



習題 3-1

1. 函數 $y = f(x) = x^3$

- (1) 求當 x 從 $x=1$ 分別變到 $x=3$ 、 $x=2$ 、 $x=1.1$ 、 $x=1.01$ 、和 $x=1.001$ 時，函數 $f(x)$ 的平均變化率，並填下表。

解

	$\Delta x = b - a$	$\Delta y = f(b) - f(a)$	$\Delta y / \Delta x$
從 $x=1$ 到 $x=3$	2	26	13
從 $x=1$ 到 $x=2$	1	7	7
從 $x=1$ 到 $x=1.1$	0.1	0.331	3.31
從 $x=1$ 到 $x=1.01$	0.01	0.030301	3.0301
從 $x=1$ 到 $x=1.001$	0.001	0.003003001	3.003001

- (2) 求函數 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 的瞬間變化率。

解

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(b) - f(1)}{b - 1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{b^3 - 1}{b - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{(b-1)(b^2 + b + 1)}{b - 1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} (b^2 + b + 1) = 3$$

- (3) 若函數 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 的瞬間變化率為 6，則 a 為何？

解

函數 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 的瞬間變化率為

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{b^3 - a^3}{b - a} =$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{(b-a)(b^2 + ab + a^2)}{b - a} = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} (b^2 + ab + a^2) = 3a^2$$



$$\Rightarrow 3a^2 = 6 \Rightarrow a^2 = 2 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

- (4) 試繪函數 $f(x)$ 的圖形，並比較函數 $f(x)$ 從 $x=1$ 到 $x=2$ 的平均變化率與函數 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 的瞬間變化率。

解 略。

2. 函數 $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ ， $P(1,0)$ 為函數圖形上的固定點， $Q(b, f(b))$ 為函數圖形上的動點。

- (1) 求 $b=3$ 、 $b=2$ 、 $b=1.5$ 、和 $b=1.1$ 時，割線 \overleftrightarrow{PQ} 的斜率，並填下表。

解

	$b=3$	$b=2$	$b=1.5$	$b=1.1$
$Q(b, f(b))$	(3,8)	(2,3)	(1.5, 1.25)	(1.1, 0.21)
m_{\sec}	4	3	2.5	2.1

- (2) 求函數 $f(x)$ 在 $P(1,0)$ 點的切線斜率及切線方程式。

解 函數 $f(x)$ 在 $P(1,0)$ 點的切線斜率爲

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(b) - f(1)}{b - 1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{(b^2 - 1) - (1 - 1)}{b - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{(b-1)(b+1)}{b-1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} (b+1) = 2$$

函數 $f(x)$ 在 $P(1,0)$ 點的切線方程式爲

$$2 = \frac{y-0}{x-1} \text{ 或 } y = 2x - 2$$

- (3) 試繪函數 $f(x)$ 及在(1)中提及的割線和在(2)中所求切線的圖形，並觀察當動點 Q 沿著曲線往固定點 P 趨近時，割線 \overleftrightarrow{PQ} 與過 P 點切線的關係。

解 略。

3. 假設質點 M 按規律 $f(x) = 2x^2 + x$ 作直線運動。

(1) 求質點 M 從 $x = 3$ 分別到 $x = 3.1$ 、 $x = 3.01$ 、 $x = 3.001$ 、和 $x = 3 + \Delta x$ 各時間區間內的平均速度。

解 先求質點 M 從 $x = 3$ 到 $x = 3 + \Delta x$ 的平均速度為

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f(3 + \Delta x) - f(3)}{(3 + \Delta x) - 3} = \frac{[2(3 + \Delta x)^2 + (3 + \Delta x)] - [2 \cdot 3^2 + 3]}{\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{[2(3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2) + (3 + \Delta x)] - [2 \cdot 3^2 + 3]}{\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{[2(2 \cdot 3 \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2) + (\Delta x)]}{\Delta x} \\ &= 2(2 \cdot 3 + \Delta x) + 1 = 13 + 2\Delta x \quad \dots\dots\dots (*) \end{aligned}$$

質點 M 從 $x = 3$ 到 $x = 3.1$ 、 $x = 3.01$ 、 $x = 3.001$ 的 Δx 分別為 0.1、0.01、0.001

利用 (*) 式，得

質點 M 從 $x = 3$ 到 $x = 3.1$ 、 $x = 3.01$ 、 $x = 3.001$ 的平均速度分別為 13.2、13.02、13.002

(2) 求質點在 $x = 3$ 的瞬間速度。

解 利用 (*) 式，得

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3 + \Delta x) - f(3)}{(3 + \Delta x) - 3} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (13 + 2\Delta x) = 13$$



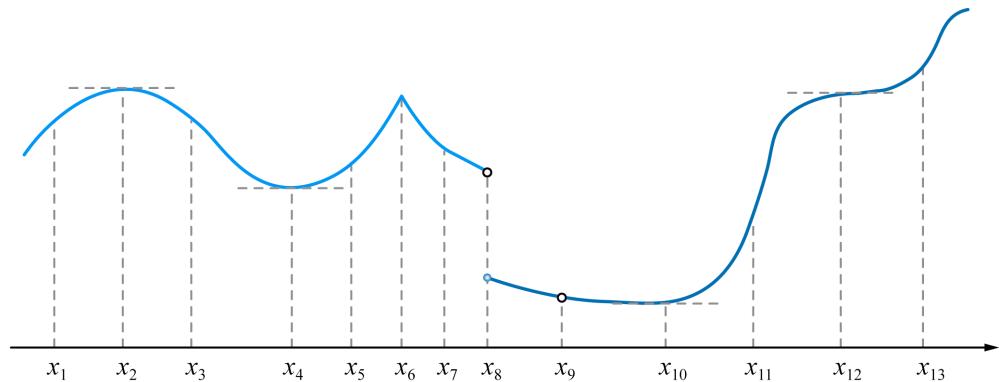
習題 3-2

1. 計算下列函數的導函數、在 $x=1$ 的導數、在各指定切點的切線斜率及切線方程式，完成下表，並繪函數及切線的圖形來驗證答案。

函 數	$f'(x)$	$f'(1)$	切點	切線斜率	切線方程式
(1) $f(x) = c$, c 為常數	0	0	$(0, c)$	0	$y = c$
(2) $f(x) = x$	1	1	$(2, 2)$	1	$y = x$
(3) $f(x) = x^2 - 1$	$2x$	2	$(2, 3)$	4	$y = 4x - 5$
(4) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$	$-\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$(0, 1)$	-1	$y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 1$
(5) $f(x) = \frac{ x }{x}$	$\begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$	0	$(-1, -1)$	0	$y = -1$

圖形：略。

2. 由下面的函數圖形，判斷在 x_1 至 x_{13} 的 13 個 x 值中，那些 x 的導數為正，那些為負，那些為 0，那些為不存在。



解 導數為正： x_1, x_5, x_{13}

導數為 0： x_2, x_4, x_{10}, x_{12}

導數為負： x_3, x_7, x_{12}

導數為不存在： x_8, x_9, x_{11}



習題 3-3

1. 證明常數乘法法則。

證明 若 $f(x)$ 是 x 的可微分函數，且 c 為一實數，則

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[cf(x)] &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{cf(x+h) - cf(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{c(f(x+h) - f(x))}{h} \\ &= c \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = cf'(x)\end{aligned}$$

2. 證明減法法則。

證明 若 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 是 x 的可微分函數，則

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) - g(x)] &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - g(x+h)] - [f(x) - g(x)]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)] - [g(x+h) - g(x)]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}f(x) - \frac{d}{dx}g(x)\end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列函數的導數

$$(1) f(x) = x - 1$$

 $f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x - 1) = \frac{d}{dx}x - \frac{d}{dx}1 = 1 - 0 = 1$

$$(2) y = x^3 + 2x + 5$$

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + 2x + 5) = \frac{d}{dx}x^3 + \frac{d}{dx}2x + \frac{d}{dx}5 = 3x^2 + 2$

$$(3) s(t) = \frac{3}{2t^3}$$

 $\frac{d}{dt}s(t) = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{3}{2t^3} = \frac{3}{2}\frac{d}{dt}t^{-3} = \frac{3}{2}(-3)t^{-4} = -\frac{9}{2}t^{-4}$

$$(4) y = 4t^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}4t^{\frac{3}{4}} = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4}t^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 3t^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

$$(5) g(x) = 3\sqrt[5]{x}$$

 $\frac{d}{dx}g(x) = \frac{d}{dx}3x^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{3}{5}x^{-\frac{4}{5}}$

$$(6) h(t) = 2t^6 - 5t^2 + 8\sqrt{t}$$

 $\frac{d}{dt}h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}(2t^6 - 5t^2 + 8t^{\frac{1}{2}}) = 12t^5 - 10t + 4t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$(7) m(x) = x(x^3 + \frac{1}{x})$$

 $\frac{d}{dx}m(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^4 + 1) = 4x^3$



$$(8) \ p(x) = (2x^2 - 1)(x + 2)$$

解 $\frac{d}{dx} p(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(2x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 2) = 6x^2 + 8x - 1$

$$(9) \ q(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

解 $\frac{d}{dx} q(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$(10) \ r(t) = \frac{2x^3 - x^2 + 1}{x^2}$$

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

4. 計算下列函數的導函數、在各指定切點的切線斜率及切線方程式及出現水平切線的點，並完成下表。

函數	導函數	切點	切線斜率	切線方程式	水平切線的點
(1) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$	$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$	(0,1)	-3	$y = -3x + 1$	(1,-1), (-1,3)
(2) $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$	$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 4x$	(1,4)	8	$y = 8x - 4$	(0,1)
(3) $f(x) = x^3 + 3x$	$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 3$	(-1,-4)	6	$y = 6x + 2$	無

5. 試舉例說明，若 $f'(x) = g'(x)$ ，但不一定 $f(x) = g(x)$ 。

解 若 $g(x)$ 是 x 的可微分函數， c 為常數，設 $f(x) = g(x) + c$ ，則 $f'(x) = g'(x)$ ，
但不一定 $f(x) = g(x)$ 。



習題 3-4

1. 填空：

$$(1) ((x^3 + 2x)(x^2 - x))' = (\quad -3x^2 + 2 \quad)(x^2 - x) + (x^3 + 2x)(\quad -2x - 1 \quad)$$

$$(2) ((x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)(x^2 + 3))' = \\ (-2x)(x^2 + 2)(x^2 + 3) + (x^2 + 1)(-2x)(x^2 + 3) + (x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)(-2x)$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^5 - 2x}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{(-5x^4 - 2)(x^3 + 1) - (x^5 - 2x)(-3x^2)}{(-x^3 + 1)^2}$$

$$(4) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-(-2x)}{(-x^2 + 1)^4}$$

2. 求下列函數的導數：

$$(1) y = (x + 2)(x^2 - 1)$$

 **解(一)**：利用乘法法則

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= ((x + 2)(x^2 - 1))' \\ &= (x + 2)'(x^2 - 1) + (x + 2)(x^2 - 1)' \\ &= (x^2 - 1) + (x + 2) \cdot 2x \\ &= x^2 - 1 + 2x^2 + 4x \\ &= 3x^2 + 4x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

解(二)：乘開後再微分

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



$$(2) \quad y = (x^3 - 2x)(x + 1)$$

解(一)：利用乘法法則

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

解(二)：乘開後再微分

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

$$(3) \quad y = x^3(x + 1)$$

解(一)：利用乘法法則

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^3(x + 1))' \\ &= (x^3)'(x + 1) + (x^3)(x + 1)' \\ &= (3x^2)(x + 1) + (x^3) \\ &= 3x^3 + 3x^2 + x^3 \\ &= 4x^3 + 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

解(二)：乘開後再微分

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^3(x + 1))' \\ &= (x^4 + x^3)' \\ &= 4x^3 + 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad y = \sqrt{x}(x+1)$$

 解(一)：利用乘法法則

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\sqrt{x}(x+1))' \\ &= (x^{\frac{1}{2}})'(x+1) + (x^{\frac{1}{2}})(x+1)' \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)(x+1) + (x^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

解(二)：乘開後再微分

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\sqrt{x}(x+1))' \\ &= (x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1))' \\ &= (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}})' \\ &= \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad y = (x+1)^2$$

 解(一)：利用乘法法則

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= ((x+1)(x+1))' \\ &= (x+1)'(x+1) + (x+1)(x+1)' \\ &= 1 \cdot (x+1) + (x+1) \cdot 1 \\ &= 2x + 2 \end{aligned}$$



解(二)：乘開後再微分

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= ((x+1)^2)' \\&= (x^2 + 2x + 1)' \\&= 2x + 2\end{aligned}$$

(6) $y = (x+1)^3$

解(一)：利用乘法法則

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= ((x+1)(x+1)(x+1))' \\&= (x+1)'(x+1)(x+1) + (x+1)(x+1)'(x+1) + (x+1)(x+1)(x+1)' \\&= 1 \cdot (x+1)(x+1) + (x+1) \cdot 1 \cdot (x+1) + (x+1)(x+1) \cdot 1 \\&= 3(x+1)^2 \\&= 3(x^2 + 2x + 1) \\&= 3x^2 + 6x + 3\end{aligned}$$

解(二)：乘開後再微分

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= ((x+1)^3)' \\&= (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1)' \\&= 3x^2 + 6x + 3\end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列函數的導數：

$$(1) \quad y = \frac{x+2}{x+1}$$

 利用除法法則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x+2}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{(x+2)'(x+1) - (x+2)(x+1)'}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot (x+1) - (x+2) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad y = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x+1}$$

 利用除法法則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2 + 2}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + 2)'(x+1) - (x^2 + 2)(x+1)'}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x \cdot (x+1) - (x^2 + 2) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2x - 2}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$



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

解 利用除法法則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{((x+2)^2)'(x+1) - (x+2)^2(x+1)'}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{(2x+4) \cdot (x+1) - (x^2 + 4x + 4) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \ y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

解 利用除法法則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{(1)'(x^2 + 1) - (1)(x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \ y = \frac{(x+2)^2}{x}$$

解 解(一)：利用除法法則

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x} \\
 &= \frac{((x+2)^2)' \cdot x - (x+2)^2 \cdot (x)'}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{(2x+4) \cdot x - (x^2 + 4x + 4) \cdot 1}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{4}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

解(二)：化簡後再微分

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(x + 4 + \frac{4}{x} \right) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{4}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad y = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x + 1}$$

 解(一)：利用除法法則



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x + 1} \\&= \frac{(x^2 + 4x + 3)'(x + 1) - (x^2 + 4x + 3)(x + 1)'}{(x + 1)^2} \\&= \frac{(2x + 4) \cdot (x + 1) - (x^2 + 4x + 3) \cdot 1}{(x + 1)^2} \\&= \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x + 1)^2} \\&= 1\end{aligned}$$

解(二)：化簡後再微分

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

4. 假設 $f(x)$ 為可微分函數

(a) 利用乘法法則

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^2 &= \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)f(x)) = f'(x)f(x) + f(x)f'(x) \\&= f(x)f'(x) + f(x)f'(x) = 2f(x)f'(x)\end{aligned}$$

(b) 利用乘法法則和(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^3 &= \frac{d}{dx}((f(x))^2 f(x)) \\
 &= (\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^2) f(x) + (f(x))^2 \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \\
 &= (2f(x)f'(x))f(x) + (f(x))^2 f'(x) \\
 &= 2(f(x))^2 f'(x) + (f(x))^2 f'(x) \\
 &= 3(f(x))^2 f'(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) 試利用乘法法則和(b)，求 $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^4$ 。

解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^4 &= \frac{d}{dx}((f(x))^3 f(x)) \\
 &= (\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^3) f(x) + (f(x))^3 \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \\
 &= (3f(x)^2 f'(x))f(x) + (f(x))^3 f'(x) \\
 &= 3(f(x))^3 f'(x) + (f(x))^3 f'(x) \\
 &= 4(f(x))^3 f'(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 是否有看出 $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^2$ ， $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^3$ ，和 $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^4$ 的規則，試推測 $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^5$ 和 $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^n$ ， n 為正整數。

解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^5 &= 5(f(x))^4 f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(f(x))^n &= n(f(x))^{n-1} f'(x)
 \end{aligned}$$



習題 3-5

1. 填空：

(1) $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + x)^{10} = (\quad - 10(2x+1) \quad)(x^2 + x)^{(\quad - 9 \quad)}$

(2) $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt[3]{(x^2 + x)^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + x)^{(\quad \frac{2}{3} \quad)} = (\quad - \frac{2}{3}(2x+1) \quad)(x^2 + x)^{(\quad - \frac{1}{2} \quad)}$

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

(4) $\frac{d}{dx}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x}} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + x)^{(\quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad)} = (\quad - \frac{1}{2}(2x+1) \quad)(x^2 + x)^{(\quad -\frac{3}{2} \quad)}$

(5) $\frac{d}{dx}((x^3 - 1)^5(x^2 - x)) = (\quad 15x^2(x^3 - 1)^4 \quad)(x^2 - x) + (x^3 - 1)^5(\quad 2x - 1 \quad)$

(6) $\frac{d}{dx}\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{(\quad 1 \quad)\sqrt{x+1} - (x-1)(\quad \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad)}{(\quad x+1 \quad)}$

2. 求下列函數的導數：

(1) $\frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - x + 1)^2 = 2(3x^2 - x + 1)(6x - 1)$

(2) $\frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - x + 1)^{10} = 10(3x^2 - x + 1)^9(6x - 1)$

(3) $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{3x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - x + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(6x - 1)$

(4) $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{(3x^2 - x + 1)^5} = \frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - x + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{5}{2}(3x^2 - x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}(6x - 1)$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{3x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{d}{dx} (3x^2 - x + 1)^{-1} = -(3x^2 - x + 1)^{-2} (6x - 1)$$

$$(6) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{(3x^2 - x + 1)^5} = \frac{d}{dx} (3x^2 - x + 1)^{-5} = -5(3x^2 - x + 1)^{-6} (6x - 1)$$

$$(7) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(3x^2 - x + 1)^5}} = \frac{d}{dx} (3x^2 - x + 1)^{-\frac{5}{3}} = -\frac{5}{3}(3x^2 - x + 1)^{-\frac{8}{3}} (6x - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x-1}(x^2 + 1)) \\ &= ((x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}})'(x^2 + 1) + (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 1)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 1) + (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}[(x^2 + 1) + \underbrace{(2(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}})(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x)}_{4x(x-1)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(5x^2 - 4x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} (x(x^2 + 1)^{10}) = (x)'(x^2 + 1)^{10} + x \underbrace{((x^2 + 1)^{10})'}_{10(x^2 + 1)^9 \cdot 2x} \\ &= (x^2 + 1)^{10} + 20x^2(x^2 + 1)^9 = (x^2 + 1)^9(21x^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (10) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2 + 2}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{\overbrace{(x^2 + 2)'}^{2x}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x^2 + 2)((x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}})'}{x+1}^{\overbrace{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}} \\ &= 2x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2)(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}[2x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}) - (x^2 + 2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}[4x(x+1) - (x^2 + 2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(3x^2 + 4x - 2) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \right)^5 = 5 \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \right)^4 \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \\
 & = 5 \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \right)^4 \frac{\overbrace{(x^2+2)'}^{2x}(x+1) - (x^2+2)\overbrace{(x+1)'}^1}{(x+1)^2} \\
 & = 5 \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \right)^4 \frac{x^2+2x-2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{5(x^2+2)^4(x^2+2x-2)}{(x+1)^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{\frac{x^2+2}{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x+1} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2+2x-2}{(x+1)^2} \\
 & = \frac{(x^2+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x^2+2x-2)}{2(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 試分別利用(a)乘法法則，(b)乘開後再微分，(c)一般冪次方法則，求 $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)^2$ 。



(a) 乘法法則 : $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)^2 = \frac{d}{dx}((x^2+1)(x^2+1))$

$$= \overbrace{(x^2+1)'}^{2x}(x^2+1) + (x^2+1)\overbrace{(x^2+1)'}^{2x} = 4x(x^2+1)$$

(b) 乘開後再微分 : $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)^2 = \frac{d}{dx}(x^4+2x^2+1) = 4x^3+4x = 4x(x^2+1)$

一般冪次方法則 : $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)^2 = 2(x^2+1)\overbrace{(x^2+1)'}^{2x} = 4x(x^2+1)$

4. 試利用一般冪次方法則和乘法法則證明除法法則，即

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x) \frac{1}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x)(g(x))^{-1} \right] \\
 &= \underbrace{(f(x))'}_{f'(x)} (g(x))^{-1} + f(x) \underbrace{((g(x))^{-1})'}_{-(g(x))^{-2} g'(x)} \\
 &= \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2} \\
 &= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}
 \end{aligned}$$



習題 3-6

1. 填空：

	函數	一階導數	二階導數	三階導數	指定導數的值
(1)	$f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 1$	$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2$	$f''(x) = 6x$	$f'''(x) = 6$	$f''(3) = 18$
(2)	$g(t) = (x+2)^2$	$g'(t) = 2(x+2)$	$g''(t) = 2$	$g'''(t) = 0$	$g'(3) = 10$
(3)	$h(x) = x^2(x^3 + 2x - 1)$ $= 5x^4 + 6x^2 - 2x$	$h'(x)$ $= 20x^3 + 12x - 2$	$h''(x)$ $= 60x^2 + 12$	$h'''(x)$ $= 120x$	$h'''(1) = 72$
(4)	$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$	$y' = x(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$y'' = (x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$	$y''' = -3x(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$	$y''' _{x=1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$
(5)	$y = \frac{1}{2x+1}$	$y' = -2(2x+1)^{-2}$	$y'' = 8(2x+1)^{-3}$	$y''' = -48(2x+1)^{-4}$	$y''' _{x=0} = -48$

2. 求下列函數 n 階導數的通式：

函 數	(1) $f(x) = x^4 - x^2 + 1$	(2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$	(3) $y = x \cdot g(x)$
一 階 導 數	$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 2x$	$f'(x) = -3x^{-4}$	$y' = g(x) + xg'(x)$
二 階 導 數	$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 2$	$f''(x) = (-3)(-4)x^{-5}$	$y'' = 2g'(x) + xg''(x)$
三 階 導 數	$f'''(x) = 24x$	$f'''(x) = (-3)(-4)(-5)x^{-6}$	$y''' = 3g''(x) + xg'''(x)$
四 階 導 數	$f^{(4)}(x) = 24$	$f^{(4)}(x) = (-3)(-4)(-5)(-6)x^{-7}$	$y^{(4)} = 4g'''(x) + xg^{(4)}(x)$
五 階 導 數	$f^{(5)}(x) = 0$	$f^{(5)}(x) = (-3)(-4)(-5)(-6)(-7)x^{-8}$	$y^{(5)} = 5g^{(4)}(x) + xg^{(5)}(x)$
N 階 導 數 ,	$f^{(n)}(x) = 0$	$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n(n+2)!x^{-(n+3)}}{2}$	$y^{(n)} = ng^{(n-1)}(x) + xg^{(n)}(x)$
$n \geq 6$			



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3. 求下列函數的二階導數：

(1) $f(x) = x(x^2 - 1) = x^3 - x$

解 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$

∴ $f''(x) = 6x$

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

解 $f'(x) = 2x$

∴ $f''(x) = 2$

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

解 $f'(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$f''(x) = \frac{15}{4}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

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

解
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(\frac{x^3 + x}{x + 1}\right)' = \frac{\overbrace{(x^3 + x)'}^{3x^2+1}(x + 1) - (x^3 + x)\overbrace{(x + 1)'}^1}{(x + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{\overbrace{(x^3 + x)'}^{3x^2+1}(x + 1) - (x^3 + x)\overbrace{(x + 1)'}^1}{(x + 1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2 + 1}{(x + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(5) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}(x^2 - 1) = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 1)$$



$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \underbrace{((x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}})'(x^2 - 1)}_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} + (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{(x^2 - 1)'}_{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}[(x^2 - 1) + (2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}})(2x(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}})] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(5x^2 + 4x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}((x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}})'(5x^2 + 4x - 1)}_{-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{(5x^2 + 4x - 1)'}_{10x+4} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}[(5x^2 + 4x - 1) + \underbrace{(-4(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}})\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(10x+4)}_{-2(x+1)(10x+4)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(15x^2 + 24x + 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad f(x) = (x^3 + x)^5$$



$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 5(x^3 + x)^4(3x^2 + 1) \\ f''(x) &= 5[\underbrace{((x^3 + x)^4)'(3x^2 + 1)}_{4(x^3+x)^3(3x^2+1)} + (x^3 + x)^4 \underbrace{(3x^2 + 1)'}_{6x}] \\ &= 10(x^3 + x)^3[2(3x^2 + 1)^2 + 3x(x^3 + x)] \\ &= 10(x^3 + x)^3(21x^4 + 15x^2 + 2) \end{aligned}$$



習題 3-7

1. 以隱函數微分求 dy/dx ，並求導數在各點的值：

函 數	dy/dx	點	dy/dx 在點的值
(1) $y^3 = x$	$\frac{d}{dx}y^3 = \frac{d}{dx}x$ $\Rightarrow 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3y^2}$	(1,1)	$\frac{dy}{dx} _{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{3}$
(2) $x^2 + y^3 = 2$	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + y^3) = \frac{d}{dx}2$ $\Rightarrow 2x + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x}{3y^2}$	(-1,1)	$\frac{dy}{dx} _{(-1,1)} = \frac{2}{3}$
(3) $x^2y + y^3 = 1$	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2y + y^3) = \frac{d}{dx}1$ $\Rightarrow (2xy + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx}) + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2xy}{x^2 + 3y^2}$	(0,1)	$\frac{dy}{dx} _{(0,1)} = 0$

(4) $x^2y + y^3 + x^2 = 1$	$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(x^2y + y^3 + x^2) &= \frac{d}{dx}1 \\ \Rightarrow (2xy + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx}) + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-2xy - 2x}{x^2 + 3y^2} \end{aligned}$	(0,1)	$\frac{dy}{dx} _{(0,1)} = 0$
(5) $\frac{x+y}{x-y} = 1$	<p>(解一：隱函數微分)</p> $\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) &= \frac{d}{dx}1 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\overbrace{(x+y)'(x-y)}^{1+\frac{dy}{dx}} - (x+y)\overbrace{(x-y)'}^{1-\frac{dy}{dx}}}{(x-y)^2} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (1+\frac{dy}{dx})(x-y) - (x+y)(1-\frac{dy}{dx}) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{y}{x} \end{aligned}$ <p>(解二：顯函數微分)</p> $\begin{aligned} \frac{x+y}{x-y} &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow x+y &= x-y \\ \Rightarrow 2y &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow y &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 \end{aligned}$ <p>註：試解釋(解一)和(解二)的解相同。</p>	(1,0)	$\frac{dy}{dx} _{(1,0)} = 0$



	(解一：隱函數微分)		
(6) $(x-y)^3 = 1$	$\frac{d}{dx}(x-y)^3 = \frac{d}{dx}1$ $\Rightarrow 3(x-y)^2 \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx}(x-y)}_{1-\frac{dy}{dx}} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$	(0, -1)	$\frac{dy}{dx} _{(0,-1)} = 1$
	(解二：顯函數微分)		
	$(x-y)^3 = 1$ $\Rightarrow x-y = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = x-1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$		

2. 以隱函數微分求 dy/dx ，並求函數圖形在各點的斜率及切線方程式：

函 數	dy/dx	點	斜率	切線方程式
(1) $x^2 + y^2 = 5$	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}5$ $\Rightarrow 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$	(1, 2)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}$	$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$
(2) $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{d}{dx}1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x}$	(1, 1)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$	$y = -x + 2$

(3) $3x^2 - 2y + 5 = 0$	$\frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - 2y + 5) = \frac{d}{dx}0$ $\Rightarrow 6x - 2\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x$	(1, 4)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3$	$y = 3x + 1$
(4) $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 1$	$\frac{d}{dx}(4x^2 + 9y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}1$ $\Rightarrow 8x + 18y\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{4x}{9y}$	$(0, \frac{1}{3})$	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$	$y = \frac{1}{3}$
(5) $y^2 - x = 5$	$\frac{d}{dx}(y^2 - x) = \frac{d}{dx}5$ $\Rightarrow 2y\frac{dy}{dx} - 1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}$	(4, 3)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{6}$	$y = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{7}{3}$
(6) $x^3 - y^3 = 1$	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 - y^3) = \frac{d}{dx}1$ $\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 3y^2\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$	$(0, -1)$	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$	$y = -1$