

國立清華大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：數學系 應用數學組

考試科目（代碼）：高等微積分 (0201)

共 1 頁，第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷】作答
Advanced Calculus (Applied Math)

1. (13 pts) Suppose that $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is uniformly continuous on \mathbf{R} , and for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, let

$$f_n(x) = f\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

for $x \in \mathbf{R}$. Prove that $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly on \mathbf{R} to f .

2. (13 pts) Let $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be continuous with $f(0) = 0$. Suppose that f is differentiable in $(0, 1)$, and that f' is an increasing function on $(0, 1)$. Prove that the function $g(x) = f(x)/x$ is also increasing on $(0, 1)$.
3. (13 pts) For $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, let

$$f_n(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\cos n! \pi x)^{2k} \quad (x \in \mathbf{R}).$$

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$.

4. (13 pts) Let X and Y be metric spaces, where X is compact. If f is a continuous one-to-one mapping of X onto Y , prove that f^{-1} is a continuous mapping of Y onto X .
5. (15 pts) Define

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

- (a) Let \vec{u} be any unit vector in \mathbf{R}^2 . Show that the directional derivative $(D_{\vec{u}} f)(0, 0)$ exists, and that its absolute value is at most 1.
- (b) Prove that f is not differentiable at $(0, 0)$.
6. (15 pts) Consider the vector field \vec{F} on \mathbf{R}^2 defined by

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = (e^x \sin y, e^x \cos y)$$

and let Γ be the path $y = x^2$ joining $(0, 0)$ to $(1, 1)$ in \mathbf{R}^2 . Evaluate the line integral $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$. Does this integral depend on the path joining $(0, 0)$ to $(1, 1)$? Explain.

7. (18 pts) Let $f: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ be defined by

$$f(x, y) = (x + y, 2x + ay).$$

- (a) Calculate $Df(x, y)$ and show that $Df(x, y)$ is invertible if and only if $a \neq 2$.
- (b) Examine the image of the unit square $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ when $a = 1, 2$.
- (c) Find the area of the image of the unit disc $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ when $a = 3$.