考試時間 120 分鐘,題目卷為兩張紙,共三頁,滿分 120 分。所有題目的答案都請依題號順序依序寫在答案卷上,而是非與填充題必須寫在第一頁。答案卷務必寫學號、姓名,題目卷不必繳回。考試開始 30 分鐘後不得入場,開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。考試期間禁止使用字典、計算機、任何通訊器材並請勿自行攜帶任何紙張,違者成績以零分計算,監試人員不得回答任何關於試題的疑問。Questions are to be answered on the answer sheet provided.

是非題 **True or False** (20 points),請答 **T** (True)或 **F** (False)。每題 2 分。 (不需詳列過程,請依題號順序依序寫在答案卷第一頁上。)

- 1. If $\lim_{x \to c} |f(x)| = 0$ then $\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = 0$.
- 2. $\lim_{x \to c} [f(x)g(x)] = \lim_{x \to c} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \to c} g(x)$ is true.
- **3.** We can obtain the graph of $y = x^2 + 6x + 11$ by shifting the graph of $y = x^2$ 3 units to the left and then 2 units upward.
- **4.** No point on the graph of $x^2 3xy + y^2 = 1$ has a horizontal tangent line.
- **5.** If f is even then f' is odd, and if f is odd then f' is even.
- **6.** If f(x) and g(x) are discontinuous at x = c then f(x) + g(x) is discontinuous at x = c.
- 7. There exists a differentiable function f such that f(-2) = -2, f(2) = 6, and f'(x) < 1 for all x.
- **8.** Let f(x) be a real-valued function on **R** and $c \in \mathbf{R}$. If $\lim_{x \to c} [f(x) f(c)] = 0$, then the limit $\lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x) f(c)}{x c}$ exists.
- **9.** Let g(x) be a real-valued function on **R** and g'(c) < 0 for some c in **R**. Then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that g(x) < g(c) for all $x \in (c, c + \delta)$.

10. Let f(x) be continuous on [a,b] and differentiable on (a,b). If f(a)=f(b), then there is one number c in (a,b) such that f(c) is a relative extremum of f on [a,b].

填充題 Short answer questions (40 points), 每題 5 分。

(不需詳列過程,僅將答案依題號順序依序寫在答案卷第一頁上即可。)

- 1. Find $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left[\left(\cos\frac{1}{x}\right) (\tan x) \right]$. Answer: _____.
- 2. Find the constant a such that the function is continuous on the entire real number line.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(4x)}{x} & \text{, if } x < 0 \\ a - 2x & \text{, if } x \ge 0 \end{cases}.$$

Answer: .

3. Find the second derivative of the function $y = \sec x$.

Answer: .

4. Find the vertical asymptotes (if any) of the graph of the function

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2}.$$

Answer : ______.

- **5.** Suppose that f is a differentiable function such that f(g(x)) = x, and $f'(x) = 1 + (f(x))^2$. Find g'(x). Answer:
- **6.** If $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$ and $g(x) = \frac{3}{x}$, then find the domain of the composite function $f \circ g$. Answer:
- **7.** Let $g(x) = [\cos x^2]^{1/3}(x-2)$ on **R**. What is the value g'(0)? Answer:
- 8. Let $f(x) = x^4 2x^2$ on [-2, 2]. What is the minimum of f on [-2, 2]?

 Answer: _____.

計算問答證明題 Please show all your work (60 points),每題 10 分,請依題號順序依序寫在答案卷上,可以用中文或英文作答。請詳列計算過程,否則不予計分。需標明題號但不必抄題。

1. (10 points) Find d^2y/dx^2 implicitly in terms of x and y.

$$xy - 1 = 2x + y^2.$$

2. (10 points) Find the limit L. Then use the ϵ - δ definition to prove that the limit is L.

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{x}$$

- 3. (10 points) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem and Rolle's Theorem to prove that the equation $2x 2 \cos x = 0$ has exactly one real solution.
- 4. (10 points) A man 165 cm tall walks at a rate of 120 cm per second away from a light that is 4 meters above the ground (see figure).
 - a. When he is 3 meters from the base of the light, at what rate is the tip of his shadow moving?
 - b. When he is 3 meters from the base of the light, at what rate is the length of his shadow changing?



5. (10 points) Define

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{, if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{, if } x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

- a. For $x \neq 0$, find f'(x).
- b. Show that f'(0) = 0.
- c. Show that f'(x) is continuous for all real numbers x. (Hint: Use a. and b...)
- 6. (10 points) Prove or disprove that $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{|x|}$ exists. (試題結束)

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是非題 **True or False** (20 points),請答 **T** (True)或 **F** (False)。每題 2 分。 (不需詳列過程,請依題號順序依序寫在答案卷第一頁上。)

- 1. $\lim_{x\to\infty} x \sin\frac{1}{x}$ does not exist.
- **2.** $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |Cx|, C \neq 0.$
- **3.** Let f(x) be a continuous function on [a,b] and $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) \ dt$ for $x \in [a,b]$. Then F(x) is differentiable on (a,b).
- **4.** If f''(x) = 0, then (c, f(c)) is a point of inflection of the graph of f.
- 5. $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{x}^{x+h} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \sqrt{1+x^2}$.
- 6. $\sin^{-1}(\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.
- 7. If f'(x) > 0 for all real numbers x, then f increases to infinity.
- 8. There exists no function f such that $f = f^{-1}$.
- **9.** If the norm of a partition approaches zero, then the number of subintervals approaches infinity. That means $\|\Delta\| \to 0 \Rightarrow n \to \infty$.
- 10. If f is continuous on [a, b], then f is integrable on [a, b].

填充題 Short answer questions (40 points), 每題 5 分。

(不需詳列過程,僅將答案依題號順序依序寫在答案卷第一頁上即可。)

- **1.** Find $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sin \theta^2 d\theta$. Answer: _____.
- **2.** Use implicit differentiation to find dy/dx.

$$4y^2 + \ln x^2 y = 7$$

Answer : ______.

3. Evaluate the definite integral.

$$\int_0^4 |x^2 - 9| \ dx$$

Answer : ______.

4. Evaluate the definite integral.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x(e^{-x} + e^{x}) dx$$

Answer : ______.

- 5. Let $f(x) = \int_2^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}}$. Find $(f^{-1})'(0)$. Answer: _____.
- 6. Find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of the function at the given point.

$$y = (\ln x)^{\cos x}, \quad (e, 1).$$

Answer : ______.

7. Evaluate the integral.

$$\int \tan^3 x \, dx$$

Answer:

8. Find
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left[1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 \right]$$
. Answer: ______.

計算問答證明題 Please show all your work (60 points),每題 10 分,請依題號順序依序寫在答案卷上,可以用中文或英文作答。請詳列計算過程,否則不予計分。需標明題號但不必抄題。

- 1. (10 points) A rectangular page is to contain 36 square inches of print. The margins on each side are 1½ inches. Find the dimensions of the page such that the least amount of paper is used.
- **2.** (10 points) Use differentials to approximate $\sqrt[3]{26}$.
- 3. (10 points) Use the limit process to find the area of the region bounded by the graph of the function and the x-axis over the given interval.

$$y = 27 - x^3$$
, [1,3].

4. (10 points) a. Find F'(x).

$$F(x) = \int_{1}^{e^{\arctan(3x)}} \ln t \ dt$$

- b. Find $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}}$.
- 5. (10 points) Let $f(x) = \frac{x^3 1}{x^3 + 1}$. Find a. its domain, b. critical numbers, c. intervals of increasing/decreasing, d. relative(local) maximum/minimum values, e. intervals of concavity, f. inflection points, g. slant(oblique), horizontal and vertical asymptotes. h. Then sketch the graph of f(x).
- **6.** (10 points) Let f be a differentiable function on $(0, \infty)$ and g be a differentiable function on $(-\infty, \infty)$. Suppose that $f: (0, \infty) \to \mathbf{R}$ and $g: \mathbf{R} \to (0, \infty)$ are inverse functions of each other and f(ab) = f(a) + f(b) for all a, b > 0.
 - a. Show that $f'(x) = \frac{f'(1)}{x}$ for all x > 0.
 - b. Show that f'(1)g'(0) = 1.

Hint:

- **1.** To show **a.**, you can differentiate both sides of the equation f(cx) = f(c) + f(x) with respect to x.
- **2.** To show **b.**, you can show that f(1) = 0 and g(0) = 1. Then apply the chain rule to the definition of the inverse function.

(試題結束)

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- **1.** Let f(x) be a real-valued function on \mathbf{R} and $c \in \mathbf{R}$. If $\lim_{x \to c} [f(x) f(c)] = 0$, then the limit $\lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x) f(c)}{x c}$ exists.
- **2.** Let f(x) be continuous on [a,b] and differentiable on (a,b). If f(a)=f(b), then there is one number c in (a,b) such that f(c) is a relative extremum of f on [a,b].
- 3. $\sin^{-1}(\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.
- **4.** $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^x} = \lim_{x\to 0} 2e^x = 2.$
- **5.** Let the point masses $m_1=7, m_2=3, m_3=5$ be located at $x_1=-5, x_2=0, x_3=3$ on the x-axis. Then the center of mass of the linear system is $\bar{x}=-\frac{4}{3}$.
- **6.** If f is continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$, then $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{-t}^{t} f(x) dx$.
- 7. $\int_0^2 \frac{x}{x^2 1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$
- 8. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\sqrt{2}}} dx \text{ diverges.}$
- 9. $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} dx$ is convergent.
- 10. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{e^x}$.

填充題 Short answer questions (40 points), 每題 5 分。

(不需詳列過程,僅將答案依題號順序依序寫在答案卷第一頁上即可。)

1. Suppose that f is a differentiable function such that f(g(x)) = x, and f'(x) = x $1 + (f(x))^2$. Find g'(x).

Answer : ______.

2. Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$ about the x-axis.

Answer : ______.

3. Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \cos^4 x \ dx.$

4. Find $\lim_{x \to 1^+} (\ln x)^{x-1}$.

Answer : ___

5. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx.$

6. Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right)$.

7. Find

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \theta \sin 3\theta \ d\theta.$$

Answer:

8. Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^2 + 1$, y = 0, x = 0 and x = 1 about the y-axis.

Answer : ______.

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1. (10 points) Find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of the function

$$y = (\ln x)^{\cos x}$$

at the point (e, 1).

- 2. (10 points)
 - a. Find the indefinite integral

$$\int \tan^3 2t \sec^3 2t \ dt.$$

b. Evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^2 \frac{3}{4x^2 + 5x + 1} \, dx.$$

3. (10 points) Evaluate

$$\int x^2 \sin x \ dx.$$

- **4.** (10 points) Let $f(x) = \sqrt{9 x^2}$, $0 \le x \le 3$.
 - a. Use the formula for arc length to find the length of the graph of f.
 - b. Use the formula for surface area of revolution to find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve y = f(x) about the x-axis.
- 5. (10 points) Evaluate $\int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 3}}{x} dx.$
- **6.** (10 points) Prove that the line $y = (1 \sqrt[3]{0.5})x$ divides the region bounded by the graph of y = x(1-x) and the x-axis into two regions of equal area.

(試題結束)