

國立高雄師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：數學系

科 目：高等微積分

※注意：1. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。
2. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部份，該題不予計分。

1. Evaluate the following integrals.

$$(A) \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} \, dx \, dy. \quad (7\%)$$

$$(B) \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_y^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} \, dx \, dy. \quad (7\%)$$

2. (A) Evaluate the limit $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x(1-x)}{k+(n-k)x}$, $x \in [0,1]$. (10%)

(B) Find the extreme values of $f(x)$ on $[0,1]$. (5%)

3. Label each statement as true or false. If a statement is true, prove it. If not, give reason of why it is false.

(A) $f(x) = x^2$ is uniformly continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$. (7%)

(B) If a function $f : [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Riemann integrable, then there exists

some point $c \in [a,b]$ such that $\int_a^c f(x) \, dx = \int_c^b f(x) \, dx$. (7%)

(C) If $\sum a_k$ converges, then $\sum (a_k)^2$ converges. (7%)

4. Let $E = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ be a set in \mathbb{R} . Prove that the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in E \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is integrable on $[0,1]$ and evaluate the value $\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx$. (10%)

(背面有題)

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5. If $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|$ converges, prove that $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_k|}{k^p}$ converges for all $p \geq 0$. (10%)

6. Suppose that $b > a > 0$. Prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n e^{-x} dx = b - a$. (10%)

7. Find a closed form for each of the following series and the largest set on which this formula is valid. (10%)

$$(A) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-2} ; \quad (B) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3k}}{k+1} ; \quad (C) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k}{k+1} (1-x)^k .$$

8. Prove that the directional derivatives of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

exist at $(0, 0)$ in all directions u , but f is neither continuous nor differentiable at $(0, 0)$.

(10%)