

國立臺北大學 109 學年度日間學士班暨進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題

學制系級：經濟學系日間學士班暨進修學士班 2 年級

科目：微積分

4. (10%) Consider the infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^a}$, where $a > 0$. Find the necessary and sufficient condition of a such that the series is convergent, or argue that no such condition exists.

命中&相似題目：講義 p.10-28 Exercise3(相似度 100%)

Exercise 3. (對數 p-級數 Logarithmic p-series)

Show that $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p} \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1, \\ \text{發散, 若 } p \leq 1. \end{cases}$

Ans.

令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p}$, $x \geq 2$. 則顯然的, f 在 $[2, \infty)$ 上連續、遞減且非負的.

\therefore 若 $p = 1$, $\int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^a \frac{1}{u} du = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} (\ln a - \ln e) = \infty$, 發散

若 $p \neq 1$, $\int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^a \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^{\ln a} \frac{1}{u^p} du = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1-p} u^{1-p} \Big|_e^{\ln a}$

$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1-p} \left[(\ln a)^{1-p} - e^{1-p} \right] \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1 \\ \text{發散, 若 } p < 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1, \\ \text{發散, 若 } p \leq 1. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p} \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1, \\ \text{發散, 若 } p \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad \#$

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系 別：統計學系日間學士班 2、3 年級

科 目：微積分

3. Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ and $P = \{0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1\}$ be a partition of $[0, 1]$.
- (a) (7%) Calculate the upper sum $U(f, p)$ and the lower sum $L(f, p)$ of f over the partition P . Rounded the answers to the third decimal place.
- (b) (6%) Approximate $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ by the Simpson's rule with $n=4$ and round to the third decimal place.
- (c) (7%) Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + i^2} \right]$.

命中&相似題目：微積分學習要訣 P.5-50 第 4 題

5-50 微積分學習要訣

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{<法二>上下同乘 } \frac{1}{n} \text{ 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^p \frac{1}{n}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2n}\right)^p \frac{1}{n}} &= \frac{\int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^p dx}{\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x\right)^p dx} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^p \left[\frac{1}{1+p} x^{p+1} \right]_0^2}{\left[\frac{2}{1+p} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x\right)^{p+1} \right]_0^1} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{1+p} 2^{p+1}}{\frac{2}{1+p} - \frac{2}{1+p} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p+1}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p+1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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※精選習作※

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \dots + n\sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right) = ?$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(2n)!}{n!n^n} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = ?$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+1}} (1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p) = ?$ $p > 0$ (常考題)
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} = ?$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{kt}{n} = ?$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2}} = ?$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n}} \right) = ?$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - k^2}}{n^2} = ?$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n^2}} \right) = ?$

5. Evaluate the following integrals.

(a) (7%) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$

命中&相似題目：微積分學習要訣 P.4-30 類(2)

4-30 微積分學習要訣

[解]

(1) 令 $u = \ln x$, $dv = x dx$

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + c \circ$$

(2) 令 $u = \ln x$, $dv = \frac{dx}{x^3}$

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln x + \int \frac{1}{2x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4x^2} + c \circ$$

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類 求 $\int x^3 \ln x dx = ?$ $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = ?$

答：令 $u = \ln x$, $dv = x^3 dx$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad , \quad v = \frac{1}{4} x^4$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{4} x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + c$$

同理，令 $u = \ln x$, $dv = \frac{dx}{x^2}$

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + c \circ$$

但有些題目須經“二次以上”的分部積分步驟才可完成！現將這些題目整理成如下之**速解法**說明之。

說例 5 基本題	求 $\int x^2 e^x dx = ?$
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[解] 此類問題有速解法如下：