

考試科目	微積分(一)	系別	應用數學系	考試時間	7月8日(五) 第二節
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1. Use the definition of limit to show
- 10% (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = 4$ .
- 10% (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ .
2. Suppose that  $f''(x)$  is continuous.
- 10% (a) Show that if  $f'(a) = 0$  and  $f''(a) < 0$ , then  $f(a)$  is a relative maximum.
- 10% (b) Show that if  $f'(a) = 0$  and  $f''(a) > 0$ , then  $f(a)$  is a relative minimum.
3. Given that  $f(x) = \int_{2x}^{x^2} e^{(t^2)} dt$
- 10% (a) Find  $f'(x)$ .
- 10% (b) Find an equation of the tangent line of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 2$ .
4. Let  $f(x, y)$  be the objective function and  $g(x, y) = 0$  be the constrained equation.
- 10% (a) Show that if  $f(a, b)$  is optimal, then  $\frac{f_x(a, b)}{f_y(a, b)} = \frac{g_x(a, b)}{g_y(a, b)}$
- 10% (b) show that  $f_x(a, b) + \lambda g_x(a, b) = f_y(a, b) + \lambda g_y(a, b)$  where  $\lambda$  is a Lagrange multiplier.
- 5 (20%) Let  $z = f(x, y)$  be a function and  $f_x$  and  $f_y$  exist and  $z = P(x, y)$  be the tangent plane of  $z = f(x, y)$  at  $(a, b, f(a, b))$ . Show that  $P(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) - P(a, b) = f_x(a, b) \Delta x + f_y(a, b) \Delta y$  where  $\Delta x$  is the change in  $x$  and  $\Delta y$  is the change in  $y$ .

考試科目

微積分(=)

系

別

應用數學系

考試時間

7月8日(五)第4節

1. Consider a segment of the curve described by the equation  $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1$  in the first quadrant (i.e., when  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ).
- (a) Find the length of the curve.
- (b) Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve about the  $x$ -axis.

(30%)

2. Evaluate the integrals:

(a)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$

(b)  $\int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{1}{e^x+2} dx$

(20%)

3. Evaluate the limits:

(a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-k)}}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \int_0^{\sin 2x} \cos 3t dt$

(20%)

4. Evaluate the integral  $\iint_Q (x^2 - y^2) dx dy$ , where  $Q$  is the region in the plane bounded by the lines  $x - y = 0$ ,  $x - y = 1$ ,  $x + y = -2$ , and  $x + y = 2$ .

(15%)

5. What value for  $p > 0$  makes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n^p}\right)$  convergent? Prove your answer.

(15%)

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註 試題隨卷繳交