

1. Find the integral  $\int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$ . (8%)
2. Determine whether the integral  $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx$  converges. (8%)
3. Find the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x})$ . (10%)
4. Find the equation for the tangent line to the curve  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x-y)^2$  at the point (1,0). (10%)

5. Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (14\%)$$

- (1) Prove that  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x=0$ .
  - (2) Find the derivative of  $f(x)$ .
6. Test the following series for convergence or divergence: (15%)
- (1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{100+4^n}$ .
  - (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/5}}$ .
  - (3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^3}{3^n}$ .

7. Define  $f(x, y) = xe^{-y} + ye^{-x}$ . (20%)

- (1) Please explain if  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$  exist.
  - (2) Find the gradient  $\nabla f(0,0)$ .
  - (3) Find the maximum rate of change of  $f$  at the point (0,0). Also, find the direction in which it occurs (you can describe it in terms of a vector).
8. Suppose that  $D$  is the half-annulus given by

$$1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \quad y \geq 0.$$

Evaluate

(15%)

$$\iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) dA.$$