

1.(16%) 判斷以下級數為絕對收斂 (converges absolutely), 條件收斂 (converges conditionally) 或發散 (diverges)。

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n})$.

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}$.

參考解答:

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$, 故為發散。

(b) 因為 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, 所以 $\sum \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 為發散。

$a_n = \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 為遞減且趨近於 0, 故 $\sum (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 為收斂 因此為條件收斂。

2.(8%) 求冪級數 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!(3^n + 1)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n + 1)} x^n$ 的收斂半徑 (radius of convergence)。

參考解答:

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(3^{n+1}+1)}{(2n+3)(3^{n+1})} |x| = \frac{3}{2} |x|$ 。收斂半徑為 $\frac{2}{3}$ 。

3.(8%) 估計 $\int_0^1 \sin(x^2)dx$ 之值, 使其誤差不超過 0.001。

參考解答:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx &= \int_0^1 (x^2 - \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^{10}}{120} + \dots) dx \\ &= (\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{42} + \frac{x^{11}}{1320})|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{1320} - \dots \approx \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{42} = \frac{13}{42}.\end{aligned}$$

因其為交錯級數, 故誤差 $< \frac{1}{1320} < \frac{1}{1000}$.

4.(10%) 求函數 $y = \ln(\cos x)$ 之圖形在 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的曲率(curvature) κ 。

參考解答:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, \ln(\cos t) \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \langle 1, -\tan t \rangle$$

$$v(t) = \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| = \sec t.$$

$$\mathbf{T}(t) = \langle \cos t, -\sin t \rangle .$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{T}(t)}{dt} = \langle -\sin t, -\cos t \rangle .$$

$$\left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{dt} \right| = 1, \kappa = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{dt} \right| = \cos t.$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{\pi}{4}, \kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

5.(8%) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \tan^{-1} x - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2}}{x^6}$.

參考解答:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \tan^{-1} x - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2}}{x^6} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \dots)(x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots) - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2}}{x^6} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{19}{72}x^6 - \dots) - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2}}{x^6} \\ &= \frac{19}{72}. \end{aligned}$$

6.(10%) 令 $T(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xyz - xz$.

(a) 求 $D_{\mathbf{u}}T(1, 2, 3)$, 其中 \mathbf{u} 是以 $\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ 為方向。

(b) 求 $T(x, y, z)$ 在點 $(1, 2, 3)$ 沿著那個方向之變化率最大? 其變化率為何?

參考解答:

$$\nabla T(x, y, z) = \langle 2x - yz - z, 2y - xz, 2z - xy - x \rangle,$$

$$\nabla T(1, 2, 3) = \langle -7, 1, 3 \rangle, \quad \mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle.$$

(a) $D_{\mathbf{u}}T(1, 2, 3) = \nabla T(1, 2, 3) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle -7, 1, 3 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{7}$.

(b) 變化率最大的方向為 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{59}} \langle -7, 1, 3 \rangle$, 變化率為 $\sqrt{59}$.

7.(10%) (a) 求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^6}$.

(b) 求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2}$.

参考解答:

(a) 當 $x = 0$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^6} = 0$.

當 $x = y^3$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^6} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3 \cdot y^3}{(y^3)^2 + y^6} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$.

故極限不存在。

(b) 因 $0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{(x^2 + y^2)y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq |y|$

故 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$.

或令 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = |r \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta| \leq r$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

8.(10%) 兩曲面 $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^3 + 4xy - z^2 = 0$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 11 = 0$ 相交一曲線。求該曲線在點 $(1, 1, 3)$ 之切線的方程式或參數式。

參考解答:

$$\text{Let } f(x, y, z) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^3 + 4xy - z^2, g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 11$$

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle 3x^2 + 6xy^2 + 4y, 6x^2y + 3y^2 + 4x, -2z \rangle, \nabla f(1, 1, 3) = \langle 13, 13, -6 \rangle$$

$$\nabla g(x, y, z) = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle, \nabla g(1, 1, 3) = \langle 2, 2, 6 \rangle$$

$$\nabla f(1, 1, 3) \times \nabla g(1, 1, 3) = \langle 90, -90, 0 \rangle, \text{ 切線爲 } \begin{cases} x = 1 + 90t \\ y = 1 - 90t \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$$

9.(10%) 令 $f(x, y) = y^3 + 2x^2 + 6xy + 6y$. 求出所有臨界點 (critical points), 並判斷它是局部極大 (local maximum)、極小值 (local minimum), 或是鞍點 (saddle point)。

參考解答:

$$f(x, y) = y^3 + 2x^2 + 6xy + 6y, \nabla f = \langle 4x + 6y, 3y^2 + 6x + 6 \rangle$$

$$\text{Let } \nabla f(x, y) = \langle 0, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x + 6y = 0 \\ 3y^2 + 6x + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, 1\right), (-3, 2)$$

$$H_f = \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 6y \end{vmatrix} = 24y - 36.$$

$$H_f\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 1\right) = -12 < 0, \text{ 故 } \left(-\frac{3}{2}, 1\right) \text{ 爲鞍點}$$

$$H_f(-3, 2) = 12 > 0, \text{ 且 } f_{xx} > 0, \text{ 故 } f(-3, 2) = 2 \text{ 爲極小值。}$$

10.(10%) 求 $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3x^2y$ 在 $x^2 + 4xy + 5y^2 \leq 5$ 上的最大、最小值。

參考解答:

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \langle 3x^2 + 6xy, 3x^2 \rangle.$$

$$\text{Let } \nabla f(x, y) = \langle 0, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 6xy = 0 \\ 3x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, y)$$

$$\text{Let } g(x, y) = x^2 + 4xy + 5y^2 - 5, \nabla g = \langle 2x + 4y, 4x + 10y \rangle$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 6xy = \lambda(2x + 4y) & \cdots (1) \\ 3x^2 = \lambda(4x + 10y) & \cdots (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \Rightarrow (3x^2 + 6xy)(4x + 10y) = 3x^2(2x + 4y) \Rightarrow x(x + 5y)(x + 2y) = 0$$

將 $x = 0, x = -5y, x = -2y$ 分別代入 $x^2 + 4xy + 5y^2 = 5$

$$\text{得 } (x, y) = (0, \pm 1), (\pm 5\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \mp \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}), (\pm 2\sqrt{5}, \mp \sqrt{5}).$$

$$f(0, y) = 0, f(0, \pm 1) = 0, f(\pm 5\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \mp \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}) = \pm \frac{25}{2}\sqrt{2}, f(\pm 2\sqrt{5}, \mp \sqrt{5}) = \mp 20\sqrt{5}$$

最大值為 $f(-2\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}) = 20\sqrt{5}$. 最小值為 $f(2\sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5}) = -20\sqrt{5}$.