

所別：工業管理研究所碩士班 甲組 科目：微積分

1. A sequence  $\{x_n\}$  is said to be a Cauchy sequence if every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists an integer  $N$  such that for all  $m$  and  $n$  satisfying  $m \geq N$  and  $n \geq N$ , we have

$$|x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon.$$

(a) (10 points) Show that every convergent sequence is a Cauchy sequence.

(b) (10 points) Show that every Cauchy sequence is bounded.

2. (15 points) A sequence of functions  $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly on  $E$  to a function  $f$  if for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is an integer  $N$  such that  $n \geq N$  implies

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

Show that if a sequence of functions  $\{f_n\}$ , defined on  $E$ , converges uniformly on

$E$  to a function  $f$ , then there exists an integer  $N$  such that for all  $m$  and  $n$

satisfying  $m \geq N$  and  $n \geq N$ ,  $x \in E$  implies  $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$ .

3. (15 points) Let  $G = \int_{t=a(x)}^{b(x)} f(t, x) dt$ , and let  $X$  denote an interval subset of the real

line. Suppose that  $b(x) > a(x)$  for all  $x \in X$  and both  $a$  and  $b$  are

differentiable on  $X$ . Suppose further that  $f$  is continuous in the first argument and

has a continuous partial derivative for  $x \in X$  and  $a(x) \leq t \leq b(x)$ . Show

$$\frac{dG}{dx} = \int_{t=a(x)}^{b(x)} \frac{\partial f(t, x)}{\partial x} dt + f(b(x), x)b'(x) - f(a(x), x)a'(x).$$

注意：背面有試題

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4. (20 points) The gamma function denoted by  $\Gamma(n)$  is defined by

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx$$

which is convergent for  $n > 0$  and  $\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n)$ . Evaluate each of the following:

(a)  $\frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(2.5)}{\Gamma(5.5)}$ , (b)  $\int_0^{\infty} x^6 e^{-2x} dx$ .

5. (10 points) Find the interval of convergence for  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} x^n$ .

6. (10 points) Find the maximum and minimum values of  $f(x) = 32x - 4x^2 - 12$

subject to the constraint conditions:  $2x - 30 \leq 0$  and  $0 \leq x \leq 6$ .

7. (10 points) Find the characteristic polynomial, the eigenvalues, and the

eigenvectors of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .