

科目：微積分 適用：資管系三

編號：731

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

本試題

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一、填充題(共 55 分，每空格 5 分，不需列出計算過程)

1. $f(x, y) = \int_x^{y^2} \ln(t^2 + 1) dt$ Evaluate

$f_{xx}(x, y) =$

$f_{yy}(x, y) =$

$f_{xy}(0, 0) =$

2. Evaluate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}}$$

3. Find the asymptotes of the function.

(a) $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x}{x(x+1)}$

Ans: _____

(b) $g(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2 - x - 6}$

Ans: _____

4. Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5+x) \ln(x+1)}{e^x - 1}$$

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5. Find the derivate of following function.

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{f'(x)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

6. Find following indefinite integral.

$$(a) \int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)\ln(x^2+1)} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(b) \int \sqrt{x} \ln \sqrt{x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

7. Find the value of p for which the series is convergent.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^p} \cdot \text{Ans: } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

二、計算題(共 45 分，沒有列出計算過程者不予計分)

1. Recognize the given limit as a definite integral and then

evaluate that integral by the fundamental Theorem of

Calculus.(10%)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{3i}{n}\right)^2 \frac{3}{n}$$

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2. Find the absolute extrema of the function

$f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$ defined on the interval $[-1, 1]$. (10%)

3. Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1}$ is convergent or divergent. (5%)

4. Suppose the quantity demanded per week of a certain dress is related to unit price p by the demand equation $p = \sqrt{800 - x}$, where p is in dollars and x is the number of dresses made. To maximize the revenue, how many dresses should be made and sold each week? (10%)

5. Two chemical solutions, one containing N molecules of chemical A and another containing M molecules of chemical B, are mixed together at time $t = 0$. The molecules from the two chemicals combine to form another chemical solution containing $y(AB)$ molecules. The rate at which the AB molecules are formed, $\frac{dy}{dt}$, is called the reaction rate and is jointly proportional to $(N - y)$ and $(M - y)$. Thus,

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$$\frac{dy}{dt} = k(N-y)(M-y)$$

where k is constant. Solve this differential equation with theside condition $y(0) = 0$ assuming that $N - y > 0$ and $M - y > 0$. (10%)

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