

## 期末練習題解答(107上)

1. <解法一> 代入法. 取  $u = x - 3$ , 得  $du = dx$   
且  $x = u + 3$  以及

$$\begin{aligned}\int x(x-3)^5 dx &= \int (u+3)u^5 du \\ &= \frac{1}{7}u^7 + \frac{3}{6}u^6 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{7}(x-3)^7 + \frac{1}{2}(x-3)^6 + C\end{aligned}$$

<解法二> 分部積分. 取

$$u = x, \quad dv = (x-3)^5 dx$$

得

$$du = dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{6}(x-3)^6$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned}\int x(x-3)^5 dx &= \int u dv \\ &= \frac{1}{6}x(x-3)^6 - \frac{1}{6} \int (x-3)^6 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6}x(x-3)^6 - \frac{1}{42}(x-3)^7 + C\end{aligned}$$

2. 根據變數變換, 取  $u = x^2 + 1$ , 得  $du = 2x dx$   
且  $x^2 = u - 1$  以及

$$x = 0, u = 1; \quad x = \sqrt{3}, u = 4$$

代入,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x^5 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{2} (x^2)^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} (2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 (u - 1)^2 \sqrt{u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 (u^{5/2} - 2u^{3/2} + u^{1/2}) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{7} u^{7/2} - \frac{4}{5} u^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right) \Big|_1^4 \\ &= \left[ \left( \frac{2^7}{7} - \frac{2^6}{5} + \frac{2^3}{3} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] \\ &= \left( \frac{1920 - 1344 + 280}{105} \right) \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{15 - 42 + 35}{105} \right) \\ &= \frac{856}{105} - \frac{8}{105} = \frac{848}{105} \end{aligned}$$

3. 根據變數變換, 取  $u = \sec x$ , 得

$$du = \sec x \tan x dx$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^3 x \tan x dx &= \int \underbrace{\sec^2 x}_{u^2} \underbrace{\sec x \tan x dx}_{du} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C \end{aligned}$$

4. 因為被積函數中的  $x^2$ ，需使用兩次分部積分。首先，取

$$u = x^2, \quad dv = \cos x dx$$

得

$$du = 2x dx, \quad v = \sin x$$

以及

$$\int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x dx$$

接著，再令

$$u = 2x, \quad dv = \sin x dx$$

得

$$du = 2 dx, \quad v = -\cos x$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} & \int x^2 \cos x dx \\ &= x^2 \sin x - \left( -2x \cos x + \int 2 \cos x dx \right) \\ &= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C \end{aligned}$$

5. 根據變數變換, 令  $u = x^2$ , 得  $du = 2x dx$  且

$$x = 0, u = 0; \quad x = \pi, u = \pi^2$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x \cos x^2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \cos x^2 (2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi^2} \cos u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin u \Big|_0^{\pi^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

6. 乍看之下，被積函數的分母相當複雜，不知如何下手，但分解公因式  $\sqrt{x}$ ，就明朗了，即

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x} + x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}}} dx$$

接著，根據變數變換，令  $u = \sqrt{x} + 1$ ，得

$$du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x} + x} dx &= 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \right) \\ &= 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = 4\sqrt{u} + C \\ &= 4\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

7. 根據代入法, 取  $u = \tan x$ , 得

$$du = \sec^2 x dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int (1 + \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx &= \int (1 + u^2) du = u + \frac{1}{3}u^3 + C \\ &= \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C \end{aligned}$$

8. 首先, 根據指數律改寫, 就明朗了, 即

$$\int e^{x+e^x} dx = \int e^{e^x} e^x dx$$

接著, 明顯地, 根據變數變換, 取  $u = e^x$ , 得

$$du = e^x dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{x+e^x} dx &= \int e^{e^x} (e^x) dx \\ &= \int e^u du = e^u + C \\ &= e^{e^x} + C \end{aligned}$$

9. 根據半角公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^2 x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C\end{aligned}$$

10. 根據半角公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^2 3x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 6x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}\sin 6x + C\end{aligned}$$

11. 根據三角恆等式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^2 5x dx &= \int (\sec^2 5x - 1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{5}\tan 5x - x + C\end{aligned}$$



12. 展開並化簡被積函數，得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{(t^2 - 2)(t^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{t}} dt \\ &= \int t^{7/2} - t^{3/2} - 2t^{-1/2} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{9}t^{9/2} - \frac{2}{5}t^{5/2} - 4t^{1/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

13. 根據平方差公式，

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2 - \sqrt{x})(2 + \sqrt{x}) dx &= \int (4 - x) dx \\ &= 4x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

14. 分別將分部積分作用在第一項與第二項, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int [f(x)g''(x) - g(x)f''(x)]dx \\ &= \left[ f(x)g'(x) - \int g'(x)f'(x)dx \right] \\ & \quad - \left[ g(x)f'(x) - \int f'(x)g'(x)dx \right] \\ &= f(x)g'(x) - g(x)f'(x) + C \end{aligned}$$

15. 因爲  $f$  連續, 根據微積分基本定理, 由連續函數所定義的符號面積函數

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt$$

是可微的且導函數爲  $f(x)$ . 因此, 根據乘法規則, 兩邊對  $x$  微分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos x - \cos x + x \sin x \\ &= x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

故

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

且

$$f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x$$

16. 因爲  $e^{u^2}$  連續, 根據微積分基本定理, 符號面積函數

$$\int_1^t e^{u^2} du$$

是自變數爲  $t$  的連續且可微函數. 又

$$t \int_1^t e^{u^2} du$$

亦是連續的, 故再根據微積分基本定理, 由其所定義的符號面積函數

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \left[ t \int_1^t e^{u^2} du \right] dt$$

是自變數爲  $x$  的連續且可微函數. 因此,

$$(a) F'(x) = x \int_1^x e^{u^2} du$$

根據定積分的約定,

$$(b) F'(1) = 1 \cdot \int_1^1 e^{u^2} du = 0$$

根據乘法規則及微積分基本定理,

$$(c) F''(x) = \int_1^x e^{u^2} du + xe^{x^2}$$

再根據定積分的約定,

$$(d) F''(1) = \int_1^1 e^{u^2} du + e = e$$

17. 根據變數變換, 令  $u = 1 + g^2(x)$ , 得

$$du = 2g(x)g'(x)dx$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{g(x)g'(x)}{\sqrt{1+g^2(x)}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+g^2(x)}} (2g(x)g'(x)) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \sqrt{u} + C \\ &= \sqrt{1+g^2(x)} + C \end{aligned}$$

18. <方法一> 同乘除  $e^{-2x}$ , 得

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{1 + e^{-2x}} dx$$

接著, 根據變數變換, 令  $u = 1 + e^{-2x}$ , 得

$$du = -2e^{-2x} dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 + e^{-2x}}}_{1/u} \underbrace{(-2e^{-2x}) dx}_{du} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + e^{-2x}) + C \end{aligned}$$

<方法二> 同加減  $e^{2x}$ , 得

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int \left( 1 - \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} \right) dx$$

接著, 根據代入法, 取  $u = 1 + e^{2x}$ , 得

$$du = 2e^{2x} dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx \\ &= \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 + e^{2x}}}_{1/u} \underbrace{(2e^{2x}) dx}_{du} \\ &= x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + e^{2x}) + C \end{aligned}$$

形式上與方法一不同, 但是等價, 請自行驗證.

19. <方法一> 同乘除  $e^x$ , 得

$$\int \frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 + xe^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + x} dx$$

接著, 根據變數變換, 令  $u = e^x + x$ , 得

$$du = (e^x + 1)dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 + xe^{-x}} dx &= \int \underbrace{\frac{1}{e^x + x}}_{1/u} \underbrace{(e^x + 1)dx}_{du} \\ &= \ln |e^x + x| + C \end{aligned}$$



<方法二> 同加減  $xe^{-x}$ , 得

$$\int \frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 + xe^{-x}} dx = \int \left( 1 + \frac{e^{-x} - xe^{-x}}{1 + xe^{-x}} \right) dx$$

接著, 根據代入法, 令  $u = 1 + xe^{-x}$ , 得

$$du = (e^{-x} - xe^{-x})dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1 + e^{-x}}{1 + xe^{-x}} dx \\ &= \int dx + \int \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 + xe^{-x}}}_{1/u} \underbrace{(e^{-x} - xe^{-x})dx}_{du} \\ &= x + \ln |1 + xe^{-x}| + C \end{aligned}$$

與方法一等價, 雖然形式上不同, 請自行驗證.

20. 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = \ln(1 + x^2), \quad dv = dx$$

得

$$du = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} dx, \quad v = x$$

以及不定積分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \ln(1 + x^2) dx \\ &= x \ln(1 + x^2) - \int \frac{2x^2}{1 + x^2} dx \\ &= x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right) dx \\ &= x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2x + 2 \tan^{-1} x + C \end{aligned}$$

因此, 定積分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \ln(1 + x^2) dx \\ &= x \ln(1 + x^2) - 2x + 2 \tan^{-1} x \Big|_0^1 \\ &= (\ln 2 - 2 + 2 \tan^{-1} 1) - (2 \tan^{-1} 0) \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

21. 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = (\ln x)^2, \quad dv = dx$$

得

$$du = 2 \ln x \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) dx, \quad v = x$$

以及

$$\int (\ln x)^2 dx = x(\ln x)^2 - 2 \int \ln x dx$$

再根據分部積分, 取

$$u = \ln x, \quad dv = dx$$

得

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad v = x$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int (\ln x)^2 dx &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2 \left( x \ln x - \int dx \right) \\ &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

22. 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = \ln(x + 1), \quad dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 1}} dx$$

得

$$du = \frac{1}{x + 1} dx, \quad v = 2\sqrt{x + 1}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\ln(x + 1)}{\sqrt{x + 1}} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{x + 1} \ln(x + 1) - \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x + 1}} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{x + 1} \ln(x + 1) - 4\sqrt{x + 1} + C \end{aligned}$$

23. <方法一> 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = \sin^{-1} 2x, \quad dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

得

$$du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(2x)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin^{-1}(2x)}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin^{-1}(2x)]^2 - \int \frac{\sin^{-1}(2x)}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

因爲上式中的不定積分剛好就是原式, 移項整理, 得

$$2 \int \frac{\sin^{-1}(2x)}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin^{-1}(2x)]^2$$

因此,

$$\int \frac{\sin^{-1}(2x)}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} [\sin^{-1}(2x)]^2 + C$$

<方法二> 根據代入法, 令  $u = \sin^{-1}(2x)$ , 得

$$du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin^{-1}(2x)}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{\sin^{-1}(2x)}_u \underbrace{\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx}_{du} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [\sin^{-1}(2x)]^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

24. 首先, 根據變數變換, 令  $w = \ln x$ , 得

$$dw = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

與

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sin^{-1}(\ln x) dx = \int \sin^{-1} w dw$$

接著, 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = \sin^{-1} w, \quad dv = dw$$

得

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-w^2}} dw, \quad v = w$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{x} \sin^{-1}(\ln x) dx \\ &= w \sin^{-1} w - \int \frac{w}{\sqrt{1-w^2}} dw \\ &= w \sin^{-1} w + \sqrt{1-w^2} + C \\ &= \ln x \sin^{-1}(\ln x) + \sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

25. 根據面積公式以及取

$$u = \ln x, \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

的變數變換,

$$\text{面積} = \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{2}$$

根據旋轉體體積公式及取

$$u = \ln^2 x, \quad dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

的分部積分, 得

$$du = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx, \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

與

$$\begin{aligned} \text{體積} &= \pi \int_1^e \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx \\ &= \pi \left( -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} \Big|_1^e + 2 \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

再使用一次分部積分, 取

$$u = \ln x, \quad dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

得

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$



以及旋轉體

體積

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \left[ -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} \Big|_1^e + 2 \left( -\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_1^e + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right) \right] \\ &= \pi \left( -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \right) \Big|_1^e \\ &= \pi \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{e} - \frac{2}{e} - \frac{2}{e} \right) - (-2) \right] \\ &= \left( 2 - \frac{5}{e} \right) \pi \end{aligned}$$

26. 首先, 根據變數變換, 令  $u = \tan \theta$ , 得

$$du = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

以及

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\tan^3 \theta - \tan^2 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{u^2(u-1)} du$$

接著, 根據部分分式, 令被積函數

$$\frac{1}{u^2(u-1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u^2} + \frac{C}{u-1}$$

通分, 解  $A, B, C$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= Au(u-1) + B(u-1) + Cu^2 \\ &= (A+C)u^2 + (B-A)u - B \end{aligned}$$

比較係數, 得

$$A = -1, B = -1, C = 1$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\tan^3 \theta - \tan^2 \theta} d\theta &= \int \frac{1}{u^2(u-1)} du \\ &= \int \left( \frac{-1}{u} + \frac{-1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u-1} \right) du \\ &= -\ln |\tan \theta| + \frac{1}{\tan \theta} + \ln |\tan \theta - 1| + C \\ &= \ln |1 - \cot \theta| + \cot \theta + C \end{aligned}$$

27. 同乘除  $\sec x + \tan x$  並根據變數變換, 令

$$u = \sec x + \tan x$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} du &= (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) dx \\ &= \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{1}{\underbrace{\sec x + \tan x}_{1/u}} \underbrace{\sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx}_{du} \\ &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C \end{aligned}$$

28. 因爲

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

根據不定積分的定義,

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

29. 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = \sec x, \quad dv = \sec^2 x dx$$

得

$$du = \sec x \tan x dx, \quad v = \tan x$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^3 x dx &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \\ &\quad - \int \sec^3 x dx \end{aligned}$$

移項整理, 得

$$2 \int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^3 x dx &= \frac{1}{2}(\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C \end{aligned}$$

30. 根據變數變換, 令  $u = \cos x$ , 得

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan x &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx \\ &= - \int \underbrace{\frac{1}{\cos x}}_{1/u} \underbrace{(-\sin x) dx}_{du} \\ &= -\ln |\cos x| + C \\ &= \ln |\sec x| + C\end{aligned}$$

31. 改寫,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^2 x dx &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \tan x - x + C\end{aligned}$$

32. 改寫並根據變數變換, 令  $u = \tan x$ , 得

$$du = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^3 x dx &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \tan x dx \\ &= \int \underbrace{\tan x}_u \underbrace{\sec^2 x dx}_{du} - \int \tan x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \ln |\sec x| + C\end{aligned}$$

33. 展開並化簡, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (1 + \tan x)^2 dx \\ &= \int (1 + 2 \tan x + \tan^2 x) dx \\ &= \int (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x) dx \\ &= \tan x + 2 \ln |\sec x| + C \end{aligned}$$

34. 改寫並根據變數變換, 令  $u = \tan x$ , 得

$$du = \sec^2 x dx$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \tan^{3/2} x \sec^4 x dx \\ &= \int \tan^{3/2} x (1 + \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int u^{3/2} (1 + u^2) du \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \tan^{9/2} x + \frac{2}{5} \tan^{5/2} x + C \end{aligned}$$

35. 改寫並根據變數變換, 取  $u = \cos x$ , 得

$$du = -\sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sqrt{\cos x} \sin^3 x dx \\ &= \int \sqrt{\cos x} (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx \\ &= \int \underbrace{\sqrt{\cos x} (\cos^2 x - 1)}_{\sqrt{u}(u^2-1)} \underbrace{(-\sin x) dx}_{du} \\ &= \frac{2}{7} \cos^{7/2} x - \frac{2}{3} \cos^{3/2} x + C \end{aligned}$$

36. 根據對數律化簡與變數變換, 令  $u = x^2 + 1$ , 得

$$du = 2x dx$$

且

$$x = 0, u = 1; \quad x = 3, u = 10$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^3 x \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \int_0^3 \underbrace{\ln(x^2 + 1)}_{\ln u} \underbrace{(2x) dx}_{du} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_1^{10} \ln u du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (u \ln u - u) \Big|_1^{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [(10 \ln 10 - 10) - (0 - 1)] \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \ln 10 - \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$



37. 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = xe^{2x}, \quad dv = \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}$$

得

$$du = (e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x})dx = (2x+1)e^{2x}dx$$

與

$$v = \frac{-1}{2(2x+1)}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{xe^{2x}}{(2x+1)^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{xe^{2x}}{2(2x+1)} + \int \frac{(2x+1)e^{2x}}{2(2x+1)} dx \\ &= -\frac{xe^{2x}}{2(2x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx \\ &= -\frac{xe^{2x}}{2(2x+1)} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C \\ &= \frac{-2xe^{2x} + (2x+1)e^{2x}}{4(2x+1)} + C \\ &= \frac{e^{2x}}{4(2x+1)} + C \end{aligned}$$

38. 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = x^2 e^{x^2}, \quad dv = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

得

$$du = (2xe^{x^2} + 2x^3e^{x^2})dx = 2xe^{x^2}(x^2 + 1)dx$$

與

$$v = -\frac{1}{2(x^2 + 1)}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2}}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{x^2 e^{x^2}}{2(x^2 + 1)} + \int \frac{2xe^{x^2}(x^2 + 1)}{2(x^2 + 1)} dx \\ &= -\frac{x^2 e^{x^2}}{2(x^2 + 1)} + \int xe^{x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{x^2 e^{x^2}}{2(x^2 + 1)} + \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C \\ &= \frac{-x^2 e^{x^2} + (x^2 + 1)e^{x^2}}{2(x^2 + 1)} + C \\ &= \frac{e^{x^2}}{2(x^2 + 1)} + C \end{aligned}$$

39. 改寫並根據分部積分, 取

$$u = x, \quad dv = e^{-x/2}$$

得

$$du = dx, \quad v = -2e^{-x/2}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx &= \int x e^{-x/2} dx \\ &= -2x e^{-x/2} + 2 \int e^{-x/2} dx \\ &= -2x e^{-x/2} - 4e^{-x/2} + C \\ &= -2(x + 2)e^{-x/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

40. 首先, 根據代入法, 取  $u = \sqrt{x}$ , 得

$$du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx, \quad dx = 2udu$$

與

$$x = 9, \quad u = 3; \quad x = 16, \quad u = 4$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int_9^{16} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-4} dx &= \int_3^4 \frac{u}{u^2-4} (2u) du \\ &= 2 \int_3^4 \frac{u^2}{u^2-4} \end{aligned}$$

接者, 根據部分分式,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_9^{16} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-4} dx \\ &= 2 \int_3^4 \frac{u^2 - 4 + 4}{u^2 - 4} du \\ &= 2 \int_3^4 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{u-2} - \frac{1}{u+2} \right) du \\ &= 2(u + \ln|u-2| - \ln|u+2|) \Big|_3^4 \\ &= 2 \left[ \left( 4 + \ln \frac{2}{6} \right) - (3 - \ln 5) \right] \\ &= 2 \left( 1 + \ln \frac{5}{3} \right) = 2 + \ln \frac{25}{9} \end{aligned}$$

41. <方法一> 改寫並根據變數變換, 令  $u = x^2 + 1$ , 得

$$du = 2x dx, \quad x^2 = u - 1$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}} (2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u - 1}{\sqrt[3]{u}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (u^{2/3} - u^{-1/3}) du \\ &= \frac{3}{10} (x^2 + 1)^{5/3} - \frac{3}{4} (x^2 - 1)^{2/3} + C \end{aligned}$$

<方法二> 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = x^2, \quad dv = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}}$$

得

$$du = 2x dx, \quad v = \frac{3}{4}(x^2 + 1)^{2/3}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} x^2 (x^2 + 1)^{2/3} \\ & \quad - \frac{3}{4} \int (x^2 + 1)^{2/3} (2x) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} x^2 (x^2 + 1)^{2/3} - \frac{9}{20} (x^2 + 1)^{5/3} + C \end{aligned}$$

形式上與方法一不同, 但等價, 均可化簡為

$$(x^2 + 1)^{2/3} \left[ \frac{3}{10} x^2 - \frac{9}{20} \right]$$

請自行驗證.

42. 首先, 根據變數變換, 令  $u = e^x$ , 得  $du = e^x dx$  以及

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 3e^x + 2} dx &= \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 3e^x + 2} e^x dx \\ &= \int \frac{u}{u^2 + 3u + 2} du \\ &= \int \frac{u}{(u+2)(u+1)} du\end{aligned}$$

接著, 根據部分分式, 令被積函數

$$\frac{u}{(u+2)(u+1)} = \frac{A}{u+2} + \frac{B}{u+1}$$

並解  $A$  與  $B$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned}u &= A(u+1) + B(u+2) \\ &= (A+B)u + A + 2B\end{aligned}$$

比較係數, 得

$$A + B = 1; \quad A + 2B = 0$$

兩式相減, 得

$$A = 2, \quad B = -1$$

且

$$\frac{u}{(u+2)(u+1)} = \frac{2}{u+2} - \frac{1}{u+1}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 3e^x + 2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2}{u+2} du - \int \frac{1}{u+1} du \\ &= 2 \ln(e^x + 2) - \ln(e^x + 1) + C \\ &= \ln \left[ \frac{(e^x + 2)^2}{e^x + 1} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$



43. 根據變數變換, 令  $u = \sqrt{x}$ , 得

$$du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx; \quad dx = 2u du$$

且

$$x = 1/3, \quad u = 1/\sqrt{3}; \quad x = 3, \quad u = \sqrt{3}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{1/3}^3 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + x} dx &= \int_{1/\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{u}{u^4 + u^2} (2u) du \\ &= 2 \int_{1/\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du \\ &= 2 \tan^{-1} u \Big|_{1/\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= 2 \left( \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

44. 改寫被積函數，配方及變數變換，得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x+6}{x^2+2x+5} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(x+1)+5}{x^2+2x+5} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(x+1)}{x^2+2x+5} dx \\ & \quad + \int \frac{5}{(x+1)^2+4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+5) \\ & \quad + \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+5) \\ & \quad + \frac{5}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+1}{2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

45. 根據部分分式, 首先令被積函數

$$\frac{-3x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 4}{x(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2} + \frac{Dx + E}{(x^2 + 2)^2}$$

解  $A, B, C, D, E$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} -3x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 4 &= A(x^2 + 2)^2 + (Bx + C)x(x^2 + 2) \\ &\quad + (Dx + E)x \\ &= (A + B)x^4 + Cx^3 + (4A + 2B + D)x^2 \\ &\quad + (2C + E)x + 4A \end{aligned}$$

比較係數, 得

$$A + B = 0, \quad C = -3, \quad 4A + 2B + D = 3$$

與

$$2C + E = -6, \quad 4A = 4$$

故

$$A = 1, \quad B = -1, \quad C = -3, \quad D = 1, \quad E = 0$$

以及

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

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{-3x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 4}{x(x^2 + 2)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 2} dx - 3 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} dx \\ & \quad + \int \frac{x}{(x^2 + 2)^2} dx \\ &= \ln |x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2) \\ & \quad - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2(x^2 + 2)} + C \end{aligned}$$

46. 分解被積函數的分母,

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

根據部分分式, 令被積函數

$$\frac{1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

解  $A, B, C$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= A(x^2 + x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x - 1) \\ &= (A + B)x^2 + (A - B + C)x + A - C \end{aligned}$$

比較係數, 得

$$A + B = 0, \quad A - B + C = 0, \quad A - C = 1$$

即

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad C = -\frac{2}{3}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^3 - 1} &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + x + 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由上式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{x^3 - 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x - 1} dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \\ & \quad - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x - 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) \\ & \quad - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

47. 因爲 (參考期中練習題)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

根據不定積分的定義,

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \sec^{-1} x + C$$

接著, 配方並根據線性轉換, 由上式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{(2x + 1)\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x - 2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{(2x + 1)\sqrt{(2x + 1)^2 - 3}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \sqrt{\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - 1}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \sec^{-1} \left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

48. 因爲  $f$  連續且  $f(2) = 0$ , 分子的極限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(2+3x) + f(2+5x) = f(2) + f(2) = 0$$

同時, 分母的極限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

根據羅必達法則以及  $f'$  連續與  $f'(2) = 7$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+3x) + f(2+5x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [3f'(2+3x) + 5f'(2+5x)] \\ &= 3f'(2) + 5f'(2) \\ &= 8f'(2) = 56 \end{aligned}$$



49. 通分,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{x^3} + a + \frac{b}{x^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + ax^3 + bx}{x^3} \quad (1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

因爲分母的極限爲 0 且原式的極限存在, 分子的極限必須爲 0. 因此, 根據羅必達法則, 由 (1) 式,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos 2x + 3ax^2 + b}{3x^2} = 0 \quad (2)$$

同理, 因爲極限存在且分母的極限爲 0, 得分子的極限必須爲 0, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 \cos 2x + 3ax^2 + b) = 2 + b = 0$$

因此,  $b = -2$ . 再根據羅必達法則, 由 (2) 式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \sin 2x + 6ax}{6x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-8 \cos 2x + 6a}{6} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 分子的極限必須爲 0, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-8 \cos 2x + 6a) = -8 + 6a = 0$$

故,  $a = \frac{4}{3}$ . 合併,  $a = \frac{4}{3}$  且  $b = -2$ .

50. 提出  $x$  並改寫,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (xe^{1/x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(e^{1/x} - 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{1/x} - 1}{1/x} \quad (3)\end{aligned}$$

因為分子, 分母的極限均為 0, 根據羅必達法則, 由 (3) 式,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (xe^{1/x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1/x^2)e^{1/x}}{-1/x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{1/x} = 1\end{aligned}$$

51. 通分,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1-\ln x}{(x-1)\ln x}$$

因爲分子與分母的極限均爲 0, 根據羅必達法則, 由上式,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-1/x}{\ln x + (1-1/x)}$$

因爲分子與分母的極限亦均爲 0, 再根據羅必達法則, 由上式,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1/x^2}{1/x + (1/x^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

52. 代入 0, 得未定式  $1^\infty$ . 故先根據對指轉換, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos x)^{1/x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln \cos x} \\ &= \exp \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

因爲分子與分母的極限均爲 0, 使用羅必達法則兩次,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\tan x}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sec^2 x}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

最後, 代入指數函數內, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos x)^{1/x^2} = e^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

53. 首先, 根據對數律改寫,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x[\ln(x+3) - \ln x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)$$

計算極限, 得未定式  $\infty \cdot 0$ . 故根據顛倒轉換, 由上式, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x[\ln(x+3) - \ln x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

計算極限, 得未定式  $\frac{0}{0}$ , 故根據羅必達法則, 由上式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x[\ln(x+3) - \ln x] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+3/x}(-3/x^2)}{-1/x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{1+3/x} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

54. 代入  $0^+$ , 得未定式  $\infty - \infty$ . 通分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})}{x(e^x - e^{-x})} \end{aligned}$$

計算極限, 得未定式  $\frac{0}{0}$ , 故多次根據羅必達法則, 由上式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})}{x(e^x - e^{-x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x - e^{-x}) + x(e^x + e^{-x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(e^x - e^{-x}) + x(e^x + e^{-x})}{2(e^x + e^{-x}) + x(e^x - e^{-x})} \\ &= \frac{0 + 0}{4 + 0} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

55. 令  $f$  為被積函數, 即

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2}$$

因爲

$$f(-x) = \frac{\sin(-x)}{1+(-x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x}{1+x^2} = -f(x)$$

得被積函數  $f$  為奇函數. 又積分區間  $[-1, 1]$  對稱原點. 因此,  $f$  在  $x$ -軸上所圍出的區域與  $x$ -軸下所圍出的區域對稱於原點, 根據定積分的幾何意義,

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx = A_+ - A_- = 0$$

56. 設  $f$  為被積函數, 即

$$f(x) = x^3 - x^7 + \frac{\sin x}{1 + x^4}$$

則

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= (-x)^3 - (-x)^7 + \frac{\sin(-x)}{1 + (-x)^4} \\ &= -x^3 + x^7 + \frac{-\sin x}{1 + x^4} \\ &= -\left(x^3 - x^7 + \frac{\sin x}{1 + x^4}\right) \\ &= -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

也就是說, 被積函數  $f$  為奇函數. 又積分區間  $[-1, 1]$  對稱原點. 因此, 根據定積分的幾何意義,

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(x^3 - x^7 + \frac{\sin x}{1 + x^4}\right) dx = 0$$



57. 因為被積函數  $f(x)f'(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上連續, 根據分部積分, 取

$$u = f(x), \quad dv = f'(x)dx$$

得

$$du = f'(x)dx, \quad v = f(x)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b f(x)f'(x)dx \\ &= [f(x)]^2 \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(x)f'(x)dx \\ &= [f(b)]^2 - [f(a)]^2 - \int_a^b f(x)f'(x)dx \end{aligned}$$

移項整理, 得

$$2 \int_a^b f(x)f'(x)dx = [f(b)]^2 - [f(a)]^2$$

58. 因爲兩個被積函數均連續，根據微積分基本定理，兩邊對  $x$  微分，得

$$f(x) = \sin x + x \cos x + \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2}, \quad x > 0$$

解  $f(x)$ ，得

$$f(x) \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right] = \sin x + x \cos x, \quad x > 0$$

即

$$f(x) = \left( \frac{1+x^2}{x^2} \right) (\sin x + x \cos x), \quad x > 0$$

59. 因為兩個被積函數均連續，根據微積分基本定理，兩邊對  $x$  微分，得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + e^{-x^3} f(\sqrt[3]{x^3})(3x^2) \\ = e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x} + (\ln \pi)\pi^x + \pi x^{\pi-1} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + 3x^2 e^{-x^3} f(x) \\ = e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x} + \pi^x \ln \pi + \pi x^{\pi-1} \end{aligned}$$

解  $f(x)$ ，得

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

60. 根據平均值的定義,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f_{\text{avg}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt$$

因爲  $f$  連續, 根據微積分基本定理以及定積分的約定, 上式中分子的極限

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt = \int_x^x f(t) dt = 0$$

同時分母的極限亦爲 0, 得未定式  $\frac{0}{0}$ . 故根據羅必達法則, 微積分基本定理與連續函數的極限性質,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f_{\text{avg}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot 1}{1} = f(x)$$

61. 改寫, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n+i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

乃連續函數  $\frac{1}{1+x}$  在閉區間  $[0, 1]$  上  $n$  等分且取右端點的黎曼和. 故根據定積分的定義, 黎曼和的極限

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

62. 改寫, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{n}{n^2 + 4} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 16} + \cdots + \frac{n}{5n^2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + (2i)^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(2\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

乃連續函數  $\frac{1}{1+(2x)^2}$  在閉區間  $[0, 1]$  上  $n$  等分且取右端點的黎曼和. 故根據定積分的定義, 黎曼和的極限

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n^2 + 4} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 16} + \cdots + \frac{n}{5n^2} \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + (2x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(2x) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} 2 \end{aligned}$$

63. <方法一> 改寫, 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi}{n} \sin^2 \left( \frac{i\pi}{2n} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \pi \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi i}{2n} \right) \frac{1}{n}$$

乃連續函數  $\pi \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2}x \right)$  在閉區間  $[0, 1]$  上  $n$  等分且取右端點的黎曼和. 所以根據定積分的定義, 黎曼和的極限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi}{n} \sin^2 \left( \frac{i\pi}{2n} \right) = \pi \int_0^1 \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2}x \right) dx$$

接著, 根據半角公式, 由上式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi}{n} \sin^2 \left( \frac{i\pi}{2n} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - \cos \pi x) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ x - \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x \right] \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} [(1 - 0) - (0 - 0)] = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

<方法二> 改寫, 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi}{n} \sin^2 \left( \frac{i\pi}{2n} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sin^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{i\pi}{n} \right) \frac{\pi}{n}$$

乃連續函數  $\sin^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)$  在閉區間  $[0, \pi]$  上  $n$  等分且取右端點的黎曼和. 故根據定積分的定義以及半角公式, 黎曼和的極限

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi}{n} \sin^2 \left( \frac{i\pi}{2n} \right) \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x - \sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(\pi - 0) - (0 - 0)] = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



64. 因為被積函數  $\frac{t}{t^2+1}$  連續，根據微積分基本定理以及定積分的約定，分子的極限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt = \int_0^0 \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt = 0$$

同時分母的極限亦為 0，得未定式  $\frac{0}{0}$ 。因此，根據羅必達法則以及微積分基本定理並化簡，

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^4+1}(2x)}{4x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(x^4+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

65. 首先，根據瑕積分的定義且同乘除  $e^x$  以及取  $u = e^x$ ,  $du = e^x dx$  的變數變換，瑕積分

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\underbrace{e^{2x} + 1}_{1/(1+u^2)}} \underbrace{e^x dx}_{du} \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\tan^{-1}(e^x)] \Big|_0^b \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\tan^{-1}(e^b) - \tan^{-1} 1] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

收斂。同理，因為相同的被積函數，瑕積分

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} [\tan^{-1}(e^x)] \Big|_a^0 \\
 &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} [\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1}(e^a)] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

收斂. 合併, 根據定義, 得瑕積分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

收斂.

66. 對於  $x \geq 1$ ,  $\ln x < x$ , 得

$$\sqrt{x + 2 \ln x} \leq \sqrt{x + 2x} = \sqrt{3x}$$

以及

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 2 \ln x}} dx \geq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x}} dx$$

又瑕積分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x}} dx &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x} \Big|_1^b \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{b} - 1) = \infty \end{aligned}$$

發散. 故根據比較法, 瑕積分

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 2 \ln x}} dx$$

亦發散.

67. 計算極限，得未定式  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ . 根據羅必達法則，

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2/x}{1/(2\sqrt{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} = 0\end{aligned}$$

因此，存在夠大的固定正數  $c$  使得  $x \geq c$  時，

$$\frac{2 \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \leq 1; \quad 2 \ln x \leq \sqrt{x}$$

由此得

$$\int_c^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx \leq \int_c^{\infty} e^{-2 \ln x} dx = \int_c^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

又瑕積分

$$\begin{aligned}\int_c^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_c^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_c^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{c}\end{aligned}$$

收斂. 故根據比較法，瑕積分

$$\int_c^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$$

亦收斂. 因為  $e^{-\sqrt{x}}$  在閉區間  $[0, c]$  上連續，定

積分

$$\int_0^c e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$$

存在. 合併, 得瑕積分

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^c e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_c^\infty e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$$

乃兩個有限值的和, 故收斂.

68. 因爲

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= \frac{-x}{(1+(-x)^2)^2} \\ &= -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} = -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

得  $f$  爲奇函數. 又積分區域  $(-\infty, \infty)$  對稱於原點, 故  $f$  的圖形與  $x$ -軸所圍出區域的面積爲

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

接著, 根據瑕積分的定義, 取

$$u = 1 + x^2; \quad du = 2x dx$$

的變數變換, 瑕積分

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \underbrace{\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}}_{1/u^2} \underbrace{(2x) dx}_{du} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \Big|_0^b \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+b^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 區域面積爲

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

69. 因為被積函數  $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}$  在  $x = 1$  不連續, 根據瑕積分的定義以及取

$$u = \ln x; \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

的變數變換,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^e \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^e \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln x}}}_{1/\sqrt{u}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} dx}_{du} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} (2\sqrt{\ln x}) \Big|_a^e \\ &= 2 \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} (1 - \sqrt{\ln a}) \\ &= 2(1 - 0) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

收斂.