

注意：第一題為填充題，請在答案卷第一頁依序寫上題號再寫答案，不必寫出演算過程。

第二、三、四、五、六為計算證明題，務必要有演算過程。

### 一、填充題（共 10 小題，每小題 5 分）

1. Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\pi}{n} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2n}\right)$ .

2. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x < 1 \\ \alpha x + \beta & \text{if } 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x & \text{if } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ . Determine  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  so that  $f(x)$  is continuous everywhere.

3. Find  $y''$  at  $(1, 1)$  if  $xy + y^3 = 2$ .

4. Find the maximum value of  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 4$  on the set  $S = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ .

5. Find  $\int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x^2} dx$ .

6. Let  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f'(0) = 2$ . Find the derivative of  $f(f(f(f(x))))$  at  $x=0$ .

7. Find the area of region between the parabola  $y^2 = 4x$  and the line  $4x - 3y = 4$ .

8. Suppose  $f$  is continuous and strictly increasing on  $[0, 1]$  with  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f(1) = 1$ . If  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{2}{5}$ , calculate  $\int_0^1 f^{-1}(y) dy$ .

9. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{(x^x)}$

10. Find the volume of the solid bounded by the cylinders  $x^2 = y$  and  $z^2 = y$ , and the plane  $y=1$ .

# 淡江大學八十九學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題

系別：理工組二年級

科目：微積分

本試題共 2 頁

二. Prove that if  $f$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$  and satisfies  $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$  there, then  
(10分)

$f$  has a fixed point — that is, there is a number  $c$  in  $[0, 1]$  such that  
 $f(c) = c$ .

三. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin(x^2+y^2) dy dx$ .  
(10分)

四. Show that the  $p$ -series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$  converges if  $p > 1$  and diverges if  $p \leq 1$ .  
(10分)

五. The point  $P(1, -1, -10)$  is on the surface  $z = -10\sqrt{|xy|}$ . Starting at  $P$ ,  
(10分)  
in what direction  $u = u_1 i + u_2 j$  should one move in each case?

(a) To climb most rapidly.

(b) To stay at the same level.

六. Evaluate  $\iiint_S xyz dV$ , where the solid region  $S$  that is bounded by the  
(10分)  
parabolic cylinder  $z = 2 - \frac{x^2}{2}$  and the planes  $z = 0$ ,  $y = x$ , and  $y = 0$ .