

注意：未寫明演算過程者不予計分。

(20%) (一) State which of the following are true and which are false. If false, please correct it. (若答案為錯，則請更正)

- 1. If f is not continuous at a , then f is not differentiable at a .
- 2. If $f(x) > 0, \forall x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta), \delta > 0$, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$, then $L > 0$.
- 3. If $f'(x)f''(x) < 0$ for all x , then f is either increasing and concave down or decreasing and concave up.
- 4. If $g(t) = \int_0^t \sin u^2 du$, then $g'(t) = \sin t^4$.
- 5. In polar coordinate system, the slope of the equation $r = f(\theta)$ at a point (r, θ) on the graph is $f'(\theta)$.
- 6. If $\{a_n\}$ is a monotone increasing sequence of positive numbers, then the sequence $\{a_n\}$ converges.
- 7. If $f_x(x_0, y_0)$ and $f_y(x_0, y_0)$ both exist, then f is continuous at (x_0, y_0) .
- 8. If f is continuous at (x_0, y_0) , and $f_x(x_0, y_0)$ and $f_y(x_0, y_0)$ both exist, then f is differentiable at (x_0, y_0) .
- 9. If $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = 0$, then f has either a local maximum or a local minimum at (x_0, y_0) .
- 10. If f is defined on the rectangular region $R = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$, then
$$\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx.$$

(60%) (二) Multiple choice (Show all your work 請詳列演算過程，否則不予計分)

- 1. If $xy^2 + x^2y = 2$, find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at the point $(1, 1)$.
 A) 5 B) -1 C) -3 D) 1
 E) -5 F) 0 G) 3 H) 4
- 2. Find the area under the Parabola $y = x^2$ from 0 to 3 can be done by using the limit of a sum of the form $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$. What is the value of the number c ?
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 8 D) 27
 E) 1/6 F) 1/4 G) 1/3 H) 1/2

(背面仍有題目，請繼續作答)

3. If $F(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt$, find the value of $F'(1)$.

- A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ C) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{4}$
 E) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$ F) $\frac{1}{8}$ G) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}$ H) $\frac{1}{16}$

4. Find the arc length of the graph of $(x+3)^2 = 8(y-1)^3$ from the point A(-2, 3/2) to the point B(5, 3).

- A) $37\frac{1}{2}$ B) $10\frac{1}{2}$ C) $37\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2}$ D) $\frac{37\frac{1}{2}}{27}$
 E) none of these

5. If $f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}})$, then $f'(1)$ equals

- A) 0 B) $\frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{\sqrt{e^2 + e^{-2}}}$ C) $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{\sqrt{e^2 + e^{-2}}}$ D) $\frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{\sqrt{e^2 + e^{-2}}}$
 E) none of these

6. Find the value of the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{6}{n^2})^n$.

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 3 D) 5
 E) e^3 F) e^5 G) $\ln 3$ H) $\ln 5$

7. Find the value of the integral $\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx$

- A) $\pi^2/32$ B) $\pi^2/24$ C) $\pi^2/16$ D) $\pi^2/12$
 E) $\pi^2/8$ F) $\pi^2/4$ G) $\pi^2/2$ H) π^2

8. Find the value of the integral $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3+x} dx$.

- A) $3\ln 2 - 3$ B) $\ln 2 - 2\ln 3$ C) $\ln 2 - \ln 5$
 D) $(3\ln 2 - \ln 5)/2$ E) $(3\ln 2 - \ln 3)/2$ F) $(\ln 2 - \ln 5)/2$

9. Which of the following series diverge?

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n^2+1}$ (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n}$ (3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)^n}{n+3}$

- A) none B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
 E) 1, 2 F) 1, 3 G) 2, 3 H) 1, 2, 3

10. Which of the following series are conditionally convergent ?

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$ (3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n}{2^n}$

- A) none B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
E) 1, 2 F) 1, 3 G) 2, 3 H) 1, 2, 3

11. Find the minimum value the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ subject to the constraint $xy = 2$.

- A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 1 C) $\frac{3}{2}$ D) 2
E) $\frac{5}{2}$ F) 3 G) $\frac{7}{2}$ H) 4

12. Find the volume under the paraboloid $z = 4x^2 + y^2$ above the triangle with vertices $(0, 0, 0)$, $(3, 0, 0)$, and $(3, 1, 0)$.

- A) 109/4 B) 55/2 C) 111/4 D) 28
E) 113/4 F) 57/2 G) 115/4 H) 29

(10%) (三) Let R be the disk with its center at the origin and radius 1. Evaluate

1. $\iint_R \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA$.

2. $\iint_R x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA$.

3. $\iint_R e^{x^2+y^2} dA$.

(10%) (四) Evaluate $\iint_R (6x - 3y) dA$ where R is the region bounded by

$2x - y = 1$, $2x - y = 3$, $x + y = 1$, $x + y = 2$.