

1. Find (i) (6pts)  $\frac{d}{dx}(1 + \sin x)^{1/x}$ , (ii) (7pts)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{1/x}$ , and (iii) (7pts)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{\sin x} e^{x^2} dx$ .

2. (20pts) Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Find and discuss the continuity for  $f'(x)$ .

3. (20pts) Let  $f : S \rightarrow S$  be a function from a metric space  $(S, d)$ . The function  $f(x)$  is called a contraction on  $S$  if there is a positive constant  $c < 1$  such that

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leq cd(x, y) \text{ for all } x, y \in S.$$

Claim that a contraction  $f$  of a complete metric space  $(S, d)$  has a unique fixed point  $p \in S$ .

4. (a) (10pts) Compute the second-order Taylor formula for  $f(x, y) = \cos(2x + y)$  around  $(0, 0)$ .

(b) (10pts) Verify  $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$  for

$$f(x, y) = xy^2 \tan^{-1}(x + y).$$

5. (20pts) Show that the improper integral

$$\int_{2\pi}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

is conditionally but not absolutely convergent.