

2. $-\pi < x < \pi$ 且 $x \neq 0$, 求 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{2} + \frac{2}{\sin x}$ 的極大值與極小值

(SOL) $\because -\pi < X < \pi, X \neq 0$

令 $t = \sin X, t \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]$

$$\text{原式} = f(t) = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{2}{t} = \frac{t^2 + 4}{2t}$$

$$f(t)' = \frac{t^2 - 4}{2t^2} \quad (\text{代微分公式})$$

$f(t)' = 0$ 時有極值

$t = \pm 2$ 不在 $t \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]$ 因此極值出現在區間兩端

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

$$f(1) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{t^2 - 4}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 + \frac{4}{t^2}}{\frac{2}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-8t^{-3}}{-2t^{-2}} \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4}{t} = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2 - 4}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \frac{4}{t^2}}{\frac{2}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-8t^{-3}}{-2t^{-2}} \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4}{t} = 0$$

故極大值 $\frac{5}{2}$ 極小值 $-\frac{5}{2}$