

臺灣綜合大學系統 107 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	微積分 A	類組代碼	共同考科
		科目碼	E0011
※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機		本科試題共計 2 頁	

題號標示清楚，寫出計算過程否則不予計分，答案儘可能化簡。

1. (10 Points) Evaluate:

(a) (5 Points)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1}$

(b) (5 Points)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( \frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{3}{x^3} \right)$

2. (10 Points) Find the point on the curve  $y = x^{3/2}$  that is closest to the point  $(\frac{5}{2}, 0)$ .

3. (10 Points) Find the length of the parametric curve

$$x = 3t^2, \quad y = 2t^3, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

4. (10 Points) Determine whether the improper integral

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$$

is convergent or divergent.

5. (10 Points) Find the radius of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$  and

evaluate  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$ .

6. (10 Points) Find the equation of the tangent plane and the normal line to the surface

$$S : x^2 y + e^{xyz} - 2 \cos(xz) = 0$$

at  $(1, 1, 0)$ .

7. (10 Points) Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function. Assume that all second partial derivatives of  $f$  exist and continuous and

$$f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 0, \quad \text{for all } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Define  $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $g(u, v) = f(u^2 - v^2, 2uv)$ . Find  $g_{uu} + g_{vv}$ .

8. (10 Points) Evaluate the double integral  $\iint_D \sin(x+y) dA$  where  $D$  is the region bounded by  $x + y = \pi$ ,  $x + y = 0$  and  $x - y = \pi$  and  $x - y = 0$ .

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9. (10 Points) Evaluate the triple integral  $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV$ , where  $E$  is the solid region in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  bounded by the surface  $z = 1$  and  $z = x^2 + y^2$ .
10. (10 Points) Evaluate the line integral  $\int_C (ye^x + \sin y)dx + (e^x + x \cos y)dy$  along the curve  $C : \mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + (t^2 - 1)\mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2$ . Hint: you may find a potential function  $f$  of the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (ye^x + \sin y)\mathbf{i} + (e^x + x \cos y)\mathbf{j}$ , i.e. find  $f$  so that  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$ .