

Ch 3.1 微數題參考答案

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#12 $f(x) = x^3 - x$ 求在點 $(2, 6)$ 之切線斜率

即是計算 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$ ，其中 $f(2) = 2^3 - 2 = 6$

$$m = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+\Delta x)^3 - (2+\Delta x) - 6}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \Delta x + 3 \cdot 2(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3 - 2 - \Delta x - 6}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 + 6(\Delta x)^2 + 11\Delta x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (\Delta x)^2 + 6\Delta x + 11 = 11$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \#18. \quad f(x) &= \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x-1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x-1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x-1} + \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+\Delta x-1} + \sqrt{x-1}} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x-1) - (x-1)}{\Delta x (\sqrt{x+\Delta x-1} + \sqrt{x-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{x+\Delta x-1} + \sqrt{x-1})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\#26 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+\Delta x+2} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+2) - (x+\Delta x+2)}{(x+\Delta x+2)(x+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta x}{(x+\Delta x+2)(x+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{(x+\Delta x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{-1}{(x+2)^2} \quad \#$$

*22 求 $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ 在点 $(-2, 9)$ 之切线方程

(检查 $f(-2) = (-2-1)^2 = (-3)^2 = 9$ 即 $y = f(x)$ 的图像经过 $(-2, 9)$)

$$\text{由 } f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-2+\Delta x) - f(-2)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-2+\Delta x-1)^2 - 9}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x-3)^2 - 9}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 - 6\Delta x + 9 - 9}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 - 6\Delta x}{\Delta x} = -6$$

所求切线之方程为 $y - 9 = -6(x + 2)$ *

#26. 由给定的直线方程 $9x+y-6=0 \Rightarrow y=-9x+6$ 可知切点
 切线斜率为 -9 。由 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(x+\Delta x)^3 - (-\frac{x^3}{3})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(x+\Delta x)^3 + x^3}{3\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(x^3 + 3x^2\Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3) + x^3}{3\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3x^2\Delta x - 3x(\Delta x)^2 - (\Delta x)^3}{3\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 - x\Delta x - \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{3}$$

$$= -x^2$$

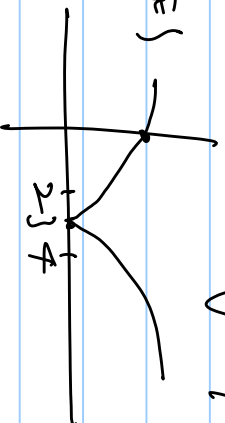
由 $f'(x) = -9 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 = 9$ 可得 $x = \pm 3$

即切点为 $(-3, f(-3)) = (-3, 9)$ 以及 $(3, f(3)) = (3, -9)$

因此, 所求之切线方程为 $y - 9 = -9(x + 3)$

及 $y + 9 = -9(x - 3)$

例 28 $y = (x-3)^{2/3}$ 由图可知



可知 y 在 $(3, 0)$ 为尖点, 因此不可导

32 "如果函数在一点可微分, 则在此点可连续" 这个叙述是正确的.

若 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 可微分, 即 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+\Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$ 必之存在且等于 $f'(a)$

也就是说, 极限的算式中, 当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 分子与分母的极限必定是

趋近于 0, 其中 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (f(a+\Delta x) - f(a)) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(a+\Delta x) = f(a) \text{ 这表示 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=a$$

连续