

國立中央大學 114 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所： 數學系 碩士班 應用數學組(一般生)

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數學系 碩士班 應用數學組(在職生)

科目： 微積分

*本科考試禁用計算器

甲 (填充題)：共 8 題，每題 9 分。請將答案依題號順序寫在答案卷上，不必寫演算過程。

1. (9%) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x)^{\frac{3}{5}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

2. (9%) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n(n+1)2^{n+1}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

3. (9%) Let $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2 \cdot \operatorname{sech}(\ln x)$. Then $f'(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

4. (9%) $\int_0^{\arctan 3} \frac{1}{1 + 2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

5. (9%) The region bounded by the curves $y = x^2$ and $x = y^2$ is revolved about the line $y = 1$ to generate a solid. Then the volume of the solid is equal to $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

6. (9%) The maximum value of $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y$ on the domain defined by $x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$ is equal to $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

7. (9%) $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt[3]{z}}^1 \int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{e^{2x} \sin(\pi y^2)}{y^2} dx dy dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

8. (9%) Let C be the triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 2)$ oriented counter-clockwise. Then $\oint_C xy dx + x^2 y^3 dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

乙 (計算、證明題)：共 2 大題，共 28 分。須詳細寫出計算及證明過程，否則不予計分。

1. Let P be the intersection curve of the surface $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and the plane $x = 2z + 3$.

(i) (6%) Find the minimum distance from the origin $(0, 0, 0)$ to the curve P .

(ii) (6%) Find the maximum distance from the origin $(0, 0, 0)$ to the curve P .

2. Prove Newton's binomial theorem by the following steps: Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ that is not a non-negative integer. Newton's binomial theorem states that for any $x \in (-1, 1)$ the following equation holds:

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n, \tag{1}$$

where $\binom{\alpha}{0} = 1$ and $\binom{\alpha}{n} = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\alpha - k + 1}{k}$ for any integer $n \geq 1$. Let $f(x)$ be the right-hand side of (1).

(i) (3%) Prove that the radius of convergence of the power series $f(x)$ is 1.

(ii) (5%) Prove that $(1+x)f'(x) = \alpha \cdot f(x)$ for all $x \in (-1, 1)$.

(iii) (8%) Prove that the equation (1) holds for all $x \in (-1, 1)$.