

考試科目	微積分	系所別	應用數學系	考試時間	2月3日(五)第三節
<p>1. (8 points) Evaluate the definite integral: $\int_0^1 \frac{e^z + 1}{e^z + z} dz.$</p> <p>2. (10 points) Find the indefinite integral: $\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx.$</p> <p>3. (10 points) Evaluate the following sum of integrals: $\int_{1/\sqrt{2}}^1 \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^x xy dy dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^x xy dy dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} xy dy dx.$</p> <p>4. (a) (7 points) Prove the formulation: $\int \tan^n x dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx \quad (n \neq 1).$ (b) (7 points) Find the indefinite integral: $\int \tan^5 x dx.$</p> <p>5. (10 points) Find the values of p for which the integral: $\int_0^1 x^p \ln x dx$ converges and evaluate the integral for those values of $p.$</p> <p>6. (8 points) Use the technique of implicit function to find $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ for the equation: $yz + x \ln y = z^2.$</p> <p>7. (8 points) Show that the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/x^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ is not equal to its Maclaurin series.</p> <p>8. (8 points) Prove that if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ and $\{b_n\}$ is bounded, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n b_n) = 0.$</p> <p>9. (10 points) Prove that if f is continuous, then $\int_0^x f(u)(x-u)du = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^u f(t)dt \right) du.$</p> <p>10. A function f is said to be a <i>contraction</i> on $[a, b]$ if there exists $K, 0 < K < 1$, such that for all $u, v \in [a, b]$, we have $f(u) - f(v) \leq K u - v .$</p> <p>(a) (7 points) Show by the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition that if f is a contraction on $[a, b]$, then f is continuous on $[a, b].$</p> <p>(b) (7 points) Suppose that f is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) with $f'(x) \leq L, 0 < L < 1$, for all $x \in (a, b).$ Show that f is a contraction on $[a, b]$ and have at most one fixed point on $[a, b].$ (A point $c \in [a, b]$ is called a fixed point if $f(c) = c.$</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>			