

## 第 5 章 習題解答

### 習題 5-1

1. Sol: 第一步驟：將區間  $[0, 6]$  作一等  $n$  分割：

分割  $P = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n \mid 0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = 6\}$  將區間  $[0, 6]$  分成  $n$  個等長度的子區間，所以，每一子區間的長度為

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{6-0}{n} = \frac{6}{n}$$

且分割點  $x_k$  的值為  $x_k = a + k\Delta x_k = 0 + k\frac{6}{n} = \frac{6k}{n}$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

第二步驟：在區間  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  中任取一數  $c_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ：

$$\text{令 } c_k = x_k = \frac{6k}{n}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

第三步驟：計算黎曼和：

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k)\Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(2\frac{6k}{n} + 1\right)\frac{6}{n} = \frac{72}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k + \frac{6}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = \frac{72}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 6 = \frac{36(n+1)}{n} + 6$$

第四步驟：將黎曼和取極限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{36(n+1)}{n} + 6\right) = 42$$

故，所圍區域的面積為 42。

2. Sol: 第一步驟：將區間  $[0, 4]$  作一等  $n$  分割：

分割  $P = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n \mid 0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = 4\}$  將區間  $[0, 4]$  分成  $n$  個等長度的子區間，所以，每一子區間的長度為

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{4-0}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

且分割點  $x_k$  的值為  $x_k = a + k\Delta x_k = 0 + k\frac{4}{n} = \frac{4k}{n}$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

第二步驟：在區間  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  中任取一數  $c_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ：

$$\text{令 } c_k = x_k = \frac{4k}{n}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

第三步驟：計算黎曼和：

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k)\Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{4k}{n}\right)^2 + 1\right)\frac{4}{n} = \frac{64}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \frac{4}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = \frac{64}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 4 \\ &= \frac{32(n+1)(2n+1)}{3n^2} + 4 \end{aligned}$$

第四步驟：將黎曼和取極限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{32(n+1)(2n+1)}{3n^2} + 4 \right] = \frac{64}{3} + 4 = \frac{76}{3}$$

故，所圍區域的面積為  $\frac{76}{3}$ 。

3. Sol: 第一步驟：將區間  $[0,1]$  作一等  $n$  分割：

分割  $P = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n \mid 0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = 1\}$  將區間  $[0,1]$  分成  $n$  個等長度的子區間，所以，每一子區間的長度為

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

且分割點  $x_k$  的值為  $x_k = a + k\Delta x_k = 0 + k \frac{1}{n} = \frac{k}{n}$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

第二步驟：在區間  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  中任取一數  $c_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ：

$$\text{令 } c_k = x_k = \frac{k}{n}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

第三步驟：計算黎曼和：

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^3 \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(n+1)^2}{4n^2}$$

第四步驟：將黎曼和取極限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{4n^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

故，所圍區域的面積為  $\frac{1}{4}$ 。

### 習題 5-2

$$\begin{aligned} 1. (1) \text{ Sol: } & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n}{1^2 + n^2} + \frac{n}{2^2 + n^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(1/n)^2 + 1^2} + \frac{1}{(2/n)^2 + 1^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n/n)^2 + 1^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{1}{(1/n)^2 + 1^2} + \frac{1}{(2/n)^2 + 1^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n/n)^2 + 1^2} \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx \circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ Sol: } & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right] = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx \circ \end{aligned}$$

(3) Sol: 假設  $P$  為區間  $[0,4]$  的一個等  $n$  分割，所以， $\Delta x = \frac{4}{n}$ 。

若令函數為  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ，則  $c_i = \frac{4i}{n}$ ， $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 。

所以，等  $n$  分割  $P$  為  $\{0, \frac{4}{n}, \frac{8}{n}, \dots, \frac{4(n-1)}{n}, \frac{4n}{n} = 4\}$ 。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{4i}{n}} \times \frac{4}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{4i}{n}} = \int_0^4 \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$(4) \text{ Sol: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}} \right) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

2. (1) Sol:

(i) 將區間  $[0, 2]$  作一等  $n$  分割：

每一個分割子區間長度為  $\Delta x = \frac{2}{n}$ ，且每一個分割點座標為

$$x_k = \frac{2k}{n}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n。$$

(ii) 在每個分割子區間中任取一點：

$$c_k = x_k = \frac{2k}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

(iii) 計算黎曼和：

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 3 \left( \frac{2k}{n} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \frac{2}{n} = \frac{24}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{4}{n} = \frac{24}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 4 \\ &= \frac{12n^2 + 12n + 4}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

(iv) 計算極限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12n^2 + 12n + 4}{n^2} = 12$$

所以， $\int_0^2 (3x^2 + 2) dx = 12$ 。

(2) (i) 將區間  $[0, 1]$  作一等  $n$  分割：

每一個分割子區間長度為  $\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$ ，且每一個分割點座標為

$$x_k = \frac{k}{n}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n。$$

(ii) 在每個分割子區間中任取一點：

$$c_k = x_k = \frac{k}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

(iii) 計算黎曼和：

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x = \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) \left( \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) + 1 \right) \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} + \frac{n+1}{2n}$$

(v) 計算極限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} + \frac{n+1}{2n} \right] = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

所以， $\int_0^1 x(x+1)dx = \frac{5}{6}$ 。

(3) (i) 將區間  $[0,1]$  作一等  $n$  分割：

每一個分割子區間長度為  $\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$ ，且每一個分割點座標為  $x_k = \frac{k}{n}$ ， $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ 。

(ii) 在每個分割子區間中任取一點：

$$c_k = x_k = \frac{k}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

(iii) 計算黎曼和：

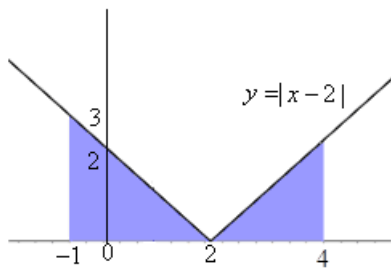
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^3 + \frac{k}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{n^4} \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2}{4n^2} + \frac{n+1}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

(vi) 計算極限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)^2}{4n^2} + \frac{n+1}{2n} \right] = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

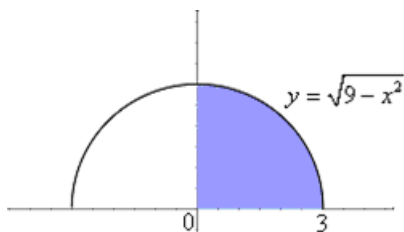
所以， $\int_0^1 (x^3 + x)dx = \frac{3}{4}$ 。

3. (1)



$$\text{Sol: } \int_{-1}^4 |x-2| dx = \frac{3 \times 3}{2} + \frac{2 \times 2}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$$

(2)



$$\text{Sol: } \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4}(\pi 3^2) = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

### 習題 5-3

$$1. \text{ Sol: } \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x e^{\sqrt{t}} dt = e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$2. \text{ Sol: } \frac{d}{dx} \int_5^{x^2+9} \sin(t^3) dt = \sin((x^2+9)^3)(x^2+9)' = 2x \sin((x^2+9)^3)$$

$$3. \text{ Sol: } \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^3}^{x^2} \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^3}(x^2)' - \frac{1}{1+(x^3)^3}(x^3)' = \frac{2x}{1+x^6} - \frac{3x^2}{1+x^9}$$

$$4. \text{ Sol: } \int_0^\pi (2e^x - 5 \cos x) dx = 2e^x - 5 \sin x \Big|_0^\pi = 2(e^\pi - e^0) - 5(\sin \pi - \sin 0) \\ = 2(e^\pi - 1)$$

$$5. \text{ Sol: } \text{令 } k = \int_0^1 f(x) dx, \text{ 則 } f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 k \circ$$

二邊同時積分得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 4x^3 - 3x^2 k dx$$

$$\Rightarrow k = x^4 - kx^3 \Big|_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 1 - k, \therefore k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{帶回原式得 } f(x) = 4x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2$$

$$6. \text{ Sol: } \int_0^1 [u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 d(u(x)v(x))$$

$$= u(x)v(x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= u(1)v(1) - u(0)v(0)$$

$$= 1 - (-2) = 3$$

$$7. \text{ Sol: } \text{因為 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} (2 + 3x + e^{2x})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 3 + 2e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 4e^{2x}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(1) = 3 + 2e^2, f'(1) = 4e^2$$

8. Sol: 因為  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} f(t)dt = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + x^4)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^2) \cdot 2x = 2x + 4x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x^2) = 1 + 2x^2$$

所以  $f(x) = 1 + 2x$

#### 習題 5-4

1. Sol:

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

$$(2) \int -3x^2 + 2x + 5dx = -x^3 + x^2 + 5x + c$$

$$(3) \int x(\sqrt{x} - 3)dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x \right) dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + c$$

$$(4) \int (\sqrt[3]{x} - 2x)^2 dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2x \right)^2 dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 4x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 4x^2 dx = \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{12}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + c$$

$$(5) \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) dx = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + c$$

$$(6) \int \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x^3} dx = \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} - x^{-3} dx = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{-2}x^{-2} + c$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + c$$

$$(8) \int \frac{7 - \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx = \int 7x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = 7 \times 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c = 21x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$$

2. Sol : 因為  $f'(x) = 3x^2 + x$  , 則  $f(x) = \int 3x^2 + x dx$

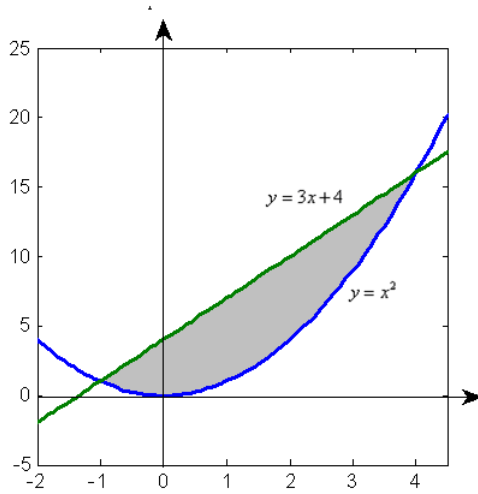
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$$

代入  $f(2) = 7$  得  $f(2) = 8 + 2 + c = 7, \therefore c = -3$

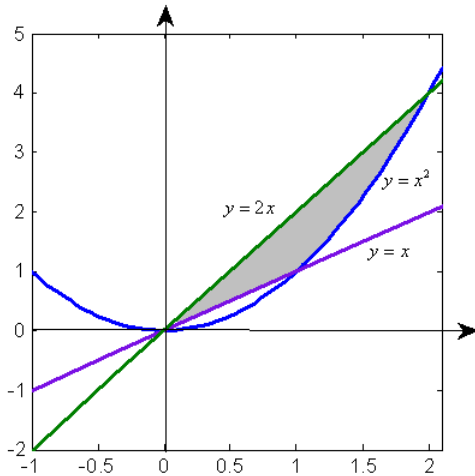
因此  $f(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3$

#### 習題 5-5

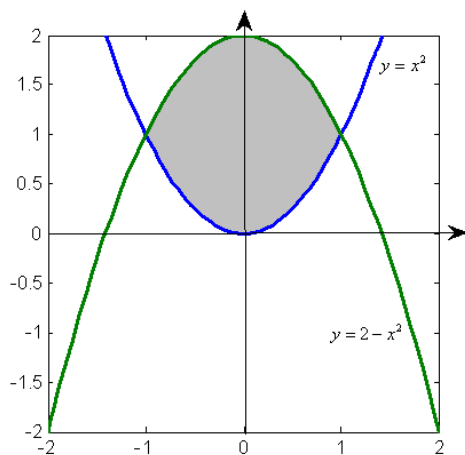
1. Sol:  $A = \int_{-1}^4 3x + 4 - x^2 dx = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_{-1}^4 = \frac{125}{6}$



2. Sol:  $A = \int_0^1 2x - x dx + \int_1^2 2x - x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^1 + x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{6}$

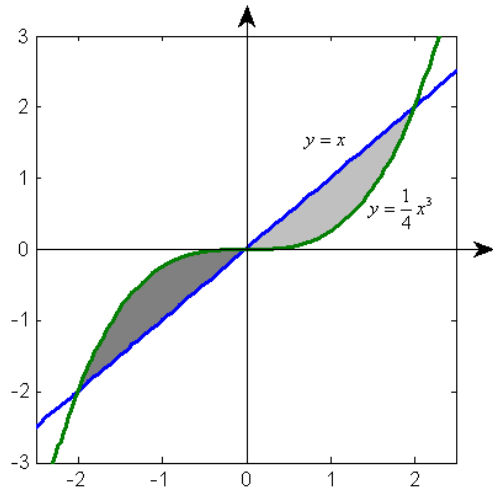


3. Sol:  $A = \int_{-1}^1 (2 - x^2 - x^2) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (2 - 2x^2) dx = 2x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{8}{3}$



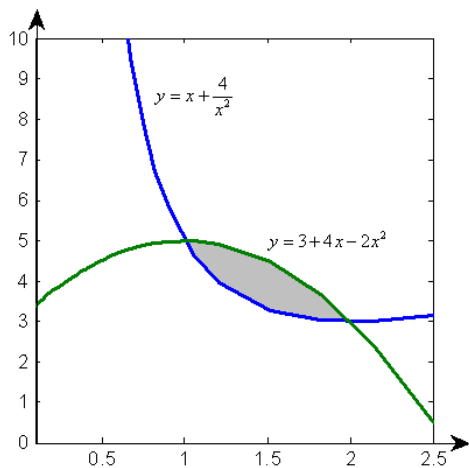
4. Sol:

$$A = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{4}x^3 - x dx + \int_0^2 x - \frac{1}{4}x^3 dx = 2 \int_0^2 x - \frac{1}{4}x^3 dx = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2 \times 1 = 2$$



5. Sol:  $A = \int_1^2 (3+4x-2x^2) - (x + \frac{4}{x^2}) dx$

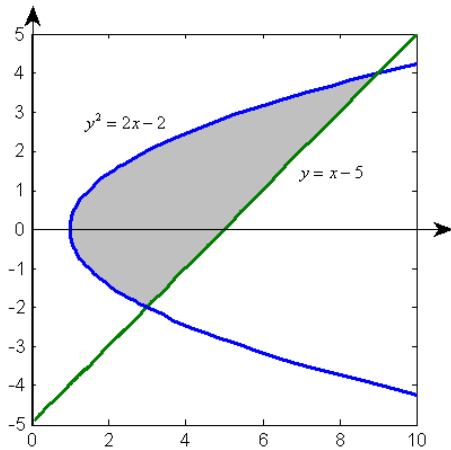
$$= \int_1^2 (3+3x-2x^2 - \frac{4}{x^2}) dx = 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{4}{x} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{5}{6}$$



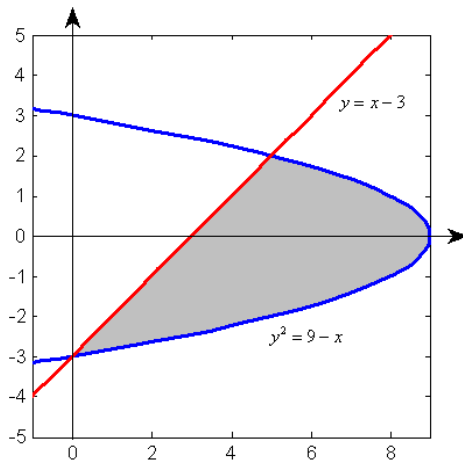
6. Sol:  $A = \int_{-2}^4 (y+5) - (\frac{y^2+2}{2}) dy = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 4y - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}y^3 \Big|_{-2}^4$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(16-4) + 4(4-(-2)) - \frac{1}{6}(64-(-8)) = 18$$



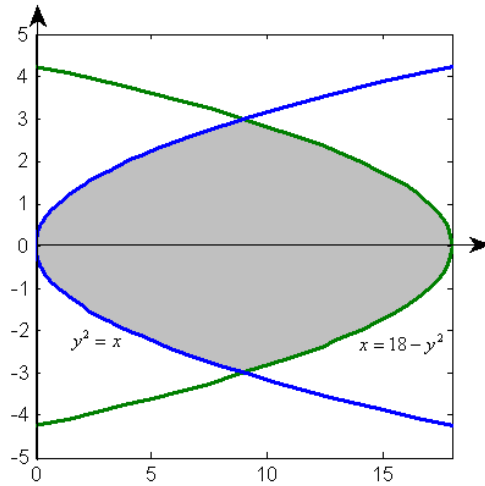


$$7. \text{ Sol: } A = \int_{-3}^2 (9 - y^2) - (y + 3) dy = 6y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \Big|_{-3}^2 = \frac{125}{6}$$



$$8. \text{ Sol: } A = \int_{-3}^3 (18 - y^2) - (y^2) dy = \int_{-3}^3 (18 - 2y^2) dy = 18y - \frac{2}{3}y^3 \Big|_{-3}^3$$

$$= 18(3 - (-3)) - \frac{2}{3}(27 - (-27)) = 72$$



9. Sol:  $A = \int_0^2 (4x-3) - (-x^2+4x-3) dx + \int_2^4 (-4x+13) - (-x^2+4x-3) dx$

$$= \int_0^2 x^2 dx + \int_2^4 (-8x+16+x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^2 + \left( -4x^2 + 16x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_2^4 = \frac{8}{3} - 4(16-4) + 16(4-2) + \frac{1}{3}(64-8) = \frac{16}{3}$$

