

小考 1 參考解答。另外提醒各位同學

$\log a^b$  和  $(\log a)^b$  是不同的，請不要搞混了。

$$1.(a) y = \int_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^{x^2} \log_5 \sqrt{t} dt \text{ find } \frac{dy}{dx}$$

上界微分\*上界代入-下界微分\*下界代入。

$$\text{因此 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(\log_5 \sqrt{x^2}) - x \left( \log_5 \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{2}} \right) = 2x(\log_5 |x|) - x(\log_5 |x|) + \frac{1}{2} \log_5 2$$

$$(b) y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x^2+1}} \text{ 利用取 } \log \text{ 後連鎖率簡化微分過程}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{3} [2 \ln x + \ln(x-1) - \ln(x^2+1)], \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x^2+1}} \left[ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \right]$$

$$2(a) \frac{d}{dx} a^x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h} = a^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} \text{ 其中 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} \text{ 可看成只與 } a \text{ 有關的函}$$

$$\text{數，令為 } g(a), \text{ 假設現在有一 } e \text{ 使 } g(e) = 1, \text{ 令 } h = \frac{1}{n}, g(e) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}, e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

最後證明出  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$  亦可。

$$2.(b) \int_2^4 x^{2x} (1 + \ln x) dx, \text{ 令 } u = x^{2x}, du = x^{2x} (2 \ln x + 2) dx$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{2^4}^{4^8} \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} [4^8 - 2^4] = 2^{15} - 2^3 = 32670$$

$$3.(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{\ln x - (x-1)}{\ln x (x-1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\frac{x-1}{x} + \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3.(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} (\ln x)^{\frac{1}{x-e}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} e^{\ln(\ln x) \frac{1}{x-e}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x-e}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1}} = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$$

$$4.(a) \int \frac{1}{\sin^{-1} x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \text{ 令 } x = \sin u, dx = \cos u du.$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + c = \ln|\sin^{-1} x| + c$$

$$4.(b) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{(x+1)^2-1}}, \text{ 令 } u = x+1, du = dx$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}, \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{u^2-1}, dt = \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} du$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \tan^{-1} t + c = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{(x^2+2x)^2-1} + C$$

(寫成  $\sec^{-1}(x+1) + C$  亦會給分)