

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」標明題號並依序作答。

※ 禁止使用計算機

考試須知：

- ▶ 不能使用計算機，電子辭典及個人自備之計算紙。
- ▶ 無論計算或證明題，皆應詳述過程、理由；如未寫出詳細過程，一律不給分。
- ▶ 將答案寫於試卷，並標示正確的題號。

1. Evaluate the following limits or show that they do not exist.

(a) (8 pts)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) + f(1-h) - 2f(1)}{2h^2}$  where  $f(x) = \ln \left( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1+x}{2} \right) \right)$ .

(b) (8 pts)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}}$ .

(c) (8 pts)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(3x) - f(x)) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$  where  $f(x)$  is a differentiable function and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = 2$ .

2. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} (\cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} & , \text{ for } x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \setminus \{0\} \\ a & , \text{ for } x = 0 \end{cases}$ , where  $a$  is a constant.

(a) (8 pts) Find the constant  $a$  such that  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x = 0$ .

(b) (12 pts) Suppose that  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x = 0$ . Show that  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$  and find  $f'(0)$ .

3. Consider the function  $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(e^x) + e^x$ .

(a) (8 pts) Show that  $f$  is a one-to-one function.

(b) (10 pts) Let  $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$ , the inverse function of  $f(x)$ . Write down the linear approximation of  $g(x)$  at  $x = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

(c) (2 pts) Use the linear approximation from part (b) to estimate the value of  $g\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$ .

4. Consider the function  $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}(6-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .

(a) (10 pts) Find  $f'(x)$  and  $f''(x)$ .

(b) (10 pts) Find all the asymptotes of  $y = f(x)$ .

(Hint : You may use the identity  $A + B = \frac{A^3 + B^3}{A^2 - AB + B^2}$ .)

(c) (10 pts) Sketch the graph of  $y = f(x)$ . Indicate clearly in your sketch, if any, where it is increasing/decreasing, where it concaves upward/downward, all relative maxima/minima, inflection points and asymptotes.

(d) (6 pts) A particle is moving along the curve  $y = f(x)$ . If the rate of change of its  $x$ -coordinate is 1 unit/s. Find the rate of change of its distance from the origin at the point  $(2, 2^{\frac{4}{3}})$ .