

考試科目	微積分	所別	財政學系	考試時間	3月19日 星期日	第4節
<p>1. Suppose that (8 points) (2% each)</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} & \text{if } x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \text{if } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ <p>(1). Is f continuous at $x = 1$. (2). Is f differentiable at $x = 1$. (3). Is f continuous at $x = -1$. (4). Is f differentiable at $x = -1$. Justify your answers. [Note: Only "yes" or "no" as the answer will not be scored].</p>						
<p>2. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$ (8 points) (4% each)</p> <p>(1). Find the point(s) on the graph of f at which the slope of the tangent line is equal to $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.</p> <p>(2). Find the equations(s) of the tangent line(s) of part (1).</p>						
<p>3. The total monthly cost (in dollars) incurred by Cannon Precision Instruments Corporation for manufacturing q units of the model MP3 players is given by the function $C(q) = 0.0025q^2 + 80q + 10,000$ (10 points)</p> <p>Show that the marginal cost curve will pass through the minimum point of the average cost curve.</p>						
<p>4. Use the definition of the Euler number $e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ to show that (10 points)</p> $\frac{d \ln x}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0.$						
<p>5. In a study, two countries' Lorenz curves was estimated as follows. (10 points)</p> <p>Country A: $f(x) = \frac{11}{12}x^2 + \frac{1}{12}x$</p> <p>Country B: $g(x) = \frac{5}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x$</p> <p>(1). Compute the coefficient of inequality (Gini index) for each country's Lorenz curve. (7%)</p> <p>(2). Which country has a more equitable income distribution? (3%)</p>						
備	考	試題隨卷繳交				
命題委員：		106		(簽章)		

國立政治大學圖書館

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考試科目	微積分	所別	財政學系	考試時間	3月19日 星期日 第 2 節
6.	Suppose that $f(x)$ is continuous and nonnegative on an interval $[a, b]$. (1). Use the Riemann Sum to approximate the area of the region under the graph of f and bounded vertical lines $x = a$, $x = b$ and the x -axis	(14 points) (4%)	國立政治大學圖書館		
Now, let $f(x) = x^3$.	(2). Compute the Riemann Sum of f over the interval $[0, 1]$, using four subintervals of equal length ($n = 4$) and choosing the representative points to be the midpoint of the subinterval. Then find the error of this approximation.	(4%)			
(3). Use the Trapezoidal Rule to approximate the area of the region, using $n = 4$. Then find the error of this approximation.	(3%)				
(4). Use the Simpson's Rule to approximate the area of the region, using $n = 4$. Then find the error of this approximation.	(3%)				
7.	Evaluate the following integrals.	(10 points)			
(1). $\int_1^e \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^3} dx$.	(2). $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$.	(5% each)			
8.	Evaluate $\iint_R x e^{y^2} dA$	(10 points)			
where R is the plane region bounded by the y -axis, the horizontal line $y = 4$, and the graph of $y = x^2$.					
9.	Suppose that we are given a data set containing n observations about the relation between x and y , $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$. The regression line by the Method of Least Squares is given by $y = f(x) = a + bx$. Show that the minimization of the sum of squared errors can give the ordinary least square estimators	(10 points)			
$\hat{b} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}, \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x}, \text{ where } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \text{ and } \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n}.$					
10.	Let $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^3} - x, x \geq -1$. Sketch the graph of the antiderivative F that satisfies the initial condition $F(-1) = 0$. Then estimate the value of $F(3)$ according to your sketch. [Hint: In this case, the formula of F may not be derived by techniques of integration. Instead, you may draw the graph of f first (i.e., the direction field), and then use it to graph F proximately.]	(10 points) (7%) (3%)			
備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交				
命 題 委 員 :	: 107 (簽章)				

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