

1. Find the derivative of $f(x)=x^2 \cdot e^{x^3}$. (10%)
2. Find $\int_0^1 x^{-0.2}(1-x)^{-0.4} dx$. (10%)
3. Show that $\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} = 0$, where $\binom{n}{i} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-i+1)}{i(i-1)\dots 1}$. (10%)
4. Let A be an nxn orthogonal matrix, i.e., $A^{-1}=A'$. Please show that A is nonsingular, furthermore, its determinant is equal to either +1 or -1. (10%)
5. Show that (15%):
 - (i) $\binom{-n}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{n+k-1}{k}$
 - (ii) $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+j-1}{j} x^j = (1-x)^{-n}$
 - (iii) $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)x^j = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$
6. Find the Laplace transform of $f(x)=(1-e^{-x})/x$. (Hint: The Laplace transform of a function $f(x)$ is defined as $L(f(x)) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} f(x) dx$.) (15%)
7. An nxn matrix A is an idempotent matrix if it satisfies (i) $A=A'$ and (ii) $A=A^2$. Now, if the rank of A is k, show that A has k nonzero characteristic roots and they are each equal to +1. (15%)
8. Find the determinant and inverse of the matrix A, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I & I & \dots & I \\ I & 0 & I & \dots & I \\ I & I & 0 & \dots & I \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ I & I & I & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 each identity has size nxn, and there are k^2 submatrices. (15%)