

1. Find the following limit. (If the limit does not exist or has an infinite limit, you should point it out. In addition, also remember the definition of definite integral). (15%)

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} \dots \times \frac{n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \cos(4t) dt$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot(x) - \frac{1}{x}$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan(\sin(2x))}{\tan(\arcsin(3x))}$

(e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{4x}$

2. Find the point $a > 0$ satisfying (8%)

$$\int_1^a \frac{2}{t} dt = \int_a^{\frac{1}{8}} \frac{1}{t} dt$$

3. Assume the inverse function of $f(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + x - 2$ is $g(x)$, find $g'(f(1))$ (5%).

4. Evaluate the following integral. (12%)

(a) $\int_{\sqrt{3}}^3 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4x^2-9}} dx$?

(b) $\int \frac{2}{\sqrt{-x^2+4x}} dx$

(c) $\int \frac{5^{2x}}{1+5^{2x}} dx$

(d) $\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\arcsin(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$

5. Find the equation of the tangent line $y = \log_{10}(3x)$ at $x = 5$. (5%)

6. Evaluate the following integral. (16%)

(a) $\int (\ln x)^3 dx$

(b) $\int e^x \cos x \, dx$

(c) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(mx) \cos(nx) dx$, where m and n are positive integers

(d) $\int_0^{\ln 4} \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x}+9}} dx$

7. Evaluate the following integral. (16%)

(a) $\int \frac{\sec^2(x)}{(\tan x)(\tan x + 1)} dx$

(b) $\int \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + 4x + 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} dx$

(c) $\int_{-\infty}^0 x e^x dx$

(d) $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx$

8. Determine whether the following integral diverges or converges. (9%)

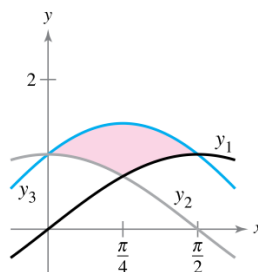
(a) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{x}} dx$

(b) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$

(c) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

9. Find the area of the given region bounded by the graphs y_1, y_2 and y_3 (The pink region in the following figure). (6%)

$$y_1 = \sin x, y_2 = \cos x, y_3 = \cos x + \sin x$$



10. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of $f(x) = e^{-x}$ (where $0 \leq x \leq \ln 2$) about the line $y = -1$. (8%)