



習題 2-1

1. 若 $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$ ，試求 $f(-2)$ 。

解

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= (-2)^2 - 3(-2) + 2 \\ &= 4 + 6 + 2 \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

2. 若 $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ ，試求

(1) $f(x + \Delta x)$

解

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

(2) $\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$

解

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

3. 求 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$ 的定義域。

解 因分母 $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$
故定義域為 $D_f = \{x \mid x \neq \pm 1\}$



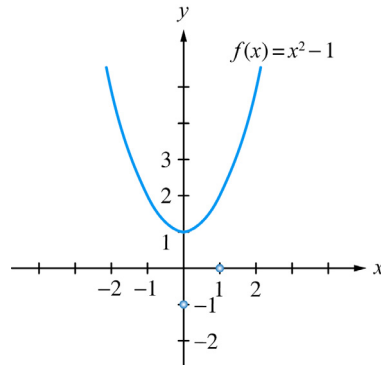
4. 求 $f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{(x+4)(x-2)}$ 。

解 因分母 $(x+4)(x-2) \neq 0$

• 故定義域為 $D_f = \{x | x \neq -4, x \neq 2\}$

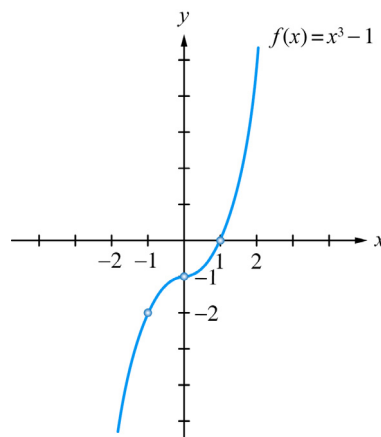
5. 試繪 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ 的圖形。

解 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$



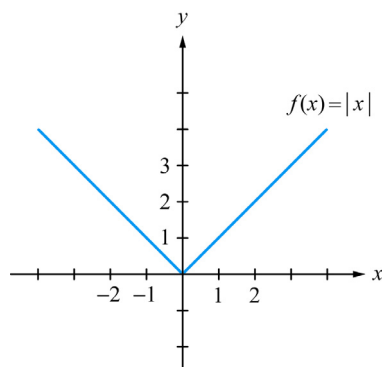
6. 試繪 $f(x) = x^3 - 1$ 的圖形。

解 $f(x) = x^3 - 1$



7. 試繪 $f(x)=1 \times 1$ 的圖形。

解 $f(x)=|x|$



8. 若 $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$ ， $g(x)=1-x^2$ ，試求 $f+g$ 、 $f-g$ 、 $f \cdot g$ 及 $\frac{f}{g}$ 。

解 $f(x)+g(x)=\sqrt{x}+(1-x^2)$

$f(x)-g(x)=\sqrt{x}-(1-x^2)$

$f(x) \cdot g(x)=\sqrt{x} \cdot (1-x^2)$

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

9. 若 $f(x)=\frac{x-2}{3}$ ， $g(x)=\sqrt{1-x^2}$ ，試求 $f+g$ 、 $f-g$ 、 $f \cdot g$ 及 $\frac{f}{g}$ 。

解 $f(x)+g(x)=\frac{x-2}{3}+\sqrt{1-x^2}$

$f(x)-g(x)=\frac{x-2}{3}-\sqrt{1-x^2}$

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

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



10. 設 $f(x) = x^2$ ，且 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x+3}$ 。

(1) 試求 $f[g(x)]$

解 $f[g(x)] = f\left[\frac{1}{x+3}\right] = \left(\frac{1}{x+3}\right)^2$

(2) $f[g(2)]$

解 $f[g(2)] = f\left[\frac{1}{2+3}\right] = f\left[\frac{1}{5}\right] = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{25}$

11. 設 $f(x) = x - 3$ ， $g(x) = x^2 + 1$ ，試求 $f[g(x)]$ 與 $g[f(x)]$ 。

解 $f[g(x)] = f[x^2 + 1] = (x^2 + 1) - 3 = x^2 - 2$

$g[f(x)] = g[x - 3] = (x - 3)^2 + 1 = x^2 - 6x + 9 + 1 = x^2 - 6x + 10$



習題 2-2

1. 求下列的極限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x^2 + 6)$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x^2 + 6) = 4 + 8 + 6 = 18$$

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

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4x-3} = \frac{-3}{1+4-3} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+4}{x-7}$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+4}{x-7} = -\frac{8}{5}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3+3x^2-10x}{x-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3+3x^2-10x}{x-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+5)}{(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+5) = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}}{x-2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+4}}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x^3-1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x^3-1} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{3}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x+1-3}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x-2}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)}{x^2+x+1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+1}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+1}{x^2-x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + x}$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{1 - 2\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4 - \sqrt{x+15}}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4 - \sqrt{x+15}}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{16 - (x+15)}{(x+1)(x-1)(4 + \sqrt{x+15})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)(4 + \sqrt{x+15})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{(x-1)(4 + \sqrt{x+15})} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列函數的漸近線

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 - 4x + 5$$

解 多項式函數垂直及水平漸近線

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+5)}$$

解 有理函數分母為 0 之處有垂直漸近線為 $x=3$, $x=-5$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

水平漸近線為 $y=0$, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} .$$

解 因 $1+x^2 \neq 0$ 故無垂直漸近線為 $x=0$

水平漸近線為 $y=0$



因爲 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 6x + 8} .$$

解 垂直漸近線 $x = -4$, 及 $x = -2$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} f(x) = -\infty , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = -\infty , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

水平漸近線為 $y = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0 , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$(5) f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 5}{x^2 - 2} .$$

解 垂直漸近線 $x = \sqrt{2}$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

水平漸近線為 $y = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2 , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 2$$

3. 判定下列各函數在所給的點 c 是否連續

$$(1) f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5 , \quad c = 3 .$$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 22 = f(3)$

解多項式函數 $c = 3$ 為連續性。

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}, \quad c = 2.$$

解 為有理函數 故 $c = 2$ 為連續性。

$$(3) g(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - 8}, \quad c = 2.$$

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

故 $c = 2$ 為連續性。

$$(4) h(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{當 } x \leq 0 \\ x^2 + 1 & \text{當 } x > 0 \end{cases}, \quad c = 0.$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 + 1) \text{ 故極限存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = h(0) = 1$$

故在 $c = 0$ 為連續性。

$$(5) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2-x} & \text{當 } x < 2 \\ x - 2 & \text{當 } x \geq 2 \end{cases}, \quad c = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{2-x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x - 2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{2-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x - 2) \text{ 故極限存在}$$

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

故 $c = 2$ 為連續性