

考試科目	微積分	系所別	應用數學系	考試時間	2月3日(星期六)第一節
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1. Determine if each series converges or diverges.

(a) (6%)  $\sum_{n=10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log n \log \log n}$ .      (b) (6%)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$ .

2. Evaluate the limits.

(a) (8%)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}\right)^{\ln x}$ .      (b) (8%)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sin^2(\pi x)}{e^{x-4} + 3 - x}$ .

3. Evaluate the integrals.

(a) (8%)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx$ .

(b) (8%)  $\int_1^2 \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^y \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} e^{\sqrt{xy}} dx dy$ .

(c) (8%)  $\int (\ln x)^{\ln x} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln \ln x}{x}\right) dx$ .

(d) (8%)  $\oint_c (6y + x) dx + (y + 2x) dy$ , where  $c: (x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^4$ .

4. Evaluate the function  $\varphi(t)$  defined by

(a) (10%)  $\varphi(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sin xt dx$ .

(b) (10%)  $\varphi(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\sin^3 t}^{2 + \log_3 t^2} e^{-x^2} dx$ .

5. (10%) Find  $r$ ,  $s$  and  $t$  such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 3x \cos 2x}{x^5} + \frac{r}{x^4} + \frac{s}{x^2} + t \right) = 0.$$

6. (10%) Let  $\{a_n\}$  be any positive sequence. Suppose that  $a_{n+1} \leq a_n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ . Show that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$  is convergent.

備註

一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。  
二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	線性代數	系列	應用數學系	考試時間	2 月 3 日 (星期六) 第二節
<p><b>注意事項：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 作答時，請於答案卷上標明題號，並請勿任意更改題目符號，且請詳列過程，只有答案不給分。請盡量清楚完整回答你會的問題，不要只是每題回答一小部份。</li> <li>• 本試題共有 5 個問題，總計 100 分。</li> </ul> <p>1. We say that a linear operator <math>T</math> on <math>V</math> is a <b>projection</b>, if there are two subspaces <math>W_1, W_2</math> of <math>V</math> and <math>V = W_1 \oplus W_2</math>, such that for all <math>\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2</math> with <math>\mathbf{x}_1 \in W_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in W_2</math>, we have <math>T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}_1</math>. In this case, we called that <math>T</math> is the <b>projection on <math>W_1</math> along <math>W_2</math></b>.</p> <p>(a) (10 %) Let <math>T: V \rightarrow V</math> be a projection. Show that <math>T^2 = T</math>.</p> <p>(b) (10 %) Let <math>W</math> be a subspace of a finite dimensional vector space of <math>V</math>. Show that <math>V = W \oplus W^\perp</math>. Define the projection <math>T</math> on <math>W</math> along <math>W^\perp</math>.</p> <p>(c) (10 %) Let <math>W_1, W_2</math> be subspaces of <math>\mathbb{R}^3</math>, where <math>W_1 = \text{span}\{(1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 1)\}</math> and <math>W_2 = \text{span}\{(1, 1, 1)\}</math>. Let <math>T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3</math> be the projection on <math>W_1</math> along <math>W_2</math>. Let <math>\beta</math> be the standard ordered basis for <math>\mathbb{R}^3</math>. Find the matrix representation <math>[T]_\beta</math> for <math>T</math>.</p> <p>2. Let <math>V</math> be a vector space over <math>\mathbb{F}</math>. Let</p> $V^* = \{f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \mid f \text{ is a linear transformation.}\}$ <p>Note that <math>V^*</math> is also a vector space. For a subset <math>S \subset V</math>, the <b>annihilator</b> <math>S^\circ</math> of <math>S</math> is defined by</p> $S^\circ = \{f \in V^* \mid f(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \text{ for all } \mathbf{x} \in S\}.$ <p>(a) (10 %) Show that <math>S^\circ</math> is a subspace of <math>V^*</math>.</p> <p>(b) (10 %) Let <math>W</math> be a subspace of a finite dimensional vector space of <math>V</math>. Show that</p> $\dim W + \dim W^\circ = \dim V.$ <p>3. (10 %) Let <math>T: V \rightarrow V</math> be a linear operator on a finite dimensional vector space <math>V</math>. Let <math>\beta, \gamma</math> be two bases of <math>V</math>. Show that <math>\det([T]_\beta) = \det([T]_\gamma)</math>.</p> <p>4. (20 %) Let <math>A</math> be a real <math>n \times n</math> matrix. Show that <math>A</math> is invertible if and only if 0 is an eigenvalue of <math>A</math>.</p> <p>5. (20 %) A real <math>n \times n</math> matrix <math>A</math> is called <b>positive definite</b> if <math>\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x} &gt; 0</math> for each nonzero vector <math>\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n</math>. Let <math>A</math> be an <math>n \times n</math> positive definite matrix. For all <math>\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n</math>, define <math>\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \mathbf{y}^T A \mathbf{x}</math>. Show that <math>\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle</math> is an inner product on <math>\mathbb{R}^n</math>.</p>					
備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>				