

**1. [10 points]**

One may use the given recursive formula to obtain

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{a_1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{a_2 + 1} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$a_4 = \frac{1}{a_3 + 1} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad a_5 = \frac{1}{a_4 + 1} = \frac{5}{8}$$

successively.

Answer:  $\frac{5}{8}$

**2. [10 points]**

$$\left(a + \frac{3}{a}\right)\left(3a + \frac{1}{a}\right) = 3a^2 + \frac{3}{a^2} + 10$$

$$= 3\left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right) + 10 \geq 6\sqrt{a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2}} + 10 = 16.$$

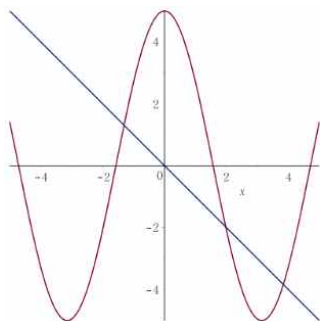
Therefore the minimum value of

$$\left(a + \frac{3}{a}\right)\left(3a + \frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ is } 16.$$

Answer: 16

**3. [10 points]**

Graphs of the two curves of  $y = 5 \cos x$  and  $y = -x$  are drawn as follows.



The two curves meet at 3 points.

Answer: 3

**4. [20 points]**

Since  $\omega^2 = \omega + 1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^5 - 5\omega &= (\omega + 1)^2\omega - 5\omega \\ &= \omega^3 + 2\omega^2 + \omega - 5\omega \\ &= (\omega + 1)\omega + 2(\omega + 1) + \omega - 5\omega \\ &= \omega^2 - \omega + 2 = (\omega + 1) - \omega + 2 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Answer: 3

**5. [20 points]**

The line  $\ell$  should be of the form  $y = m(x - 2)$ . Moreover,  $2x^2 - 3x = m(x - 2)$  has a multiple root. Therefore, the determinant  $D$  of the equation  $2x^2 - (3 + m)x + 2m = 0$  should be zero. Thus,  $D = m^2 - 10m + 9 = 0$ . Therefore  $m = 1$  or  $9$ . So, the least slope is 1.

Answer: 1

**6. [30 points]**

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}\right) - \ln 2}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3^x + 4^x) - \ln 2}{x} = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(3^x + 4^x) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$= \ln \sqrt{12}$$

$$\text{Thus } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}} + 4^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2}\right)^n = \sqrt{12}.$$

Therefore, the largest integer which is not exceeding  $\sqrt{12}$  is 3.

Answer: 3