## 國立新竹教育大學 101 學年度碩、博士班招生考試試題

所別:應用數學系碩士班

科目:微積分(本科總分150分,含初等微積分、高等微積分)

※ 請橫書作答

1. Find the following limit

(a) 
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+h}-1}{h}$$
 (b)  $\lim_{x\to \infty} \left(e^{x}+x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$  (12 points)

2. In the following, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  (18 points)

(a) 
$$y \sin x^2 = x \sin y^2$$
 (b)  $y = (\sin x)^{\ln x}$  (c)  $y = \int_{\tan x}^{x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + t^4}} dt$ 

3. Evaluate the following integral (20 points)

(a) 
$$\int_{e}^{e^4} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx$$
 (b)  $\int e^x \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx$  (c)  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} dx$  (d)  $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{x^2 - 6x + 5} dx$ 

- 4. The region D enclosed by the curves y = x and  $y = x^2$  is rotated about the line y = 2. Find the volume of the resulting solid. (10 points)
- 5. Determine whether the series is convergent or divergent. (15 points)

(a) 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$$
 (b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n$$
 (C) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$$

- 6. Suppose A, B are open sets in  $\mathbb{R}$  and F, G are closed sets in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - (a) Prove that  $A \cup B$  and  $A \cap B$  are open. (10 points)
  - (b) Prove that  $F \cap G$  is closed. (5 points)

- 7. Suppose  $\{x_n\}$  is a sequence of real numbers such that
  - (a)  $|x_n x_{n+1}| \le \frac{1}{n+5}$  prove or disprove that  $\{x_n\}$  converges. (10 points)
  - (b)  $|x_n x_{n+1}| \le \frac{1}{n^2}$  prove or disprove that  $\{x_n\}$  converges. (10 points)
- 8. (a) Find an open cover of [0,1) with no subcover in  $\mathbb{R}$ . (10 points)
  - (b) Is  $\left\{0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \dots\right\}$  compact in  $\mathbb{R}$ ? Justify your answer. (10 points)
- 9. (a) Let  $\{A_k\}$  be a sequence of compact nonempty sets in  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $A_{k+1} \subset A_k$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that  $\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} A_k \neq \emptyset$ . (10 points)
  - (b) Find an example of  $\{A_k\}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $A_{k+1} \subset A_k$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  but  $\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} A_k = \phi$ . (10 points)