(x^2-3) = 0 \implies x = 0, x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

x		$-\sqrt{3}$		0		$\sqrt{3}$	
y''	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
y 凹性	向下		向上		向下		向上

由上表可知 $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (0, \sqrt{3})$ 凹向下, $(-\sqrt{3}, 0) \cup (\sqrt{3}, \infty)$ 凹向上

2. 關於函數 $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{2}{x}$, 下列敘述何者正確?

解:

$$D_f(\text{定義域}) = \{x|x \neq 0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2x^{-2} \text{ 當 } f'(x) = 0 \implies 2x - 2x^{-2} = 0 \implies 2x(1-x^{-3}) = 0$$

$$\implies x = 1, x = 0(\text{不合}), \therefore \text{臨界點為 } x = 1$$

$$f''(x) = 2 + 4x^{-3} \text{ 當 } f''(x) = 0 \implies 2 + 4x^{-3} = 0 \implies 2x^3 + 4 = 0 \implies x^3 = -2$$

$$\implies x = \sqrt[3]{-2}, \text{二階導數為零或不存在的點為 } x = 0, \sqrt[3]{-2}$$

x		$\sqrt[3]{-2}$		0		1	
y'	-	-	-	不存在	-	0	+
y 增減	遞減		遞減		遞減		遞增
y''	+	0	-	0	+	+	+
y	上	反曲點	下	不存在	上	3	上

由上表可知, 反曲點在 $x = \sqrt[3]{-2}$, 函數有相對極小值在 $x = 1$

函數在 $(-\infty, \sqrt[3]{-2}) \cup (0, \infty)$ 凹向上, $(\sqrt[3]{-2}, 0)$ 凹向下

3. 對數 $\ln \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{x}(1+2e^x)}$, 下列何化簡正確?

解:

$$\ln \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{x}(1+2e^x)} = \ln e^x - \ln \sqrt{x}(1+2e^x) = x - [\ln x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln(1+2e^x)] = x - \frac{1}{2} \ln x - \ln(1+2e^x)$$

4. 方程式 $\ln(x-1) + \ln 4 = \ln(2x+4) - \ln 2$ 之解為何?

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(x-1) + \ln 4 &= \ln(2x+4) - \ln 2 \implies \ln 4(x-1) = \ln \frac{(2x+4)}{2} \implies 4(x-1) = \frac{(2x+4)}{2} \\ \implies 4x-4 &= x+2 \implies 3x=6 \implies x=2\end{aligned}$$

5. 用隱函數微分對 $\ln(x^2y) - y^2 = 7$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[\ln(x^2y) - y^2] &= \frac{d}{dx}[7] \implies \frac{2xy + x^2y'}{x^2y} - 2yy' = 0 \implies 2xy + x^2y' - 2x^2y^2y' = 0 \\ \implies (x^2 - 2x^2y^2)y' &= -2xy \implies y' = \frac{-2xy}{x^2 - 2x^2y^2} = \frac{-2y}{x(1-2y^2)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{另解: } \ln(x^2y) - y^2 = 7 \implies \ln x^2 + \ln y - y^2 = 7 \implies \frac{d}{dx}[\ln x^2 + \ln y - y^2] = \frac{d}{dx}[7]$$

$$\implies \frac{2}{x} + \frac{y'}{y} - 2yy' = 0 \implies 2y + xy' - 2xy^2y' = 0 \implies x(1-2y^2)y' = -2y \implies y' = \frac{-2y}{x(1-2x^2)}$$

6. 用對數式微分法求 $y = x^{\ln x}$, $x > 0$ 的導函數

解:

$$\begin{aligned}y = x^{\ln x} &\implies \ln y = \ln x^{\ln x} \implies \ln y = \ln x \ln x \implies \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} \\ \implies y' &= 2y \frac{\ln x}{x} = 2x^{\ln x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x} = 2(\ln x)x^{\ln x - 1}\end{aligned}$$

7. 若不定積分 $F(x) = \int (xe^{-x^2} + \frac{e^x}{e^x+3})dx$, 且 $F(0) = 2\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$, 則 $F(1) =$

解:

$$F(x) = \int (xe^{-x^2} + \frac{e^x}{e^x+3})dx = \int xe^{-x^2}dx + \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+3}dx$$

$$\text{令 } u = -x^2, v = e^x + 3 \implies du = -2xdx, dv = e^x dx$$

$$\implies \int xe^u \cdot \frac{du}{-2x} + \int \frac{e^x}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{e^x} = \frac{-1}{2} \int e^u du + \int \frac{1}{v} dv = \frac{-1}{2} e^u + \ln|v| + c$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} e^{-2x} + \ln(e^x + 3) + c$$

$$F(0) = \frac{-1}{2} e^{-0^2} + \ln(e^0 + 3) + c = 2\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \implies c = 0 \implies F(1) = \ln(e+3) - \frac{e^{-1}}{2}$$

8. 若不定積分 $F(x) = \int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)} dx$, 且 $F(e) = 2$, 則 $F(2) =$
解:

$$\text{令 } u = \ln x \implies du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\implies \int \frac{1}{xu} \cdot x du = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + c = \ln |\ln x| + c$$

$$F(e) = \ln(\ln e) + c = 2 \implies 0 + c = 2 \implies c = 2 \implies F(2) = \ln(\ln 2) + 2$$

9. 若對區間 (a, b) 中的任意點 x 均有 $f'(x) < 0$ 則 f 在 (a, b) 為
解:

對區間 (a, b) 中的任意點 x 均有 $f'(x) < 0$ 則 f 在 (a, b) 為遞減

10. $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$, 下列何者錯誤?
解:

$$D_f(\text{定義域}) = \{x | x \neq 0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - x^{-2} \text{ 當 } f'(x) = 0 \implies 1 - x^{-2} = 0 \implies x^2 = 1 \implies x = \pm 1, \therefore \text{臨界點為 } x = \pm 1$$

x		-1		0		1	
y'	+	0	-	不存在	-	0	+
y 增減	遞增		遞減		遞減		遞增

由上表可知 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$ 為遞增區間, 且 $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$ 為遞減區間
 \therefore 相對極小值為 $f(1) = 2$, 相對極大值為 $f(-1) = -2$

11. 解出 $e^{2x} + 5e^x - 14 = 0$ 的 x 值
解:

$$\text{令 } a = e^x \implies a^2 + 5a - 14 = 0 \implies (a + 7)(a - 2) = 0 \implies a = 2, a = -7(\text{不合, } \because e^x > 0, \forall x \in R)$$

$$\implies e^x = 2 \implies \ln e^x = \ln 2 \implies x = \ln 2$$

12. 設 $f(x) = Axe^{-kx}$, 若 $f(1) = 5$ 及 $f(2) = 7$, 則下列何者正確?
解:

$$f(1) = Ae^{-k} = 5, f(2) = 2Ae^{-2k} = 7$$

$$\implies 2e^{-k} f(1) = f(2) \implies 10e^{-k} = 7 \implies e^{-k} = \frac{7}{10} \implies e^k = \frac{10}{7}$$

13. 求 $f(\omega) = \frac{e^\omega + 2}{e^\omega}$ 的導函數
解:

$$\therefore \frac{e^\omega + 2}{e^\omega} = 1 + 2e^{-\omega} \implies \frac{d}{d\omega}(1 + 2e^{-\omega}) = -2e^{-\omega}$$

14. 求 $f(x) = 2xe^{3x}$ 的二階導函數

解:

$$f'(x) = 2(e^{3x} + e^{3x} \cdot 3x) = 2e^{3x} + 6xe^{3x}$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot 3 + 6(e^{3x} + e^{3x} \cdot 3x) = 6e^{3x} + 6e^{3x} + 18xe^{3x} = 6e^{3x}(2 + 3x)$$

15. 求不定積分 $\int \frac{2}{x^3} dx =$

解:

$$\int \frac{2}{x^3} dx = \int 2x^{-3} dx = \frac{2}{(-3+1)} x^{(-3+1)} + c = -x^{-2} + c = -\frac{1}{x^2} + c$$

16. 求不定積分 $\int (2t+1)(t-2) dt =$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2t+1)(t-2) dt &= \int (2t^2 - 3t - 2) dt = \frac{2}{(2+1)} t^{(2+1)} - \frac{3}{(1+1)} t^{(1+1)} - 2t + c \\ &= \frac{2}{3} t^3 - \frac{3}{2} t^2 - 2t + c \end{aligned}$$

(二) 計算題:

1. 求 $\int xe^{2x^2+1} dx$

解:

$$\text{令 } u = 2x^2 + 1 \implies du = 4x dx$$

$$\therefore \text{則 } \int xe^u \cdot \frac{du}{4x} = \frac{1}{4} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{4} e^u + c = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x^2+1} + c$$

2. 求函數 $f(x) = xe^x$ 的相對極值, 反曲點

解:

$$D_f(\text{定義域}) = R = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x = e^x(1+x) \text{ 當 } f'(x) = 0 \implies x+1=0 (\because e^x > 0, \forall x \in R)$$

$$\implies x = -1, \therefore \text{臨界點為 } x = -1$$

$$f''(x) = e^x + e^x + xe^x = 2e^x + xe^x = e^x(2+x) \text{ 當 } f''(x) = 0$$

$$\implies (2+x) = 0 (\because e^x > 0, \forall x \in R) \implies x = -2 (\text{可能是反曲點})$$

x		-2		-1	
y'	-	$-e^{-2}$	-	0	+
y 增減	遞減		遞減		遞增
y''	-	0	+	e^{-1}	+
y 凹性	向下	$-2e^{-2}$	向上	$-e^{-1}$	向上

由上表可知, 相對極小值為 $f(-1) = -e^{-1}$, 反曲點為 $(-2, f(-2)) = (-2, -2e^{-2})$