Section 2.1 Limits and Continuity 極限與連續

【Topic 1. 極限(Limit)】

- 1. 表示法 $x \to c$ (念法:x 逼近 c) 意指 x 值任意靠近 c ,但絕不等於 c 值。
- 2. 對一個函數 f(x) 而言,若 x 逼近 c (不等於 c),造成 f(x) 逼近或等於某個特定 L 值,則稱 L 為函數 f 在 c 點的極限(值),可寫成 $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L$ 。數學家柯西 (Cauchy) 提出極限的定義,稱為極限的 $\varepsilon \delta$ 定義($\varepsilon \delta$ definition of a limit:較適理工學院研讀)。
- 3. $x \to c$ 當 x 逼近 c 有兩個方向:(1)當 x < c,則 $\lim_{x \to c^-} f(x) = L^-$,稱為左極限;(1)當 x > c,則 $\lim_{x \to c^+} f(x) = L^+$,稱為右極限。
- 4. 若極限存在,則 極限 L= 左極限 $L^-=$ 右極限 L^+ 。 (極限的存在性)
- 5. 何時可以直接將x = c 代入函數 f(x) 即可求得極限 $\lim_{x \to c} f(x)$?請參考下列極限規則。 (稍後你會學到,當函數在 x = c 連續時,則極限等於函數值。)

Rules of Limits For any constants a and c, and any positive integer n: 1. $\lim a = a$ The limit of a constant is just the constant $2. \lim x^n = c^n$ The limit of a power is the power of the limit 3. $\lim \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{c}$ (c > 0 if n is even)The limit of a root is the root of the limit **4.** If $\lim f(x)$ and $\lim g(x)$ both exist, then **a.** $\lim_{x \to 0} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) + \lim_{x \to 0} g(x)$ The limit of a sum is the sum of the limits The limit of a difference is the difference **b.** $\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) - \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ of the limits The limit of a product is the product c. $\lim_{x \to c} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = [\lim_{x \to c} f(x)] \cdot [\lim_{x \to c} g(x)]$ of the limits **d.** $\lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to c} f(x)}{\lim_{x \to c} g(x)}$ The limit of a quotient is the quotient of the limits

Summary of Rules of Limits

For functions composed of additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions, powers, and roots, limits may be evaluated by direct substitution, provided that the resulting expression is defined.

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Limit evaluated by direct substitution

- 6. 無窮極限與垂直漸近線:
 - 無窮大 ∞ 與負無窮大 $-\infty$ 本身不是一個數值。 $x \to \infty$ 代表 x 可以無止境的增大;

 $x \to -\infty$ 代表 x 可以無止境的變小。

- $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = \infty$ 代表當x逐漸逼近c時,f(x) 可以無止境的增大; $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = -\infty$ 代表當x逐漸逼近c時,f(x) 可以無止境的變小。
- 當 x 從 c 的左方或右方逼近 c 時,如果 f(x) 趨近無窮大 (或負無窮大) [即單邊極限即可] ,我們就稱直線 x=c 是 f 函數圖形的一條垂直漸近線。

7. 在無窮遠處的極限與水平漸近線:

- $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = L$ 或 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = L$ 代表當 x 在無窮遠處的極限值為 L \circ
- 如果 $\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = L$ 或 $\lim_{x\to \infty} f(x) = L$ 我們稱直線 y = L 為 f 圖形的水平漸進線。

Limits Involving Infinity

 $\lim_{x \to c^+} f(x) = \infty$ means that the values of f(x) grow arbitrarily large as x approaches c from the right

 $\lim_{x\to c^{-}} f(x) = \infty$ means that the values of f(x) grow arbitrarily large as x approaches c from the left

 $\lim f(x) = \infty$ means that *both* of the above statements are true

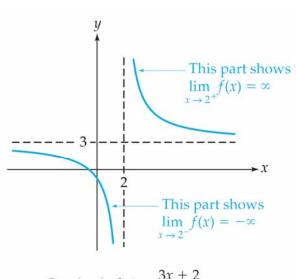
Similar statements hold if ∞ is replaced by $-\infty$ and the words "arbitrarily large" by "arbitrarily small."

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = L$ means that the values of f(x) become arbitrarily close to the number L as x becomes arbitrarily large

 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = L$ means that the values of f(x) become arbitrarily close to the number L as x becomes arbitrarily small

【例題 1】 Stretch the graph of function $f(x) = \frac{3x+2}{x-2}$.

<Sol>



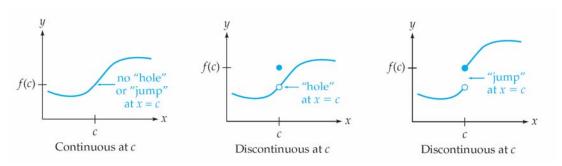
【類題】 Stretch the graph of function $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x+1}$.

【例題 2】Find $\lim_{h\to 0}(x^2+xh+h^2)$

<Sol> 兩變數求極限時, h 逼近於 0 時, x 不受影響。

【Topic 2. 連續性 (Continuity)】

1. 直覺上的定義:一個函數在 c 點上連續的 (continuous),若它的函數圖形通過 x=c 上的點不可以有空洞 (hole) 或者是斷裂 (jump)。如下圖所示,只有最左邊的圖形在 x=c 為連續的,其它兩者不是。



换言之,一個函數在 c 點上是連續的,下列等式成立,且兩邊的數值是存在且相等的。

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = f(c)$$
 Height of the *curve* approaches the height of the *point*

2. 連續的定義:

如果下列三個條件同時成立,則稱函數 f 在 c 點上連續

- (1). f(c) 有定義
- (2). $\lim_{x\to c} f(x)$ 存在

在 x = c 點時,函數值有定義, 極限值存在,且函數值 = 極限值

(3). $\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = f(c)$

Continuity

A function *f* is continuous at *c* if the following three conditions hold:

1. f(c) is defined

Function is defined at c

2. $\lim f(x)$ exists

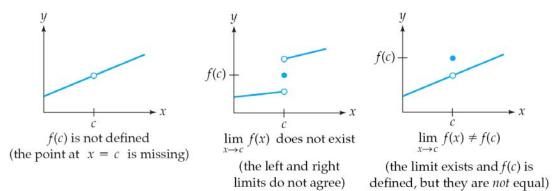
Left and right limits exist and agree

 $3. \lim f(x) = f(c)$

Limit and value at c agree

f is discontinuous at c if one or more of these conditions fails to hold.

3. 下列三個函數在 c 的不連續的理由:



4. 開區間、閉區間、與實數系的連續性

- (A). 如果 f 在開區間 (a,b) 中的每一個點都連續,就稱 f 在 (a,b) 上連續。
- (B). 如果 f 在開區間 (a, b) 中的每一個點都連續,且兩個端點滿足單邊連續,則稱 f 在 [a, b] 上連續。兩個端點滿足單邊連續的條件如下:

$$\lim_{x \to a^+} f(x) = f(a)$$
 and $\lim_{x \to b^-} f(x) = f(b)$.

(C). 如果 f 在每一個實數點都連續,就稱 f 在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 上連續。

5. 連續的性質

Continuous Functions					
If functions <i>f</i> and <i>g</i> are continuous at <i>c</i> , then the following are also continuous at <i>c</i> :					
1. $f \pm g$		Sums and differences of continuous functions are continuous			
2. a · f	[for any constant a]	Constant multiples of continuous functions are continuous			
3. <i>f</i> ⋅ <i>g</i>		Products of continuous functions are continuous			
4. f/g	$[if g(c) \neq 0]$	Quotients of continuous functions are continuous			
5. $f(g(x))$	[for f continuous at $g(c)$]	Compositions of continuous functions are continuous			

若 f 與 g 在 c 點連續,則下列函數也在在 c 點連續:

- 1. 連續函數的加減法
- 2. 常數倍的連續函數
- 3. 連續函數的乘法
- 4. 連續函數的除法
- 5. 合成函數

Every polynomial function is continuous.

Every rational function is continuous except where the denominator is zero.

- 1.多項式函數必連續。
- 2.有理函數除了分母 = 0 的點除外,其它皆連續。

Section 2.2 Rates of change, slopes (斜率), and derivatives (導函數)

【Topic 1. 平均與瞬間改變率】Average and Instantaneous Rate of Change

- 1. 改變率係指某一數量相對於另一數量的改變。例如,溫度改變率每小時上升1度、某地區 人口成長率每年增加 1%、放射性物質的質量改變率等等。
- 2. 假設某個地方的溫度在時間 x 時的溫度函數為 $f(x) = x^2$ 度。(A). 求下列時間區間的平均溫度改變率: $1\sim (1+h)$ 時,h 為一個正數。 (B). 求 x=1 的瞬間溫度改變率。 [Hint: 當 h 逼近 0 時,平均溫度改變率就會成為瞬間溫度改變率 (instantaneous rate of change)] <sol>

(A).
$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Average rate} \\ \text{of change} \\ \text{from 1 to 1} + h \end{pmatrix} = \frac{(1+h)^2 - 1^2}{h} = \frac{h^2 + 2h}{h} = h + 2$$

(B).
$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Instaneous} \\ \text{rate of change} \\ \text{at time 1} \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(1+h)^2 - 1^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} (h+2) = 2.$$

3. 平均與瞬間改變率的定義:

Average and Instantaneous Rate of Change

The average rate of change of a function f between x and x + h is

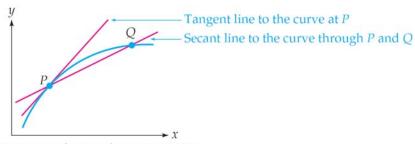
$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
 Difference quotient gives the *average* rate of change

The *instantaneous* rate of change of a function *f* at the number *x* is

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
 Taking the limit makes it *instantaneous*

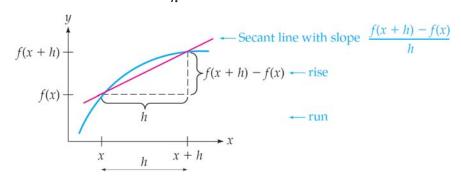
【Topic 2. 割線與切線】Secant and Tangent Lines [sin 正弦、tan 正切、sec 正割]

- 1. 一條曲線的割線 (secant line) 為通過曲線上相異兩點的直線。
- 2. 當上述兩個相異點的距離趨近於 0 時,割線會變成一條切線 (tangent line)。因此切線也可以說是與曲線僅有一個交點,且該切線恰符合曲線在該點上的陡度 (steepness)。

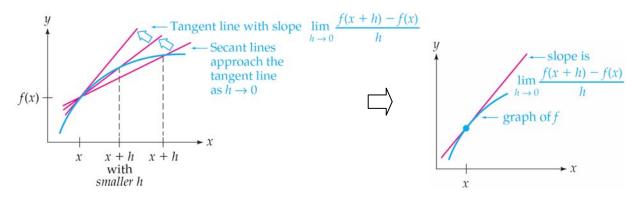


Tangent and secant lines to a curve

3. 斜率定義為 $\triangle y/\triangle x$; $\triangle x$ 為 run, $\triangle y$ 為 rise。割線的斜率如下圖所示。若 P、Q 兩點為割線與曲線 f 的兩個交點,且 P、Q 兩點的 x 座標分別為 x 與 x+h; y 座標分別為 f(x) 與 f(x+h),則割線斜率 = $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$,又稱為差商 (difference quotient)。



4. 觀察上述的定義,我們可以得知割線斜率的定義與前述的平均改變率是相同的。假設 $h \to 0$,強迫割線上右邊的點不斷向左逼近,此時會造成切線逼近切線,且該切線的斜率為 $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ 。切線斜率的定義恰巧與前述的 (ax) 無上的) 瞬間改變率相同。



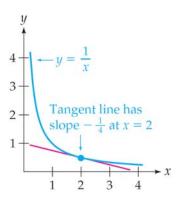
5. 切線斜率的定義:

Slope of the Tangent Line

The slope of the tangent line to the graph of *f* at *x* is

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

【例題 2】 Find the slope of the tangent line to f(x) = 1/x at x = 2. [Ans: -1/4] <sol>:



【Topic 3. 導函數】Derivative

1. 導函數的定義:

Derivative

For a function *f* , the *derivative of f at x* is defined as

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
 Limit of the difference quotient

(provided that the limit exists). The derivative f'(x) gives the *instantaneous rate of change of f at x* and also the *slope of the graph of f at x*.

In general, the units of the derivative are *function units per x unit*.

2. Find the derivative of $f(x) = 2x^2 - 9x + 39$. Ans: 4x - 9. <sol> :

註:(1). 求函數 f(x) 的導函數 (derivative) 的過程稱為微分 (differentiation)。

(2). 一個函數如果在 x 的導函數存在,則稱該函數在 x 可微 (differentiable)。

【Topic 4. 萊布尼茲的微分表示法】Leibniz's Notation for the Derivative

1. 微積分主要由牛頓與萊布尼茲在不同的國家所發明。牛頓的微分表示法以函數上方的點數代表微分的次數 (即 $\dot{f}(x)$ 、 $\ddot{f}(x)$ 、 $\ddot{f}(x)$...),後來被廣泛使用的"prime"表示法 (即 f'(x)、f''(x)、f'''(x)...) 所取代。萊布尼茲的微分表示法是在函數 f(x) 之前加上 $\frac{d}{dx}$,即 $\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$ 或 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。下表為兩種表示法的比較。兩種表示法各有其優點,課本會兩者並用。

Prime Notation		Leibniz's Notation	
f'(x)	=	$\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$	Prime and $\frac{d}{dx}$ both mean the derivative
y'	=	$\frac{dy}{dx}$	For <i>y</i> a function of <i>x</i>

2. 萊布尼茲表示法微分的定義如下:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \, , \, \Delta \,$$
 讀成 "Delta",為希臘字母的 D。

3. 當我們將切線斜率 $(m = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x})$ 定義中的 Δ 改成 d(表示極小的一個距離),則切線斜率 可表示成 $m = \frac{dy}{dx}$ 。萊布尼茲表示法可以提醒我們「導函數」是求「切線的斜率」。

Section 2.3 Some differentiation (微分) formulas (公式)

本章主要學習的是微分規則 (rules of differentiation),主要用於簡化尋找導函數的過程。 這些微分規則主要是由導函數的定義所推導而得。對商管學院同學而言,應用這些微分規則比 推導它們更重要。某些微分規則會附上推導過程,以方便記憶。

同時我們會學習到另一個重要的微分應用應用:計算邊際效應 (包含邊際收入(revenue)、邊際成本(cost)、與邊際利益(profit)),這些應用廣泛被使用在商業與經濟上。

【Topic 1.】Derivative of a Constant 常數的導函數(規則)

1. 常數函數的導函數為 0。

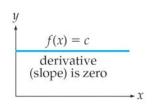


證明:

Let
$$f(x) = c$$
, we have $\frac{d}{dx}c = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{c - c}{\Delta x} = 0$. [請注意上式分母逼近0但不為0]

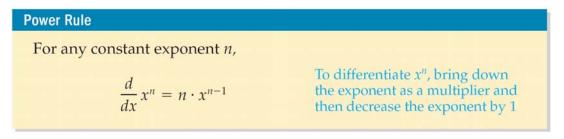
2. 幾何圖形說明常數函數的導函數:

上述規則在幾何上是很明顯可以看出。如右圖所示,一個常數函數 f(x) = c 的圖形為一條水平線 y = c。因此水平線的斜率皆為 0,所以 f'(x) = 0.



【Topic 2.】Power Rule 指數規則

1. 指數規則是非常有用的公式:x的n次方微分結果為n 乘上x的n—1 次方。



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p. s. exponent (指數或幂次),重要單字。

證明:(此證明超出課本範圍,需有二項展開式的背景知識)

$$(x + \Delta x)^{2} = x^{2} + 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^{2}$$

$$(x + \Delta x)^{3} = x^{3} + 3x^{2}\Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta x)^{3}$$
...
$$(x + \Delta x)^{n} = C_{0}^{n}x^{n} + C_{1}^{n}x^{n-1}\Delta x + C_{2}^{n}x^{n-2}(\Delta x)^{2} + ... + C_{n-1}^{n}x(\Delta x)^{n-1} + C_{n}^{n}(\Delta x)^{n}$$

$$= x^{n} + nx^{n-1}\Delta x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}(\Delta x)^{2} + ... + nx(\Delta x)^{n-1} + (\Delta x)^{n}$$

$$\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{(x + \Delta x)^n - x^n}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{C_1^n x^{n-1} \Delta x + C_2^n x^{n-2} (\Delta x)^2 + \dots + C_{n-1}^n x (\Delta x)^{n-1} + C_n^n (\Delta x)^n}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta x \cdot \left[n x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} (\Delta x) + \dots + n x (\Delta x)^{n-2} + (\Delta x)^{n-1} \right]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= n x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} (\Delta x) + \dots + n x (\Delta x)^{n-2} + (\Delta x)^{n-1}$$

Let $f(x) = x^n$, we have

$$\frac{d}{dx}x^{n} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}(\Delta x) + \dots + nx(\Delta x)^{n-2} + (\Delta x)^{n-1} \right].$$

$$= nx^{n-1}$$

[上式有乘上 Δx 的項都不見了, why?]

【例題 1】使用 power rule 解下列各題:

a.
$$\frac{d}{dx}x^7 = ?$$

b.
$$\frac{d}{dx}x^{100} = ?$$

c.
$$\frac{d}{dx}x^{-2} = ?$$

a.
$$\frac{d}{dx}x^7 = ?$$
 b. $\frac{d}{dx}x^{100} = ?$ c. $\frac{d}{dx}x^{-2} = ?$ d. $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x} = ?$ e. $\frac{d}{dx}x = ?$

e.
$$\frac{d}{dx}x = ?$$

<sol>:記得將次方的數字乘在變數之前,再將次方減1,此規則對所有實數指數次方皆成立。

p. s. 指數的復習:

- (1) 底數相乘等於指數相加: $a^3 \cdot a^2 = (a \cdot a \cdot a) \cdot (a \cdot a) = a^5$; $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$
- (2) 指數的指數等於指數相乘: $(a^2)^3 = (a \cdot a) \cdot (a \cdot a) \cdot (a \cdot a) = a^6$; $(x^m)^n = x^{m \cdot n}$
- (3) 非零底數的零次方等於 1: $a^0 = 1$; $a \neq 0$
- (4) 負次方為倒數: $a^n \cdot a^{-n} = a^{n-n} = a^0 = 1$ 或 $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$

- (5) 分數次方為開根號: $(a^{1/n})^n = a$ 或 $a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a}$
- 2. $\frac{d}{dx}x=1$ 具有特殊的幾何意義。(應該熟記,但也不容易忘)。如下圖所示, y=x 為一個 通過原點的且斜率為 1 的一條直線,所以 f'(x)=1。(是否記得水平線的斜率為多少?)

【Topic 3.】 (常數)倍數規則 Constant Multiple Rule

Constant Multiple Rule

For any constant c,

$$\frac{d}{dx}[c \cdot f(x)] = c \cdot f'(x)$$

The derivative of a constant times a function is the constant times the derivative of the function

證明:

$$\frac{d}{dx} [c \cdot f(x)] = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{c \cdot f(x + \Delta x) - c \cdot f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} c \cdot \left[\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= c \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= c \cdot f'(x)$$

【例題 2】使用 Constant Multiple Rule 解下列各題:

a.
$$\frac{d}{dx}5x^3 = ?$$
 b. $\frac{d}{dx}3x^{-4} = ?$ c. $\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{4}{x}) = ?$ d. $\frac{d}{dx}3\sqrt{x} = ?$ e. $\frac{d}{dx}(-\frac{3x}{2}) = ?$

【Topic 4.】 加法規則 Sum Rule

1. 兩個可微函數的和 (或差) 仍然可微,微分的結果是分別微分的和 (或差)。

Sum Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) + g(x)] = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

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

Sum-Difference Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \pm g(x)] = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

Use both upper signs or both lower signs

證明:

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{[f(x + \Delta x) + g(x + \Delta x)] - [f(x) + g(x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} + \frac{g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \right] + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[\frac{g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= f'(x) + g'(x)$$

2. 和差規則可以進一步應用到有限多個函數之加減法,例如: 若F(x) = f(x) + g(x) - h(x),則F'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x) - h'(x)。

【例題 5】使用 Sum-Difference Rule 解下列各題:

a.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 - x^5) = ?$$

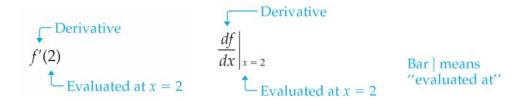
b.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(5x^{-2}-6x^{1/3}+4)=?$$

[Topic 5.] Leibniz's Notation and Evaluation of Derivatives

1. 萊布尼茲微分表示法 d/dx 時常被讀成 (某某函數)「對 x 的微分」,主要是要強調獨立變數 (independent variable) 為 x。如果要微分的獨立變數不是 x,可以將 d/dx 中的 x 換成別的變數即可。例如:

Function	Derivative	
f(t)	$\frac{d}{dt} f(t)$	Use $\frac{d}{dt}$ for the derivative with respect to t
w^3	$\frac{d}{dw}w^3$	Use $\frac{d}{dw}$ for the derivative with respect to w

2. 下列兩種表示法都代表要求 x=2 的導函數.



【例題 6】If $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 7$, find f'(x).

Marginal cost (profit, utility):邊際費用(收益、效用)

【Topic 6.】導函數在商業與經濟的應用:邊際效應 (Marginals)

導函數有另一個的詮釋,我們稱之為邊際效應,它對商業與經濟特別重要。假設有一個公司的收入 (revenue)、花費 (cost)、與利潤 (profit) 函數如下:

$$R(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Total revenue (income)} \\ \text{from selling } x \text{ units} \end{pmatrix}$$
 $C(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Total cost of} \\ \text{producing } x \text{ units} \end{pmatrix}$
 $C(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Total profit from producing} \\ \text{and selling } x \text{ units} \end{pmatrix}$
 $C(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Total profit from producing} \\ \text{and selling } x \text{ units} \end{pmatrix}$

1. 在微積分裡,邊際花費 (marginal cost) 被定義成 cost function 的導函數:

$$MC(x) = C'(x)$$
 Marginal cost is the derivative of cost

同樣地,邊際收入 (marginal revenue) 函數 MR(x) 與邊際利潤 (marginal profit) 函數 MP(x) 也被定義為 revenue function 與 profit functions 的導函數。

$$MR(x) = R'(x)$$
 Marginal revenue is the derivative of revenue $MP(x) = P'(x)$ Marginal profit is the derivative of profit

2. 上述的可簡單的總結:邊際 (marginals) 指的就是導函數 (derivative)。加上之前的兩個定義,我們可將導函數詮釋成斜率 (slopes)、瞬間改變率 (instantaneous rates of change)、以及邊際 (marginals)。

【例題 8】The Pocket EZCie is a miniature key chain flashlight based on LED (light-emitting diode) technology. The cost function (the total cost of producing *x* Pocket EZCies) is

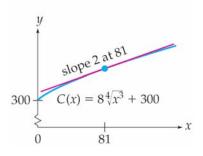
$$C(x) = 8\sqrt[4]{x^3} + 300$$

dollars, where *x* is the number of Pocket EZCies produced.

- **a.** Find the marginal cost function MC(x).
- **b.** Find the marginal cost when 81 Pocket EZCies have been produced and interpret your answer.

$$<$$
sol $>$: **a.** $MC(x) = C'(x)$

b.
$$MC(81) = 2$$



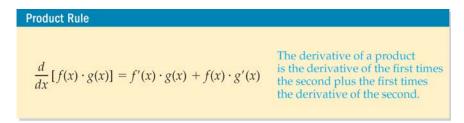
Interpretation: When 81 Pocket EZCies have been produced, the marginal cost is \$2, meaning that to produce one more Pocket EZCie costs about \$2.

Source: EZCie Manufacturing (看不太懂沒關係, 但要查一下單字, 多讀幾次來瞭解語意)

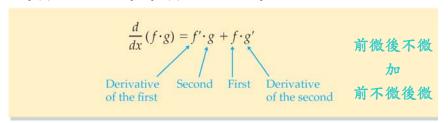
Section 2.4 The Production (乘法) and Quotient (除法) Rules (積與商的原理)

[Topic 1] Product Rule:

對兩個相乘的函數微分,公式如下:



上述公式中的f(x) 可簡寫成 f; f'(x) 可簡寫成 f', 因此乘法原理可簡化如下:



有興趣理解證明部份,請看 P. 133, section 2.4, Verification of the Differentiation Formulas.

【練習 1】Find the following derivatives.

a.
$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^3(x^2 - x)]$$
 (sec. 2.4 practice problem 1) **b.** $\frac{d}{dx} [6\sqrt[3]{x}(2x+1)]$ (sec. 2.4 #10)

c.
$$\frac{d}{dz} \left[\sqrt[4]{z} - \sqrt{z} \right] \sqrt[4]{z} + \sqrt{z}$$
 (sec. 2.4 #24)

[Topic 2.] Quotient Rule:

對兩個相除的函數 (分式有理函數) 微分,公式如下:

Quotient Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{g(x) \cdot f'(x) - g'(x) \cdot f(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$
The bottom times the derivative of the bottom times the top, minus the derivative of the bottom times the top. The bottom squared

有(外國)學生這麼記憶的: Lo D Hi - Hi D Lo over Lo Lo. Lo 代表分母, Hi 代表分子

乘法與除法原理常見錯誤:
$$\frac{d}{dx}(f \cdot g) = f'g'$$
 (錯的); $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{f'}{g'}$ (錯的) \circ

【練習 2】Find the derivative of each function.

a.
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$
 (sec. 2.4 #34)

b.
$$f(s) = \frac{s^3 - 1}{s + 1}$$
 (sec. 2.4 #40)

c.
$$f(t) = \frac{2t^2 + t - 5}{t^2 - t + 2}$$
 (sec. 2.4 #46)

d.
$$f(z) = \frac{2t^2 - t - 6}{t - 2}$$

【Topic 3.】 Marginal Average Cost (平均邊際花費)

1. It is often useful to calculate not just the *total* cost of producing x units of some product, but also the **average cost per unit,** denoted AC(x), which is found by dividing the total cost C(x) by the number of units x.

$$AC(x) = \frac{C(x)}{x}$$
 Average cost per unit is total cost divided by the number of units

2. The derivative of the average cost function is called the **marginal average cost**, MAC.

$$MAC(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{C(x)}{x} \right]$$
 Marginal average cost is the derivative of average cost

3. Marginal average revenue, MAR, and marginal average profit, MAP, are defined similarly as the derivatives of average revenue per unit, R(x)/x and average profit per unit, P(x)/x.

$$MAR(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{R(x)}{x} \right]$$
Marginal average revenue is the derivative of average revenue $\frac{R(x)}{x}$

$$MAP(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{P(x)}{x} \right]$$
Marginal average profit is the derivative of average profit $\frac{P(x)}{x}$

【範例 8.】 Finding and interpreting marginal average cost.

POD, or *printing on demand*, is a recent development in publishing that makes it feasible to print small quantities of books (even a single copy), thereby eliminating overstock and storage costs. For example, POD-publishing a typical 200-page book would cost \$18 per copy, with fixed costs of \$1500. Therefore, the cost function is

$$C(x) = 18x + 1500$$
 Total cost of producing x books

- **a.** Find the average cost function.
- **b.** Find the marginal average cost function.
- **c.** Find the marginal average cost at x = 100 and interpret your answer. (*Source*: e-booktime.com)

Section 2.5 Higher-Order Derivatives (高階導函數)

【範例 1】多項式 (polynomial) 的高階導函數 From $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 7$ we may calculate

【練習 1】 If
$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x - 1$$
, find **a.** $f'(x)$ **b.** $f''(x)$ **c.** $f'''(x)$ **d.** $f^{(4)}(x)$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 2$$
 "First" derivative of f

Differentiating (微分) again gives

$$f''(x) = 6x - 12$$
 Second derivative of f , read " f double prime"

and a third time:

$$f'''(x) = 6$$
 Third derivative of f , read " f triple prime"

and a fourth time:

$$f''''(x) = 0$$
 Fourth derivative of f , read " f quadruple prime"

All further derivatives of this function will, of course, be zero.

【範例 2】 Find the first five derivatives of f(x) = 1/x. (找出 f(x) 的前五階導函數)

【Topic 1.】Prime Notation and Leibniz's notation (萊布尼茲表示法) for higher-order derivatives.

- 1. 二次微分: $\frac{d}{dx}\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{d^2f}{dx^2}$.
- 2. 下列表格顯示兩種相同意義的表示法。

Prime Notation Leibniz's Notation
$$f''(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x)$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$
Second derivative
$$f'''(x) = \frac{d^3}{dx^3} f(x)$$

$$y''' = \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$$
Third derivative
$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} f(x)$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$$

【範例 3】 Find $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} \right)$. Moral: Always simplify before differentiating.

【Topic 5.】 Velocity (速度) and Acceleration (加速度)

1. 速度 (speed or velocity) 函數 v(t) 為距離函數 s(t) 的導函數 ,即 v(t) = s'(t) 加速度 (acceleration)函數 a(t) 為速度函數 v(t) 的導函數 ,即 a(t) = v'(t) = s''(t) 。

Distance, Velocity, and Acceleration
$$s(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Distance} \\ \text{at time } t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v(t) = s'(t) \qquad \qquad \text{Velocity is the derivative of distance}$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = s''(t) \qquad \qquad \text{Acceleration is the derivative of velocity, and the second derivative of distance}$$

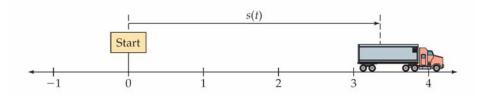
- 2. 速度指的是單位時間內的距離位移量,平均速度 $v_{average} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$ 。瞬間速度可視為將 Δt 逼近 0, 可得 $v = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{s(t + \Delta t) s(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{ds}{dt}$.
- 3. 加速度意指速度上的改變率,因此可由速度的導函數求得加速度。

【Topic 6.】其它二階導函數的解釋

二階導函數除了意指加速度之外,還有其它的意義。一般而言,二階導函數意指某個變化率的改變率。例如,如果一階導函數代表(人口)成長率,則二階導函數代表(人口)成長率的加速或減緩。

【範例 5】Finding and interpreting velocity and acceleration.

A delivery truck is driving along a straight road, and after t hours its distance (in miles) east of its starting point is $s(t) = 24t^2 - 4t^3$ for $0 \le t \le 6$



- **a.** Find the velocity of the truck after 2 hours.
- **b.** Find the velocity of the truck after 5 hours.
- c. Find the acceleration of the truck after 1 hour.

【範例 6】Predicting population growth

United Nations demographers (人口統計學家) predict that t years from the year 2000 the population of the world will be: $P(t) = 6250 + 160t^{3/4}$ million people. Find P'(16) and P''(16) and interpret these numbers. (討論遞增性與凹性:第三章)

Section 2.6 The chain rule (連鎖規則) and the generalized power rule (一般化指數規則)

本節將討論本章最後一個一般化的微分規則:連鎖律 (chain rule)。連鎖律是為了合成函數 (composite functions) 的微分而來。稍後會討論一般化的指數規則。

[Topic 1] Composite Functions

合成函數又稱為函數的函數:f(g(x)),將 g(x) 視為一個變數代入 f(x) 之中。

※ 例題 1. Finding a composite function

For
$$f(x) = x^2$$
 and $g(x) = 4 - x$, find $f(g(x))$ and $g(f(x))$.

【Topic 2】The Chain Rule (連鎖規則)

多項式的指數微分,可以將指數展開再微分,但此過程非常<u>耗費時間</u>,因此在此介紹連 鎖規則來簡化合成函數的微分。

Chain Rule

To differentiate
$$f(g(x))$$
, differentiate $f(g(x))$, differentiate $f(g(x))$, then replace each $f(x)$, $f(x)$ and finally multiply by the derivative of $f(x)$

※ 例題 3. Differentiating using the chain rule.

Find
$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2-5x+1)^{10}$$
.

【Topic 3】Generalized Power Rule (一般化指數規則)

利用 chain rule, assuming $f(x) = x^n$ and $f(g(x)) = [g(x)]^n$. then $\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]^n = n[g(x)]^{n-1} \cdot g'(x)$.

※ 例題 4. Differentiating using the generalized power rule.

Find
$$\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x^4-3x^3-4}$$
.

[Topic 4] Chain Rule in Leibniz's Notation

合成函數 y = f(g(x)) 等同於 y = f(u) 和 u = g(x)。後者的兩個導函數分別為 $\frac{dy}{du} = f'(u)$ 和 $\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x)$ 。因此 $\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ 等同於 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$ 。

Chain Rule in Leibniz's Notation

For y = f(u) with u = g(x),

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

以這個形式連鎖規則可以很容易被記得,因為它看起來就像將 du 乘在前者的分母與後者的分子,看起來像是可以抵消 (約分)。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx}$$

無論如何,導函數不是真的分式,因此這只是方便的構想來記憶連鎖規則。

[Topic 5] A Simple Example of the Chain Rule

連鎖規則求導函數是相當技術性的,但我們可以很簡單的用一個例子來展示連鎖規則。

假設你的公司生產鋼鐵,你想要計算公司一年的收入,即 dollars per year. 你可以採取計算每噸鋼鐵的收入 (dollars per ton),並乘上公司每年輸出的噸數 (tons per year)。符號表示如下:

$$\frac{\$}{\text{year}} = \frac{\$}{\text{ton}} \cdot \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}}$$
Note that "ton" cancels

如果將上述這些比值表示成導函數,則上述方程式會變成連鎖規則。

Section 2.7 Nondifferentiable (不可微) Functions

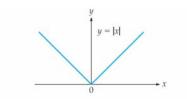
不可微函數指的是某些函數在某些特定值不可微分(或導函數不存在)。本節會先介紹一個絕對值函數 (absolute value function) f(x) = |x| 在 x = 0 時,該函數不可微分。之後我們會討論函數的幾何狀態如何決定函數是否可微。知道函數不可微分(的點)是很重要的,尤其對於瞭解與繪製函數圖形很有幫助。

[Topic 1] Absolute Value Function

我們知道絕對值函數定義如下:

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \ge 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

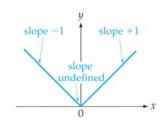
雖然絕對值函數對所有的 x 值皆有定義 (也連續)。我們將證明在 x=0 時不可微分。 Hint: 使用導函數+極限存在的定義。 < prove >:



The graph of the absolute value function f(x) = |x| has a "corner" at the origin.

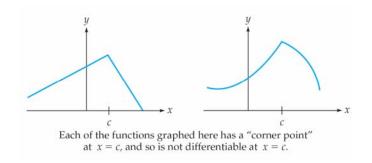
【Topic 3】Geometric Explanation of Nondifferentiability (不可微分性幾何解釋)

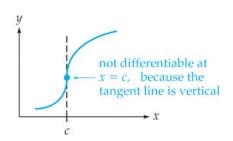
絕對值函數為何在 x=0 時不可微分,我們可以給予幾何上的直觀理由。如右圖所示,f(x)=|x| 由兩條直線其斜率分別為+1 與 -1 所構成,且兩條直線在原點產生一個角點(corner)。原點(origin)右邊的斜率為+1 且原點左邊的斜率為 -1,因為原點兩邊衝突的斜率使得原點無法定義出單一的斜率,即 x=0 該點斜率(導函數)未定義。



【Topic 4】Other Nondifferentiable Functions (其它不可微函數)

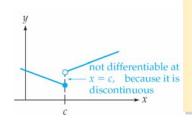
一個函數圖形如果具有角點,以直觀的幾何觀點而言,左右斜率不相同,則該函數不可微。





除了角點之外,如果一個曲線具有垂直切線 (vertical tangent line),因為垂直切線的斜率沒有定義,因此在此x值不可微。

如果一個函數可微,則它必連續。這句話反過來說就是,若一個函數不連續(有斷點或跳點),則該點必為不可微。(If a function is differentiable, then it is continuous. Therefore, if a function is discontinuous (has a "jump") at some point, then it will not be differentiable at that x-value.)



If a function *f* satisfies *any* of the following conditions:

- **1.** f has a corner point at x = c,
- **2.** f has a vertical tangent at x = c,
- 3. f is discontinuous at x = c,

then *f* will not be differentiable at *c*.

如果一個函數可微,則該函數必連續。如果一個函數連續,則該函數極限值存在。

請回答下列是非題:

- ()可微函數必連續。
- () 連續函數極限值必定存在。
- ()極限值存在必連續。
- ()連續函數必可微。