

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。


國立清華大學 109 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：數學系

科目代碼：0101

考試科目：高等微積分

— 作答注意事項 —

1. 請核對答案卷（卡）上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 作答中如有發現試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清（含未依範例畫記）致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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共 1 頁，第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

1. (10 pts) Let $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable. If $f(x) \rightarrow 5$ and $f'(x) \rightarrow \lambda$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$, prove that $\lambda = 0$.
2. (10 pts) Find the limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\log n} (n^{1/n} - 1).$$

3. (12 pts) Prove that the function

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + n^2}$$

is continuous on \mathbb{R} .

4. (12 pts) Suppose that $\{p_n\}$ is a sequence of polynomials, and that $p_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly on the interval $[0, 1]$. Must f be differentiable?
5. (12 pts) Is there a simple closed curve C in the xy -plane which maximizes the value of

$$\oint_C y^3 dx + (3x - x^3) dy?$$

If so, find the maximum value.

6. (12 pts) Let $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n / \|x\| \leq r\}$, and suppose $f : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying $\|f(0)\| \leq \frac{2}{3}r$ and

$$\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \frac{1}{3} \|x - y\| \quad \text{for all } x, y \in B.$$

Prove that there exists a unique $x \in B$ such that $f(x) = x$.

7. (16 pts) Let $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be defined by $F(x) = L(x) + G(x)$, where L is a linear isomorphism and G is a C^1 -function. Suppose that there are positive constants M and ϵ such that $\|G(x)\| \leq M \|x\|^{1+\epsilon}$ for all x in a neighborhood of the origin. Prove that F is locally invertible near the origin.
8. (16 pts) Let $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^n -function, and suppose for some $c \in (a, b)$,

$$f'(c) = f''(c) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(c) = 0, \quad \text{but } f^{(n)}(c) \neq 0.$$

Prove that

- (a) For n even, f has a local minimum at c if $f^{(n)}(c) > 0$, and a local maximum at c if $f^{(n)}(c) < 0$.
- (b) For n odd, there is neither a local maximum nor a local minimum at c .