

考試科目	微積分	系所別	應用數學系	考試時間	2月7日(五)第三節
<p>1. (20 points) Evaluate the limits.</p> <p>(a) (6 points) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{(\ln 2)/(1+\ln x)}$</p> <p>(b) (6 points) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^3}{2x^2 + y^2}$</p> <p>(c) (8 points) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+2)^{1/x} - x^{1/x}}{(x+3)^{1/x} - x^{1/x}}$</p> <p>2. (32 points) Evaluate the integrals.</p> <p>(a) (8 points) $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\sin x \cos x} dx$</p> <p>(b) (8 points) $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^3} dx$</p> <p>(c) (8 points) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x^2} dx$</p> <p>(d) (8 points) $\int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dx dy$</p> <p>3. (8 points) Find the volume of solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the following curves about the x-axis: $x = -3y^2 + 12y - 9$, $x = 0$.</p> <p>4. (8 points) Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, where C is given by the vector function $\mathbf{r}(t)$; $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x + y^2)\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + (y + z)\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^2\mathbf{i} + t^3\mathbf{j} - 2t\mathbf{k}$, $0 \leq t \leq 2$.</p> <p>5. (10 points) If $z = \frac{1}{x}[f(x-y) + g(c+y)]$, show that $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}.$</p> <p>6. (12 points) $F(x)$ is the absolute value function if $F(x) = x$. (a) (6 points) Prove that if f is a continuous function on an interval, then so is the absolute function f. (b) (6 points) Is the converse of the statement in part (a) also true? In other words, if f is continuous, does it follow that f is continuous? If so, prove it. If not, find a counterexample.</p> <p>7. (10 points) Given any series $\sum a_n$, we define a series $\sum a_n^+$ whose terms are all the positive terms of $\sum a_n$ and a series $\sum a_n^-$ whose terms are all the negative terms of $\sum a_n$. To be specific, we let $a_n^+ = \frac{a_n + a_n }{2}, \quad a_n^- = \frac{a_n - a_n }{2}.$ If $\sum a_n$ is absolutely convergent, show that both of the series $\sum a_n^+$ and $\sum a_n^-$ are convergent.</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>			