

國立臺中教育大學 114 學年度日間部學士班轉學生招生考試

微積分試題

【①本考科得使用鉛筆；②並請一律於答案卷上作答】

適用學系：數學教育學系 二、三年級

一、填充題（每題 5%，共 55%）

1. Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

2. Evaluate $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{\cos x - 2} \right| \right] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

3. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2x \sin \frac{2}{x} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

4. Evaluate $\int_1^2 \frac{e^{5/x}}{x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

5. Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{x(\ln(x^2))^3} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

6. Evaluate $\int \frac{x^2 - 6x + 2}{x^3 + 2x^2 + x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

7. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x - \sqrt{3x}}{|x^2 - 9|} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

8. Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

9. The equation of the tangent line to the curve $y^2(2-x) = x^3$ at the point (1,1) is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

10. The area of the surface generated by revolving the curve $y = x^3, 0 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x -axis is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

11. Consider the curve defined implicitly by the equation $x^2 e^{xy} + y = 4$,

The slope of the tangent line to the curve at the point (1,0) is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(背面尚有試題)

二、計算證明題（需書寫詳細計算證明過程，共 45%）

1. Find the arc length of the curve defined by $x = \frac{1}{3}(y^2 + 2)^{3/2}$ on the interval $0 \leq y \leq 4$. (10%)
2. Find the general solution to the first-order differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$. (10%)
3. Please state carefully the ε, δ definition of a limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$, and then prove $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 4x + 5) = 1$ using the ε, δ definition of a limit. (10%)
4. Let $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{1+x^2}$. (15%)
 - (i) Find all asymptotes of the curve $y = f(x)$.
 - (ii) Find the intervals on which f is increasing or decreasing.
 - (iii) Find the intervals on which f is concave upward or concave downward.
 - (iv) Find the local maximum and minimum values, and inflection points of f .
 - (v) Use the information from parts (i)–(iv) to sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$.