

P1-38

定理 中間值定理(Intermediate Value Thm.)

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$$f(a) < m < f(b) \circ$$

.....

P1-50

<法二>定義法(會較慢!)

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$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (y - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left[x^{\frac{1}{3}} (x+3)^{\frac{2}{3}} - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[(x+3)^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[(x+3)^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right] \left[(x+3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (x+3)^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}} \right]}{(x+3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (x+3)^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

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P1-56

(1)意義：

$$|(2x+2)-8| < \varepsilon$$

(2)因此： $|(2x+2)-8| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |2(x-3)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x-3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

P1-67

10. 令 $x = -t$ 代入原式得

原式

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4t+2}{\sqrt{t^2-2t+7} + \sqrt{t^2+2t+5}} = -2 \circ$$

P2-3最後一行

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \text{ 存在, } \dots\dots\dots。$$

P2-18

1. 加法公式(最基本)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1) \sin(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ (2) \cos(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned} \right\} \text{工具!}$$

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4. 二倍角公式：

$$(1) \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sim \text{記!}$$

$$(2) \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

5. 三倍角公式：(少用!)

$$(1) \cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \quad (2) \sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

P2-31

<法一>對數微分法

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$$\text{再取微分: } \frac{y'}{y} = \left[(\cos x) \ln(\tan x) + (\sin x) \cdot \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} \right]$$

P2-36

1. Leibnitz 微分公式：

$$\text{由 } (fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$(fg)'' = f''g + f'g' + f'g' + fg'' = f''g + 2f'g' + fg''$$

$$(fg)''' = f'''g + 3f''g' + 3f'g'' + fg'''$$

$$(fg)'''' = f''''g + 4f'''g' + 6f''g'' + 4f'g''' + fg''''$$

⋮

即利用二項式定理展開可得

$$[f(x)g(x)]^{(n)} = C_0^n f^{(n)}(x)g(x) + C_1^n f^{(n-1)}(x)g'(x) + \dots + C_n^n f(x)g^{(n)}(x)$$

P2-36最後一行

$$f'''(x) = 5^4 \sin 5x, \text{ 歸納得 } f^{(73)}(x) = 5^{73} \cos 5x。$$

P2-40

[解]

<法一>視 $y = y(x)$ ，對原式之 x 微分得

$$6(x^2 + y^3)^5 (2x + 3y^2 y') = 3x^2 - 2yy'$$

P2-60

加法公式：(同學可依**定義式**自行推出)～知道即可！

$$1. \sinh(x \pm y) = \sinh x \cosh y \pm \cosh x \sinh y$$

$$2. \cosh(x \pm y) = \cosh x \cosh y \pm \sinh x \sinh y \quad (\text{此式與三角函數公式不同})$$

P3-7

Ⓢ 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ ，

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{3}(t^3 + t + 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (3t^2 + 1)}{1} = \frac{1}{3}。$$

P3-18

Ⓢ 如圖所示，

$$\therefore x(t) = 4 \tan \theta(t)$$

P3-42

<法二>當 $f(x)$ 為多項式時，

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 4x^2(x - 3) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, 3$$

P4-42

Ⓢ 化為部份分式得

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$$\text{則原式} = \ln|x-1| + \ln|x^2 - 2x + 2| - \tan^{-1}(x-1) + C。$$

P4-60

$$7. \text{原式} = \int \sqrt{(x-3)^2 - 2^2} dx = \int \sqrt{4\sec^2 \theta - 4} (2\sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta)$$

$$x-3 = 2\sec \theta$$

P5-37

$$5. \text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x \cdot (\cos^2 x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 dx$$

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P5-52

1. 四等分，.....

$$\text{原式} \approx \frac{1}{3} \left[1 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot \sqrt{1 + (0.25)^2} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + (0.5)^2} + 4 \cdot \sqrt{1 + (0.75)^2} + 1 \cdot \sqrt{2} \right]$$

P6-26最後一行

$$= \left[3\theta - 4\cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{7}{6}\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

P7-28最後一行

[解]說明： $(2n)!! \equiv (2n) \cdot (2n-2) \cdot (2n-4) \cdots 4 \cdot 2$

P7-40

定義 冪級數(power series) ~

$$1. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \cdots$$

.....

$$2. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n = a_0 + a_1 (x-x_0) + a_2 (x-x_0)^2 + a_3 (x-x_0)^3 + \cdots$$

P7-71

<法二>先平移！令 $u = x - 1$ ，則

$$x^2 \ln x = (1+u)^2 \ln(1+u) = (1+2u+u^2) \left(u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{3}u^3 - \frac{1}{4}u^4 + \cdots \right)$$

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P7-75

⊙答

<法一>具微分規律性之函數可以直接計算！

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

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<法二>先平移再利用二項式展開！令 $u = x - 1$ ，則

$$(2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = (1+2u)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + 3u + \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2!} (2u)^2 + \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3!} (2u)^3 + \cdots$$

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P8-11

1.....

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta)}{r \cos \theta} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2r \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot \cos(r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta} = 0。$$

P8-12第三行

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \equiv \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

P8-22

4.....

$$\text{原式} = (-2xy - z^2 + 2xz + y^2) + (-x^2 - 2yz + 2xy + z^2)$$

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P8-24第三行

$$\text{以表為} \quad \Delta z = f_x(a, b)\Delta x + f_y(a, b)\Delta y + \varepsilon_1\Delta x + \varepsilon_2\Delta y$$

P8-26

$$\text{雙變數：} \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ k \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|f(x+h, y+k) - f(x, y) - hf_x(x, y) - kf_y(x, y)|}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = 0 \sim \text{檢驗式}$$

P8-30第三行

$$= \frac{6re^s + s \cos(rs)}{\sqrt{1 - (3r^2 e^s + \sin rs)^2}}$$

P8-74第二行

$$d^2(x, y) = (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + x^2 + 2y^2 = 2x^2 - 2x + 3y^2 - 4y + 5 \equiv D$$

P8-75

當限制條件有二個時，.....

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda_1 g_1(x, y, z) + \lambda_2 g_2(x, y, z)$$

P8-84

$$\textcircled{\text{答}} \quad \text{令} \quad L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = xy + z^2 + \lambda_1(y - x) + \lambda_2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4)$$

P8-95

$$1. \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot mx}{x^2 + x \cdot mx + m^2 x^2} = \frac{m}{1 + m + m^2} \rightarrow \text{不存在}$$

P9-20精選習作上一行

$$\therefore f''(t) = \cos(t^2) - 2t^2 \sin(t^2) \circ$$

P9-46倒數第五行

$$\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

P9-92

$$V \text{ 恰好為球體之一部份！ } x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1 \rightarrow \rho = 2 \cos \phi$$

P11-19說例2

$$\text{故 } y(x) = c_1 e^0 + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{-3x} = c_1 + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{-3x} \circ$$

P11-20倒數第三、四行

我們以最簡單的 O.D.E. : $y'' - 2ay' + a^2 y = 0$ 說明之。其特性方程式為 $\lambda^2 - 2a\lambda + a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = a, a$ 為二重根，則知其第一組解為

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