絕號:

294

國立成功大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題

共2頁・第一頁

系所:統計學系

科目:數學

本試題是否可以使用計算機:□可使用

〇不可使用

(隋命題老師勾選)

考試日期:0302·節次:1

Please write down all your work.

1. Find the following limit, if exists.

(10%)

(a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \cos\left(\frac{1-|\cos x|}{2x}\right)$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{1}{2k+1}$$

2. Find the following derivatives dy/dx, if exists.

20%)

(a) 
$$y = (\ln x)^{\ln x}$$
,  $x = e^2$ 

(b) 
$$\sqrt{x} = \cos^{-1}(xy), x = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

(c) 
$$\tan y = \sinh x$$
,  $x = \ln 2$  (d)  $\cosh y = 3^x$ ,  $x = 2$ 

(d) 
$$\cosh y = 3^x$$
,  $x = 2$ 

Note that  $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$  and  $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ .

3. Find the following integrals.

(20%)

(a) 
$$\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx$$

(b) 
$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} (1 + \csc x)^2 dx$$

(c) 
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy dx$$

(d) 
$$\int \int_{\Omega} e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,  $\Omega$  is the triangular region bounded by the x-axis,  $2y = x$ ,  $x = 2$ 

4. Let f be everywhere continuous with f(1) = a and set

(10%)

$$F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} [t \int_1^t f(u) du] dt.$$

Find F'(x), F'(1), F''(x) and F''(1).

5. Set 
$$f(x) = x$$
, if x is rational;  $f(x) = 0$ , if x is irrational. Set  $g(x) = xf(x)$ . (10%)

- (a). Is f continuous at 1?
- (b) Is f continuous at 0?
- (c) Is f differentiable at 0?
- (d) Is g continuous at 0?
- (e) Is g differentiable at 0?

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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冒立成功大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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6. Let 
$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $d = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ . (10%)

- (a) (2%) Give d as a linear combination of a, b and c.
- (b) (6%) By using Gram-Schmidt, orthogonalize a, b and c to get orthonormal vectors  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$  and  $q_3$ .
- (c) (2%) Give the change of basis matrix from the basis a, b and c to the basis  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$  and  $q_3$ .
- 7. Let A be a  $3 \times 4$  matrix such that

(10%)

$$A\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 3x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the column space and null space s of A with bases and dimensions.

8. If you know that  $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{row} 1 \\ \operatorname{row} 2 \\ \operatorname{row} 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$ , find the determinants of B, C and D. (10%)

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{row}1 + \operatorname{row}2 + \operatorname{row}3 \\ \operatorname{row}1 + \operatorname{row}2 \\ \operatorname{row}1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \det C = \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{row}1 - \operatorname{row}3 \\ \operatorname{row}2 - \operatorname{row}1 \\ \operatorname{row}3 - \operatorname{row}2 \end{vmatrix}$$