

國立虎尾科技大學
106-1 管院期中會考解答

(一) 填充題:

1. 求極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} - 2\sqrt{2}}{x - 1}$ 之值為?

解:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} - 2\sqrt{2}}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} - 2\sqrt{2}) \cdot (\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} + 2\sqrt{2})}{(x - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} + 2\sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^2 + 4 - 8}{(x - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} + 2\sqrt{2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x^2 - 1)}{(x - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} + 2\sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x + 1)(x - 1)}{(x - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} + 2\sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x + 1)}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4} + 2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{4(1 + 1)}{2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 下列哪一個函數在 $x = 1$ 連續?

解:

$$(A) \because f(1) = \frac{1 + 1}{1 - 1 - 2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

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

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x^2 - x - 2} \text{ 在 } x = 1 \text{ 連續}$$

$$(B) \because f(1) = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (4x + 1) = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (4x + 1) = 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 5 \neq f(1) = 3$$

$$(C) \because f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \quad \therefore f(1) = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (不存在)}$$

$$(D) \because f(x) = \frac{2}{x - 1} \quad \therefore f(1) = \frac{2}{1 - 1} = \frac{2}{0} \text{ (不存在)}$$

3. 下列何者正確?

解:

(A) 在 $x = 2$ 時, $f(2) = 4$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$ 及 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$ 不一定等於 4

(B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$ 不一定等於 3

(C) f 在 $x = 0$ 時, $f(0) = 0$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不一定等於 0, 所以 f 在 $x = 0$ 時, 不一定連續。

4. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4-x^2}{2x^2+x^3} & , x < -2 \\ kx^2+3x-1 & , x \geq -2 \end{cases}$ 請問 k 為何值時, $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 間連續。

解:

$$\because f(-2) = k(-2)^2 + 3(-2) - 1 = 4k - 6 - 1 = 4k - 7$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{4-x^2}{2x^2+x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{(2+x)(2-x)}{x^2(2+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{2-x}{x^2} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (kx^2 + 3x - 1) = 4k - 6 - 1 = 4k - 7$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = f(-2) \implies 4k - 7 = 1 \implies 4k = 8 \implies k = 2$$

5. 對於函數之可微性與關係, 下列何者正確?(下列選項所述切線, 涵蓋水平及鉛直切線)

解:

(C) $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 可微, 則在 $x = a$ 連續; 但在 $x = a$ 連續, 在 $x = a$ 處不一定可微。

6. $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 1$, 則 $f'(x) = ?$

解:

$$f(x) = 3x^{-3} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \implies f'(x) = -9x^{-4} - 2x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

7. $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - x - 1) + 28$, 則 $f'(x) = ?$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5x^4 + 2x(x^2 - x - 1) + (x^2 + 1)(2x - 1) \\ &= x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 2x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ &= x^4 + 4x^3 - 3x^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

8. 函數 $f(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2 - 2}$, 求在點 (2,3) 之切線方程式為何?

解:

$$\because f'(x) = \frac{3(x^2 - 2) - 3x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 2)^2} = \frac{3x^2 - 6 - 6x^2}{(x^2 - 2)^2} = \frac{-3x^2 - 6}{(x^2 - 2)^2}$$

$$\therefore m(\text{斜率}) = f'(2) = \frac{-12 - 6}{4} = -\frac{18}{4} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{故方程式為: } y - 3 = -\frac{9}{2}(x - 2) \implies y - 3 = -\frac{9}{2}x + 9 \implies y = -\frac{9}{2}x + 12$$

9. 下列何者敘述是不正確的?

解:

$$(D) \because 1 - x \geq 0 \text{ 且 } x^2 - 4 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \leq 1 \text{ 且 } x^2 \neq 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x \leq 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq \pm 2$$

故定義域為 $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 1]$

10. 函數 $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + 1$, $g(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$, 下列何者為合成函數 $g \circ f$?

解:

$$g(f(x)) = g(\sqrt{x} + 1) = \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 2}$$

11. 函數 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$, 則合成函數 $f \circ g$ 之定義域為何?

解:

$$f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x - 1}$$

$$\because x \geq 0 \text{ 且 } x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq 0 \text{ 且 } x \neq 1$$

故定義域為 $[0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

12. 假設 $h(x) = f(x^3)$, 且已知 $f'(2) = 4$, $f'(8) = 3$, 求 $h'(2) =$

解:

依Chain Rule (連鎖律)

$$\Rightarrow h'(x) = f'(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(2) = f'(x^3) \cdot 3x^2 \Big|_{x=2} = f'(8) \cdot 12 = 3 \cdot 12 = 36$$

13. 設 $y = \frac{1}{u^2}$, 且 $u = \sqrt{2x} + 1$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

解:

$$\because \frac{dy}{du} = -2u^{-3}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 = (2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

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

14. 設 $f(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2 + x}}$, 求 $\frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} =$

解:

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (2x^2 + x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (4x + 1)}{(\sqrt[3]{2x^2 + x})^2} = \frac{-(4x + 1)}{(2x^2 + x)^{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{-(4x + 1)}{(2x^2 + x)^{\frac{4}{3}}} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{-5}{(\sqrt[3]{3})^4} = \frac{-5}{3\sqrt[3]{3}}$$

15. 若 $g(x) = \sqrt{x}(x^2 - 1)^3$, 求 $g'(x) = ?$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2 - 1)^3 + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3(x^2 - 1)^2 \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2 - 1)^3 + 6x^{\frac{3}{2}}(x^2 - 1)^2 \\ &= \frac{(x^2 - 1)^3 + 12x^2(x^2 - 1)^2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x^2 - 1)^2(x^2 - 1 + 12x^2)}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x^2 - 1)^2(13x^2 - 1)}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

16. 若 $\sqrt{xy} = 2x + y^2$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

解:

$$\because \sqrt{xy} = 2x + y^2 \implies y^2 + 2x - \sqrt{xy} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}[y^2 + 2x - (xy)^{\frac{1}{2}}] = 0$$

$$\implies 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 - \frac{1}{2}(xy)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (y + x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0 \implies 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 - \frac{y}{2\sqrt{xy}} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{xy}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\implies (2y - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{xy}}) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{xy}} - 2 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{2\sqrt{xy}} - 2}{2y - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{xy}}} = \frac{y - 4\sqrt{xy}}{4y\sqrt{xy} - x} = \frac{4\sqrt{xy} - y}{x - 4y\sqrt{xy}}$$

(二)計算題:

1. (a) 請寫出導函數 $f'(x)$ 的極限定義。(b) 請利用此定義求 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \neq 0$ 的導函數 $f'(x)$ 。

解:

$$(a) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$(b) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x - (x+h)}{x(x+h)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h(x^2 + xh)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{x^2 + xh} = \frac{-1}{x^2} = -x^{-2}, x \neq 0$$

2. 設 $(x+xy-1)^2 = 4x$, 利用隱函數方法, (1) 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$ (2) 求在點 $x = 1$ 的切線斜率。
解:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \because \frac{d}{dx}[(x+xy-1)^2] = \frac{d}{dx}(4x) \\ & \Rightarrow 2(x+xy-1) \cdot (1+y+x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) = 4 \\ & \Rightarrow 1+y+x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x+xy-1} \\ & \Rightarrow x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x+xy-1} - 1 - y \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2-x-xy+1-xy-xy^2+y}{x+xy-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3-x+y-2xy-xy^2}{x(x+xy-1)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 當 $x = 1$ 代入原式, 得 $(1+y-1)^2 = 4 \implies y^2 = 4 \implies y = \pm 2$

$$\text{當 } (x, y) = (1, 2) \implies m = \left. \frac{3-x+y-2xy-xy^2}{x(x+xy-1)} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{3-1+2-4-4}{1 \cdot (1+2-1)} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$\text{當 } (x, y) = (1, -2) \implies m = \left. \frac{3-x+y-2xy-xy^2}{x(x+xy-1)} \right|_{(1,-2)} = \frac{3-1-2+4-4}{1 \cdot (1-2-1)} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$