

國立臺灣大學96學年度碩士班招生考試試題

台大土木

1. (20 %)

(a) Find the Fourier series expansion,  $S_f$ , for  $f(x) = -x$ ,  $-1 < x < 1$ .

(b) Accordingly, find the Fourier series expansion,  $S_h$ , for  $h(x) = 2 - x$ ,  $2 < x < 6$ .

(a)

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x + b_n \sin n\pi x$$

明顯的，畫出圖以後，可以看出  $f(x)$  為奇函數，所以  $a_n = a_0 = 0$ ，

$$b_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 -x \sin n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos n\pi = \frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^n$$

(b) 畫出圖以後，可以看出  $h(x) = -2 - x$ ,  $x \in (-2, 2)$

$$h(x) = -2 - x = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$a_n = 0, a_0 = -2$ ，punch

$$b_n = \frac{2}{4} \int_{-2}^2 -x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \int_0^2 -x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{n\pi} \cos n\pi = \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^n$$

2. (20 %)

For a vector function  $\underline{F}(x, y, z) = F_1 \underline{i} + F_2 \underline{j} + F_3 \underline{k}$ , it is known that

$$\text{curl } \underline{F} = \nabla \times \underline{F} = (-4y^3 z^5 - 4x^5 y^2) \underline{i} - 4x^3 \underline{j} + (20x^4 y^2 z - 3x^2 y^2) \underline{k}$$

$$\text{div } \underline{F} = \nabla \cdot \underline{F} = 2xy^3 + 8x^5 yz - 6y^4 z^5.$$

Find the possible  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$ . (Hint: There is no unique solution. The solution based on observation is recommended.)

$$\underline{F}(x, y, z) = (P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z))$$

$$\text{curl } \underline{F} = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) = (-4y^3 z^6 - 4x^5 y^2, -4z^3, 20x^4 y^2 z - 3x^2 y^2)$$

$$\text{div } \underline{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2xy^3 + 8x^5 yz - 6y^4 z^5$$

依據題意，本題可採用觀察法，所以

$$P = -z^4 + x^2 y^3 + c_1$$

$$Q = 4x^5 y^2 z + c_2$$

$$R = -y^4 z^6 + c_3$$

3. (25 %)

The definition of Laplace transform is

$$L[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt.$$

- (a) Derive  $L[\delta(t - c)] = e^{-sc}$ , where  $\delta(t)$  is the Dirac delta function.  
 (b) Show  $L\left[\frac{df(t)}{dt}\right] = sL[f(t)] - f(0)$ , provided that  $f(\infty) = 0$ .  
 (c) Show  $L[f(t - a)H(t - a)] = e^{-as}L[f(t)]$ , where  $H(t)$  is the Heaviside step function.  
 (d) Solve

$$\frac{d^2 m(t)}{dt^2} = \delta(t - 75), \quad 0 \leq t < \infty.$$

$$m(0) = m(\infty) = 0.$$

with

(a) (b) (c) 推導證明，請參見上課筆記第 20 章。

(d) 假設另外一個初始條件為  $y'(0) = C1$

將方程式轉換，並代入初始條件

$$y''[x] == \text{DiracDelta}[-75 + x]$$

$$-C1 + s^2 Y[s] == e^{-75s}$$

$$Y[s] \rightarrow \frac{e^{-75s} (1 + C1 e^{75s})}{s^2}$$

$$y[x] \rightarrow C1 x + (-75 + x) \text{UnitStep}[-75 + x]$$

代入由題目的最後一個邊界條件  $y(\infty) = 0$ ，無法解出  $C1$ ，

若將邊界條件修改為  $y(\infty) = \text{有限}$ ，可解出  $C1 = -75$ 。

4. (10 %)

The solution of the second order ordinary differential equation  $y''(x) - 2y'(x) + y(x) = 0$  can be written as  $y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$ . If given  $y_1(x) = e^x$ , then derive the second solution as  $y_2(x) = x e^x$ .  
 Note: no derivation, no score!

已知一齊性解  $\phi_1(x)$ ，求另一齊性解  $\phi_2(x) = \phi_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-\int p(x) dx}}{\phi_1^2(x)} dx$ 。

公式的推導使用變換參數法，令  $\phi_2(x) = u(x)\phi_1(x)$ ，

請參見上課筆記第 14 章。

5. (25 %)

For the second order ordinary differential equation

$$(2x + 3)^2 y''(x) - 2(2x + 3)y'(x) + 4y(x) = 0,$$

- (a) derive and obtain the transformation  $t = f(x)$  which transforms this differential equation to a constant coefficients second order ordinary differential equation of variable  $t$  (Hint: chain rule).  
(b) Write the transformed second order ordinary differential equation of variable  $t$ .  
(c) Solve  $y(x) = ?$

(a) (b) 自變數轉換  $s = 2x + 3$ ，應使用鍊鎖律，

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{ds} \frac{ds}{dx} = 2 \frac{dy}{ds}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 4 \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2}$$

r 將上面兩式，代回原方程式，

$$\text{原方程式可轉換為 } s^2 \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} - s \frac{dy}{ds} + y = 0, 1$$

再令  $s = e^t$ ， $t = \ln s$ ，

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{1}{s} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{-1}{s^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{11}{s^2} \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2}$$

$$\text{將上面兩式代入 } s^2 \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} - s \frac{dy}{ds} + y = 0$$

$$\text{可將哥西方程式 } s^2 \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} - s \frac{dy}{ds} + y = 0$$

$$\text{轉換為常係數微分方程式：} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0 \circ$$

(c) 最後解出方程式的解，再用  $t = \ln(2x + 3)$  代入，

$$\text{可得：} y = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t = c_1 (2x + 3) + c_2 \ln(2x + 3) \cdot (2x + 3) \circ$$

國立成功大學九十六學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：土木工程學系甲組

科目：工程數學

1. Determine the nature of the singularity (if any) at  $z = 0$  for the following  $f(z)$ . Can you expand these functions in powers of  $z$  convergent in a punctured disk

$$0 < |z| < R. (25\%)$$

(a)  $\sin(1/z)$

(b)  $(\sin z)/z$

(c)  $(\sin z)/z^2$

(d)  $1/\sin(1/z)$

(e)  $z \sin(1/z)$

(a) 本性奇點，不可以對  $z=0$  展開成在圓盤中收斂的冪級數。

(b) 可移除奇點，定義  $f(z) = \begin{cases} z/\sin z, & z \neq 0 \\ 1, & z = 0 \end{cases}$ ，可以對  $z=0$  展開成在圓盤中收斂的冪級數。

(c) 一階 pole。不可以對  $z=0$  展開成在圓盤中收斂的冪級數。

(d) 本性奇點，不可以對  $z=0$  展開成在圓盤中收斂的冪級數。

(e) 本性奇點，不可以對  $z=0$  展開成在圓盤中收斂的冪級數。

2. Are the following statements true or false? If it is false, explain the reason. (16%)

(a) If  $u(x, y)$  is harmonic in  $D$ , then it is the real part of an analytic function  $f(z)$  in  $D$ .

(b) The real and imaginary parts of a complex analytic function are harmonic.

(c) If two analytic functions have the same real part  $u(x, y)$ , then  $f(z) = g(z)$  identically.

(d) If  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  with  $u(x, y), v(x, y)$  harmonic, then  $f(z)$  is analytic.

(a) 不對，解析複變函數的實部和虛部函數為諧和函數，反之不真。

(b) 對。

(c) 不對，虛部可能差一個常數。

(d) 不對，解析複變函數的實部為諧和函數，反之不真。

3. Solve the following equation (15%)

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)u(x, y) = 0$$

in a unit disk with  $u = 1 + \theta$  on the boundary.

根據講義 第 24 章

$$u(r, \theta) = \alpha_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} (\alpha_n \cos n\theta + \beta_n \sin n\theta) r^n$$

代入邊界條件  $u(1, \theta) = 1 + \theta$

$$u(1, \theta) = \alpha_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} (\alpha_n \cos n\theta + \beta_n \sin n\theta) = 1 + \theta$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1 + \pi,$$

得  $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \cos n\theta d\theta = 0,$

$$\beta_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \sin n\theta d\theta = \frac{-2}{n}$$

4. Let  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (xi + yj + zk) / r^n$ , where  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  and  $n$  is a positive integer.

(a) Show that  $\text{div}\mathbf{F} = (3 - n) / r^n$  (4%)

(b) Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$  for  $n = 2$  where  $S$  is the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ . Can you use the divergence theorem? (5%)

(c) Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$  for  $n = 3$  where  $S$  is the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ . Can you use the divergence theorem? (5%)

(a)  $\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^n}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{r}}{r^n} \right) = \frac{1}{r^n} \nabla \cdot \vec{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{1}{r^n} \right)$$

又  $\nabla\left(\frac{1}{r^n}\right) = \frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{1}{r^n}\right)\nabla r = \frac{-n}{r^{n+1}}\frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ ， $\nabla\cdot\vec{r} = 3$ 代回上式，

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla\cdot\vec{F} &= \nabla\cdot\left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^n}\right) = \frac{1}{r^n}\nabla\cdot\vec{r} + \vec{r}\cdot\nabla\left(\frac{1}{r^n}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{r^n} + \vec{r}\cdot\left(\frac{-n}{r^{n+1}}\frac{\vec{r}}{r}\right) = \frac{3-n}{r^n}\end{aligned}$$

可得證。

(b)

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\oiint_S \vec{F}\cdot\hat{n}dA = \oiint_S \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}\cdot\frac{\vec{r}}{r}dA = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{a}a^2\sin\theta d\theta d\phi = 4\pi a$$

若使用高斯散度定理

$$\oiint_S \vec{F}\cdot\hat{n}dA = \iiint_V \nabla\cdot\vec{F}dv = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^\pi\int_0^a \frac{1}{r^2}r^2\sin\theta d\theta d\phi = 4\pi a$$

所以可以使用高斯散度定理。

(c)

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\oiint_S \vec{F}\cdot\hat{n}dA = \oiint_S \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\cdot\frac{\vec{r}}{r}dA = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{a^2}a^2\sin\theta d\theta d\phi = 4\pi$$

若使用高斯散度定理

$$\oiint_S \vec{F}\cdot\hat{n}dA = \iiint_V \nabla\cdot\vec{F}dv = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^\pi\int_0^a 0\times r^2\sin\theta d\theta d\phi = 0$$

所以不可以使用高斯散度定理。

## 5. Determine all possible solutions for the following equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\lambda$  is any real number.(15%)

假設方程式為： $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$

A 的特徵值為  $2, 2 + \sqrt{2}, 2 - \sqrt{2}$  ,

對應的特徵向量分別為  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

當  $\lambda$  不是特徵值時，唯一解  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ,

當  $\lambda$  是特徵值之一時，對應的特徵向量，乘上一個常數  $c_1$ ，即為此聯立方程組的解答，因為特徵向量就是  $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$  的零空間。

### 6. Bessel's equation is:

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - p^2)y = 0$$

Determine the nature of the singularity at  $x = \infty$  by transforming the independent variable to  $z = 1/x$ . (15%)

自變數轉換，應使用鍊鎖律

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{-1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{-1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{2}{x^3} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{-1}{x^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{x^3} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^4} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

將上面兩式代入原式，

$$\text{即得 } t^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + t \frac{dy}{dt} + \left( \frac{1}{t^2} - n^2 \right) y = 0 \text{。}$$

國立成功大學九十六學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編號： 127 系所：土木工程學系乙組

科目：工程數學

1. Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+y}{2x+y+1}$ . [Hint: let  $u = 2x+y$ ] (20)

令  $u = 2x + y$ ，故  $y = u - 2x$ ,  $y' = u' - 2$ ，代回方程式

$$\frac{du}{dx} - 2 = \frac{u}{u+1}, \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3u+2}{u+1}, \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3u+2} \right) du = dx$$

積分可得  $u + \frac{\ln(3u+2)}{3} = 3x + c$

即  $(2x + y) + \frac{1}{3} \ln(6x + 3y + 2) = 3x + c$

2. (a) Explain Cauchy-Riemann equations.

(b) Give the real part  $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$  of an analytic complex function  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ , find the imaginary part  $v(x, y)$ .

(c) Determine the derivative of  $f(z)$ . (20)

(a) 哥西里曼方程式。見上課筆記第 10 章。

(b) 利用哥西里曼方程式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \end{cases}, \text{ 解出 } v(x, y) = 2xy + c$$

(c)  $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x + i2y = 2z$

3. (a) Explain half-range Fourier series expansion.

(b) Expand the function  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$  in a Fourier series and in a Fourier sine series (half-range expansion). (20)

(a) 傅立業半幅餘弦級數展開： $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell}, x \in (0, \ell)$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) dx, a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx,$$

傅立業半幅正弦級數展開： $f(x) = \sum_1^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell}, x \in (0, \ell)$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx,$$



(b) 傅立業級數展開：  $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} + b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell}, x \in (0, \ell)$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) dx, a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} dx, b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} dx,$$

取：  $\ell = \pi, f(x) = x^2$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2nxdx = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2nxdx = \frac{-\pi}{n}$$

傅立業半幅正弦級數展開：  $f(x) = \sum_1^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell}, x \in (0, \ell)$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx,$$

取：  $\ell = \pi, f(x) = x^2$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nxdx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{-\pi^2}{n} (-1)^n - \frac{2}{n^3} (1 - (-1)^n) \right)$$

4. (a) Explain the directional derivative of a function.

(b) Find the directional derivative of the function  $f(x, y) = x + y^2$  at point  $(3, 4)$  in the direction  $2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ .

(c) Find the maximum directional derivative of the function  $f(x, y) = x + y^2$  at point  $(3, 4)$ . (20)

(a) 純量場沿著某一個給定方向的變化率：  $\frac{d\phi}{ds} = \nabla \phi \cdot \hat{u}$ 。

(b)  $\frac{d\phi}{ds} = \nabla \phi \cdot \hat{u} = (1, 2y) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)_{x=3, y=4} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{5}}$ 。

(c) 純量場沿著梯度方向會有最大的變化率：  $|\nabla \phi| = \sqrt{65}$ 。

5. Calculate the double integration  $\iint_R xy dx dy = ?$ , where  $R: \begin{cases} 0 < x+y < 2 \\ 0 < x-y < 2 \end{cases}$ . [Hint: let  $u = x+y$ ,  
 $v = x-y$ ] (20)

$$\begin{cases} u = x+y \\ v = x-y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ y = \frac{u-v}{2} \end{cases},$$

Jacobian 行列式 =  $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix},$

所以原式 =  $\frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (u^2 - v^2) \frac{1}{2} du dv = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 \left( \frac{8}{3} - 2v^2 \right) dv = 0$ 。

國立成功大學九十六學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編號： 134 系所：土木工程學系丁組

科目：工程數學

1. Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x+y+1)^2$ . [Hint: let  $u = x+y+1$ ] (20)
2. (a) Explain Cauchy-Riemann equations.  
 (b) Give the real part  $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$  of an analytic complex function  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ , find the imaginary part  $v(x, y)$ .  
 (c) Determine the derivative of  $f(z)$ . (20)
3. (a) Explain half-range Fourier series expansion.  
 (b) Expand the function  $f(x) = x+1$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$  in a Fourier series and in a Fourier sine series (half-range expansion). (20)
4. (a) Explain the directional derivative of a function.  
 (b) Find the directional derivative of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  at point  $(3, 4)$  in the direction  $2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ .  
 (c) Find the maximum directional derivative of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  at point  $(3, 4)$ . (20)
5. Calculate the double integration  $\iint_R xy dx dy = ?$ , where  $R: \begin{cases} 0 < x+y < 2 \\ 0 < x-y < 2 \end{cases}$ . [Hint: let  $u = x+y$ ,  $v = x-y$ ] (20)

1.

令  $u = x + y + 1$ ，故  $y = u - x - 1, y' = u' - 1$ ，代回方程式

$$\frac{du}{dx} - 1 = u^2, \quad \frac{du}{1+u^2} = dx$$

積分可得  $\tan^{-1} u = x + c$

即  $\tan^{-1}(x + y + 1) = x + c, y = \tan(x + c) - x - 1$

其他題目解法同乙組。

## 國立交通大學 96 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目：工程數學(3051) (3061)      考試日期：96 年 3 月 18 日 第 1 節  
 系所班別：土木工程學系      組別：土木所甲組一般生/甲組在職生第 1 頁

1. Solve the differential equation by using the Laplace transform: (25%)

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = r(t), \quad y(0)=1, \quad y'(0)=0$$

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < t < \pi \\ 4\cos 2t & \pi < t < 2\pi \\ 0 & 2\pi < t \end{cases}$$

依據題意，將方程式寫為  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 4\cos 2t(u(t-\pi) - u(t-2\pi))$

再改寫  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 4(\cos 2(t-\pi)u(t-\pi) - \cos 2(t-2\pi)u(t-2\pi))$

將此方程式取拉普拉斯變換，配合移位定理

$$2Y[s] + 2sY[s] + s^2Y[s] = 4\left(-\frac{e^{-2\pi s}s}{4+s^2} + \frac{e^{-\pi s}s}{4+s^2}\right)$$

$$Y[s] \rightarrow \frac{4e^{-2\pi s}(-1+e^{\pi s})s}{8+8s+6s^2+2s^3+s^4}$$

取部分分式：

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{8e^{-2\pi s}}{5(4+s^2)} + \frac{8e^{-\pi s}}{5(4+s^2)} + \frac{2e^{-2\pi s}s}{5(4+s^2)} - \frac{2e^{-\pi s}s}{5(4+s^2)} + \\ & \frac{4e^{-2\pi s}}{5(2+2s+s^2)} - \frac{4e^{-\pi s}}{5(2+2s+s^2)} - \frac{2e^{-2\pi s}s}{5(2+2s+s^2)} + \frac{2e^{-\pi s}s}{5(2+2s+s^2)} \end{aligned}$$

取反轉換

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{2}{5}e^{2\pi-x}\cos[x]\text{UnitStep}[-2\pi+x] + \frac{2}{5}\cos[2x]\text{UnitStep}[-2\pi+x] + \\ & \frac{6}{5}e^{2\pi-x}\sin[x]\text{UnitStep}[-2\pi+x] - \frac{8}{5}\cos[x]\sin[x]\text{UnitStep}[-2\pi+x] - \frac{2}{5}e^{\pi-x}\cos[x]\text{UnitStep}[-\pi+x] - \\ & \frac{2}{5}\cos[2x]\text{UnitStep}[-\pi+x] + \frac{6}{5}e^{\pi-x}\sin[x]\text{UnitStep}[-\pi+x] + \frac{8}{5}\cos[x]\sin[x]\text{UnitStep}[-\pi+x] \end{aligned}$$

2. Find a general solution of the following systems of ODEs by the method of undetermined coefficients: (25%)

$$y_1' = 2y_1 + 2y_2 + 5e^{4t}$$

$$y_2' = 5y_1 - y_2 - 2e^{4t}$$

根據題意，這個題目要用 通解=齊性解+特別解，  
齊性解 我們用矩陣法，特別解再使用未定係數法的方式求得。

先解齊性解，利用矩陣解法， $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，

特徵值為  $\lambda = -3, 4$ ，對應的特徵向量為： $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，

所以對應的齊性解為： $\begin{bmatrix} y_{1h} \\ y_{2h} \end{bmatrix} = c_1 e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{4t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，

再假設特別解  $\begin{bmatrix} y_{1p} \\ y_{2p} \end{bmatrix} = t e^{4t} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} + e^{4t} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$

代回方程式，

解得  $a = 3, b = 3, c = \frac{2}{7}, d = \frac{-5}{7}$ 。

3. If  $\lambda$ 's are eigenvalues of  $A$ ,

(a) Show that the eigenvalues of  $A^{-1}$  are  $1/\lambda$ . (6%)

(b) Show that the eigenvalues of  $A^2$  are  $\lambda^2$ . (6%)

(c) If matrix  $A$  has characteristic determinant  $D(\lambda) = (\lambda - 0.5)(\lambda - 0.6)(\lambda - 1)$ ,

where  $\lambda$  is the eigenvalue of  $A$ , what are the eigenvalues of  $2A^{-1}$ . (8%)

(a) (b) 見上課筆記第 6 章。

(c) 將特徵值取倒數之後，乘以 2，

可得新的特徵值為： $4, \frac{10}{3}, 2$ 。

4. Consider a steady flow flowing with velocity  $\vec{v}(t) = -y(t)\vec{i} + x(t)\vec{j}$

(a) Find the position vector,  $\vec{r}(t)$ , of the flow at any time  $t$ . (10%)

(Hint:  $\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j}$ ;  $\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$ )

(b) If some particle of the flow is initially (i.e.  $t = 0$ ) at position  $(1,0)$ , where will it be at time  $t = \pi/2$ ? (5%)

(c) What is the trajectory of the flow? (5%)

(d) Is the flow incompressible? (5%)

(e) Is the flow rotational? (5%)

(a)

解聯立微分方程組：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x \end{cases},$$

解得  $\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \cos t - c_2 \sin t \\ c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t \end{bmatrix}$ 。

(b)

將  $t = 0, x = 1, y = 0$  代入 (a)部分的解答

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 \cdot 0 \\ c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求出: } c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0$$

即特解為： $\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix}$

再代入  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，求出： $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

(c)

根據流線的定義： $d\vec{r} // \vec{v}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{-y} = \frac{dy}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = c_1$$

(d)  $\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$ ，所以流場為不可壓縮。

(e)  $\nabla \times \vec{v} = 2 \neq 0$ ，所以流場為旋轉的。

## 國立交通大學 96 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目：工程數學(3081) (3091) 考試日期：96 年 3 月 18 日 第 1 節  
系所班別：土木工程學系 組別：土木所丙組一般生/丙組在職生 第 1 頁

1. A forced undamped oscillator can be expressed by a second-order nonhomogeneous equation of  $y''(t) + 16y = f(t)$ . Please find the homogeneous solution (5%). If  $f(t) = e^{4t}$ , find the particular solution (5%). If  $f(t) = \sin 4t$ , find the particular solution (10%).

(a) 齊性解：  $y_h(t) = c_1 \cos 4t + c_2 \sin 4t$

(b)  $f(t) = e^{4t} \Rightarrow$  特別解用未定係數法，

假設  $y_p(t) = ae^{4t}$  代入方程式，

$$\text{解得 } y_p(t) = \frac{1}{32} e^{4t}$$

$f(t) = \sin 4t \Rightarrow$  特別解用拉普拉斯變換，取初始條件：  $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$

$$(c) y_p(t) = L^{-1} \left[ \frac{4}{(s^2 + 16)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t * \sin 4t = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t \sin 4\tau \sin 4(t - \tau) d\tau$$

將迴旋積分，直接取積分：

$$y_p(t) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} (\cos 4t - \cos(8\tau - 4t)) = \frac{1}{32} (-4t \cos(4t) + \sin 4t)$$

2. If temperature is a function of position and time, the rate of change of temperature can be expressed by  $dT/dt = \partial T/\partial t + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla)T$  where  $\vec{v}$  is the velocity of the flow. If  $T = 10t^2 + 2(x^2 + y^2)$  and  $\vec{v} = 2tx\vec{i} - y\vec{j}$ , please find  $dT/dt$  at the point  $(x, y) = (1, 2)$  for time  $t = 3$ . (15%)

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla)T = 20t + \left( 2tx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (10t^2 + 2(x^2 + y^2)) = 20t + 8tx^2 - 4y^2$$

代入  $x = 1, y = 2, t = 3$  得  $\frac{dT}{dt} = 68$

3. If a function is given by  $f(t) = t + \pi$ ,  $-\pi < x < \pi$ ,  $f(t) = f(t + 2\pi)$ , please find its Fourier series (15%)

[Note:  $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt$ ,  $a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt$ ,  $b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt$ ]

傅立葉級數展開： $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} + b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell}, x \in (0, \ell)$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) dx, a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} dx, b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{\ell} dx,$$

依據題意，取： $\ell = 2\pi, f(t) = t + \pi$ ，

明顯的  $a_0 = \pi, a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{-2}{n} (-1)^n$$

4. Find a general solution of  $xy'' + 3y' + x^{-1}y = 0$  (15%)

本題為哥西方程式，求齊性解

令  $y = x^m$ ，代入方程式，

輔助方程式： $m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$ ，解得  $m = -1, -1$ ，

故通解為： $y = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{c_2}{x} \ln x$



5. Find the moment of inertia  $I$  of a homogeneous spherical lamina

$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  of mass  $M$  about the  $z$ -axis. (15%)

假設這個均質球體，密度為  $\rho$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \int \int \rho(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^a r^2 \sin \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{\rho a^5}{5} \frac{\pi}{2} 2\pi = \frac{\rho \pi^2 a^5}{5} \end{aligned}$$

6. (a) Evaluate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^4} dx$  (10%)

(b) Find the Cauchy principal value of the integral:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 - ix}$  (10%)

(a)

積分核為奇函數，所以積分等於零。

(b)

$$\text{原式} = 2\pi i \times \left( \frac{1}{2} R(0) + R(i) \right) = 2\pi i \times \left( \frac{i}{2} - i \right) = \pi$$

國立交通大學 96 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目：工程數學(3123)

考試日期：96 年 3 月 18 日 第 1 節

(c) 系所班別：土木工程學系 組別：土木所戊組 第 / 頁, 共 | 頁

1. Function  $k_n(x)$  is a function of  $x$  with degree  $n$ . The following recursive relationship of  $k_n(x)$  holds:  $k_n(x) = xk_{n-1}(x) + \frac{x^2}{2}k_{n-2}(x)$ . It is known that  $k_0(x) = 3, k_1(x) = 2x$ . Compute  $k_3(x)$  at  $x = 2$ . (15%)

$$k_2(x) = xk_1(x) + \frac{x^2}{2}k_0(x) = 2x^2 + \frac{3x^2}{2} = \frac{7x^2}{2}$$

$$k_3(x) = xk_2(x) + \frac{x^2}{2}k_1(x) = \frac{7x^3}{2} + \frac{2x^3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}x^3$$

$$k_3(x=2) = 36$$

2.  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}$  are invertible matrices. Show that (20%)

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{CD})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1})^{-1}\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1}$$

根據反矩陣的定義： $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{CD})^{-1}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{CD}) = \mathbf{I}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1})^{-1}\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{CD}) \\ &= \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1})^{-1}(\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I}) \\ &= ((\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1})\mathbf{A})^{-1}(\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I}) \\ &= (\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I})^{-1}(\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I}) \\ &= \mathbf{I} \end{aligned}$$

故得證

3. Solve  $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$ . (15%)

令  $y = e^{mx}$  代入方程式，得輔助方程式  $m^2 - m - 2 = 0$   
解得  $m = 2, -1$ ，

故齊性解爲： $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-x}$ 。

**4. A point P is dragged along the xy plane by a string PS of length t. If the S end of the string starts at the origin and moves along the positive y axis, and if the P end of the string starts at (t, 0), what is the path of P? (15%)**

題意不清，題目有問題。

**5. Solve the following initial value problems:**

(a)  $y'' - y' - 2y = 3e^{2x}, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -2$  (10%)

(b)  $y'' + 4y' + 20y = 23 \sin t - 15 \cos t, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -1$  (10%)

這兩題都應該取拉是轉換求解比較方便。

(a)  $-2Y[t] - Y'[t] + Y''[t] = 3e^{2t}$

$$2 - 2Y[s] - sY[s] + s^2 Y[s] = \frac{3}{-2 + s}$$

$$Y[s] \rightarrow \frac{7 - 2s}{(-2 + s)^2 (1 + s)}$$

$$y[t] \rightarrow e^{-t} (1 + e^{3t} (-1 + t))$$

(b)  $20Y[t] + 4Y'[t] + Y''[t] = -15 \cos[t] + 23 \sin[t]$

$$1 + 20Y[s] + 4sY[s] + s^2 Y[s] = \frac{23}{1 + s^2} - \frac{15s}{1 + s^2}$$

$$Y[s] \rightarrow \frac{22 - 15s - s^2}{(1 + s^2)(20 + 4s + s^2)}$$

$$y[t] = e^{-2t} \cos(4t) + \sin t - \cos t$$

**6. Find solutions  $u(x,y)$  of the following partial differential equation: (15%)**

$$u_x + u_y = 2(x + y)u$$

根據一階 PDE 的求解理論，知輔助方程式： $\frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dy}{1} = \frac{du}{2(x+y)}$

再由  $\frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dy}{1} \Rightarrow x - y = c_1$

後由  $\frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dy}{1} = \frac{du}{2(x+y)} \Rightarrow \frac{dx+dy}{1} = \frac{du}{2(x+y)} \Rightarrow u = (x+y)^2 + c_2$

又  $c_2 = f(c_1)$ ， $f(x)$  為任意函數，

所以  $u = (x+y)^2 + f(x-y)$

國立中興大學96學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：工程數學

所別：土木工程學系乙組

(10%) 1. Solve  $D^3 (D^2 - 1)(D^2 + 4)^2 y = 0$ , and  $D = \frac{d}{dt}$ .

(14%) 2. Find

(a) Laplace transform of  $f(t) = e^{-3t} \int_0^t \alpha \sin \alpha d\alpha$ .

(b) Inverse Laplace transform of

$$F(s) = \frac{1 + e^{-s}}{s^2 - 2s - 3}$$

(15%) 3. Evaluate  $\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{31}$ .

(16%) 4. Consider vector differential calculus. Let  $g = xy^3 z^2$ ,  $h = x^2 + 9y^2 + 4z^2$ ,

and  $\vec{W} = 2y\vec{i} + 4z\vec{j} + x^2 z^2 \vec{k}$ , to determine

(a)  $\text{div}(\text{grad } h)$ , (b)  $\nabla g \cdot \nabla h$ , (c)  $\text{grad}(\text{div } \vec{W})$ , and (d)  $\text{curl}(g\vec{i})$ .

1. 令  $y = e^{mx}$  代入原方程式，

解得輔助方程式的根為： $m = 0, 0, 0, 1, -1, 2i, 2i, -2i, -2i$ ，

故齊性解： $y_h(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 e^x + c_4 e^{-x} + (c_5 + c_6 x) \cos 2x + (c_7 + c_8 x) \sin 2x$

2.

(a) 分三步驟，取拉普拉斯變換：

$$L[t \sin t] = \frac{-d}{ds} \left( \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$L \left[ \int_0^t \alpha \sin \alpha dt \right] = \frac{2}{(s^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$L \left[ e^{-3t} \int_0^t \alpha \sin \alpha dt \right] = \frac{2}{((s+3)^2 + 1)^2}$$

(b) 取部分分式後，再取拉氏反轉換：

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}[F(s)] &= L^{-1}\left[\left(1 - e^{-4s}\right)\left(\frac{1/4}{s-3} + \frac{-1/4}{s+1}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left(e^{3t} - e^{-t}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\left(e^{3(t-4)} - e^{-(t-4)}\right)u(t-4) \end{aligned}$$

3. 本題為矩陣函數，先求特徵值  $\lambda = -6, -1$

對應的特徵向量為： $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

取過渡矩陣  $P = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^{31} = PD^{31}P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (-6)^{31} & 1 \\ 1 & (-1)^{31} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2/5 & 1/5 \\ 1/5 & 2/5 \end{bmatrix}。$$

4.

(a)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla h) = \nabla^2 h = \nabla^2 (x^2 + 9y^2 + 4z^2) = 14$

(b)  $\nabla g \cdot \nabla h = (y^3 z^2, 3xy^2 z^2, 2xy^3 z) \cdot (2x, 18y, 8z) = 72xy^3 z^2$

(c)  $\nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{w}) = \nabla(2x^2 z) = (4xz, 0, 2x^2)$

(d)  $\nabla \times (g \hat{i}) = \nabla \times (xy^3 z^2 \hat{i}) = (0, 2xy^3 z, -3xy^2 z^2)$

**(10%)5. Interpret the physical meanings of Fourier series and Fourier transform, respectively.**

**(20%)6. Solve the following partial differential equation**

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - G \quad (G: \text{acceleration of gravity})$$

boundary conditions:  $u(0, t) = 0$

$u(L, t) = 0$

initial conditions:  $u(x, 0) = f(x)$

$u_t(x, 0) = g(x)$

5.

傅立業級數是把週期波，分解成很多離散頻率諧波(harmonic wave)的線性組合。  
傅立業積分或者是傅立業變換是把一個非週期波，分解成連率頻率的諧波的組合。

6. 二階非齊性的波動方程式： $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - G$

利用特徵函數展開法，

由方程式及邊界條件可知  $u(x,t) = \sum_1^{\infty} C_n(t) \sin nx$

將上式代回波動方程式  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - G$ ，

可得  $\sum_1^{\infty} \left[ C_n''(t) + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} C_n(t) \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x = -G = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{-LG}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$

解出  $C_n(t) = a_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{L} - \frac{L^3 G}{n^3 \pi^3} (1 - (-1)^n)$

代入初始條件  $u(x,0) = f(x) = \sum_1^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} - \frac{L^3 G}{n^3 \pi^3} (1 - (-1)^n)$

得  $a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( f(x) + \frac{L^3 G}{n^3 \pi^3} (1 - (-1)^n) \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$

再代入另一個初始條件  $u_t(x,0) = g(x) = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{n\pi b_n}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$

得  $b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^L (g(x)) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$ 。

**(15%) 7. Evaluate**

(a)  $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z^2 + 1} dz,$

where  $\Gamma$  is a closed path enclosing both  $i$  and  $-i$ . (7%)

(b)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^6 + 64} dx$  (8%)

(a) 根據留數定理

原式 =  $2\pi i \times (R(i) + R(-i)) = 0$

(b) 參考課本第 12 章的作法

$$\text{原式} = 2\pi i \times \left( R\left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) + R\left(2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{6}}\right) + R\left(2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}\right) \right)$$

$$R\left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}} \frac{1}{6z^5} - \lim_{z \rightarrow 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}} \frac{z}{-6} = \frac{-1}{192} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \quad (\text{注意這個留數計算的代數技巧})$$

$$\text{同理 } R\left(2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{6}}\right) = \frac{-1}{192} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{6}}, \quad R\left(2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}\right) = \frac{-1}{192} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$\text{將上面三個留數的結果，代回 } 2\pi i \times \left( R\left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right) + R\left(2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{6}}\right) + R\left(2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{故 原式} = 2\pi i \times \left( \frac{-2i}{192} \right) = \frac{\pi}{48} \circ$$



國立中興大學96學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：工程數學

所別：土木工程學系丙組

(10%) 1. Solve  $D^3 (D^2 - 4)(D^2 + 1)^2 y = 0$ , and  $D = \frac{d}{dt}$ .

(16%) 2. Find

(a) Laplace transform of  $f(t) = e^{-3t} \int_0^t \alpha \sin \alpha d\alpha$ .

(b) Inverse Laplace transform of

$$F(s) = \frac{1 + e^{-4t}}{s^2 - 2s - 3}$$

(18%) 3. Evaluate  $\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{27}$ .

(16%) 4. Consider vector differential calculus. Let  $g = xy^3 z^2$ ,  $h = x^2 + 9y^2 + 4z^2$ ,

and  $\vec{W} = 2y\vec{i} + 4z\vec{j} + x^2 z^2 \vec{k}$ , to determine

(a)  $\text{div}(\text{grad } h)$ , (b)  $\nabla g \cdot \nabla h$ , (c)  $\text{grad}(\text{div } \vec{W})$ , and (d)  $\text{curl}(g\vec{i})$ .

(20%) 5. (a) Find the Fourier series.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} k & (-\pi/2 < x < \pi/2) \\ 0 & (\pi/2 < x < 3\pi/2) \end{cases}$$

(b) Evaluate  $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$

(20%) 6. Derive and solve the one-dimensional wave equation.

1,2,3,4 同甲組。

5 (a)

$$L = 2\pi$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

明顯的，畫出圖以後，可以看出  $f(x)$  為偶函數，

$$\text{所以 } b_n = 0, a_0 = \frac{k}{2},$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} k \cos nx dx = \frac{2k}{n\pi} \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{k}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k}{n\pi} \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \cos nx$$

(b)

代入  $x=0$

$$k = \frac{k}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k}{n\pi} \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6. 推導一維的波動方程式：

(1) 取一小段彈性弦，長度為  $dx$ ，

將作用在弦兩端的張力沿著  $x, y$  兩個方向作力的分解：

$$\text{水平合力} = T_0 = T_1 \cos \theta = T_2 \cos(\theta + d\theta)$$

$$\text{垂直分力} = T_2 \sin(\theta + d\theta) - T_1 \sin \theta = T_0 (\tan(\theta + d\theta) - \tan \theta)$$

(2) 又因為  $\tan \theta = u_x(x, t)$ ，所以  $T_0 (\tan(\theta + d\theta) - \tan \theta) = T_0 (u_x(x + dx, t) - u_x(x, t))$

根據牛頓第二運動定律  $F = ma$ ，

$$\text{垂直方向有：} = \rho dx \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = T_0 (u_x(x + dx, t) - u_x(x, t))$$

$$\text{化簡可得：} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{T_0}{\rho} \left( \frac{u_x(x + dx, t) - u_x(x, t)}{dx} \right)$$

(3) 取  $dx \rightarrow 0$ ， $a^2 = \frac{T_0}{\rho}$ ，

$$\text{上式可變為：} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

故得證。

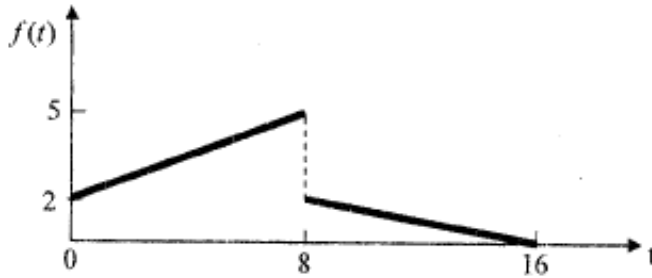
若有考慮外力，則方程式可以變為： $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t)$ 。

所別：土木工程學系碩士班 甲組 科目：工程數學

1. (10%)

(a) (5%) 請用單位階梯函數(unit step function)表示下圖所示之函數  $f(t)=?$

(b) (5%) 請求下圖所示函數  $f(t)$  之 Laplace 轉換 (transform),  $L(f(t)) = F(s)=?$



(a)將圖形改寫成階梯函數的形式：

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \left(2 + \frac{3}{8}t\right)(u(t) - u(t-8)) + \left(2 - \frac{1}{8}(t-8)\right)(u(t-8) - u(t-16)) \\ &= \left(2 + \frac{3}{8}t\right)u(t) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}(t-8) - 3\right)u(t-8) + \left(\frac{1}{8}(t-16) - 1\right)u(t-16) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 將上式取拉普拉斯變換：

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{s^2} - e^{-8s} \left(\frac{3}{s} + \frac{1}{2s^2}\right) + e^{-16s} \left(\frac{-1}{s} + \frac{1}{8s^2}\right)$$

2. (15%)

求解以下之四階常微分方程之通解  $y(x) = ?$

$$y^{(4)} + 10y^{(2)} + 9y = 2 \sinh x$$

先解齊性解：令  $y_h = e^{mx}$ ，解出  $m = i, -i, 3i, -3i$

所以  $y[x] = C_3 \cos[x] + C_1 \cos[3x] + C_4 \sin[x] + C_2 \sin[3x]$

再解特別解 令  $y_p = ae^x + be^{-x}$

代入  $y^4 + 10y'' + 9y = e^x - e^{-x}$ ，

比較係數可得： $a = b = \frac{1}{20}$ 。

故 通解=齊性解+特別解

3. (15%)

向量  $\mathbf{A} = 3y\vec{i} - xz\vec{j} + yz^2\vec{k}$ ， $S$  為以  $2z = x^2 + y^2$  ( $z \leq 2$ ) 表示之曲面， $C$  為曲面  $S$  之邊界曲綫 (boundary curve)，請求以下封閉積分

$$\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = ?$$

(其中  $\mathbf{r}$  為邊界曲綫  $C$  上點之位置向量(position vector)， $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$  分別為  $x, y, z$  坐標軸上之單位向量)。

直接取用 Stokes' 旋度定理： $\oint_C \bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot d\bar{\mathbf{r}} = \iint_R (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{A}}) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{n}} dA$

又  $\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{A}} = (\dots, \dots, -z-3)$ ， $z=2, \hat{\mathbf{n}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}}$ ， $C: x^2 + y^2 = 4$

所以  $\oint_C \bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot d\bar{\mathbf{r}} = \iint_R (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{A}}) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{n}} dA = \int \int (-z-3) dA = \int \int (-5) dA = -20\pi$ 。

4. (20%)

設  $A$  與  $B$  皆為  $4 \times 4$  方陣，且  $B = (B_{ij}) = A^n$  ( $n$  為正整數)。又設

$$A = (A_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求出  $B_{32}$  的值。

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & 2 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & 2 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & 3 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix}, \dots,$$

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & n-1 & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 1 & 0 & x \\ x & n & 1 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix}$$

所以  $B_{32} = n$

5. (10%)

設  $\Gamma$  代表複數平面上的單位圓，其方程式為  $|z|=1$ ， $z=x+iy$ ， $i=\sqrt{-1}$ 。請計算出閉迴路積分

$\oint e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz$ 。提示：可應用  $e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$  公式去求出  $e^{\frac{1}{z}}$  在  $z=0$  位置上的留數(residue)。

使用留數定理

又利用級數展開： $e^{1/z} = 1 + 1/z + \frac{(1/z)^2}{2!} + \dots$ ，所以  $R(0) = 1$

原式  $= 2\pi i \times R(0) = 2\pi i$ 。

6. (10%)

(a)(3%) 一維熱傳導方程式屬於偏微分方程式的哪一類方程式？

(b)(4%) 傅氏轉換和傅氏級數用於求解一維熱傳導問題時，所解的問題有何不同？

(c)(3%) 在何種情形下，可以推得傅氏餘弦變換(Fourier Cosine Transform)？

(a)拋物線形。

(b)傅立業級數解有限區間，傅立業變換解無限區間。看邊界條件決定。

(c) B.C.:  $u_x(0, t) = 0, x \in (0, \infty)$

7. (10%)

已知一條兩端固定的弦之長度為  $\pi$ ，波速為 1，若此弦受到初始位移  $f(x) = k \sin 3x$ ；  
初始速度  $g(x) = -0.01 \sin x$ ，求其位移？

一維波動方程式： $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

B.C.:  $u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0$

I.C.:  $u(x, 0) = k \sin 3x, u_t(x, 0) = -0.01 \sin x$

由方程式和邊界條件可知 解答為： $u(x, y) = \sum_1^{\infty} (a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt) \sin 3x$

由初始條件  $u(x, 0) = k \sin 3x$ ，知  $a_1 = a_2 = 0 = a_4 = a_5 = \dots, a_3 = k$ ，

由初始條件  $u_t(x, 0) = -0.01 \sin x$ ，知  $b_1 = -0.01, b_2 = 0 = b_3 = \dots$ 。

8. (10%)

利用  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  ( $x > 0$ ) 計算  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x \omega}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega$   $x > 0$ 。

直接求  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  的傅立業餘弦積分： $f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(\omega) \cos \omega x d\omega$

$$\text{係數 } A(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos \omega x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2}$$

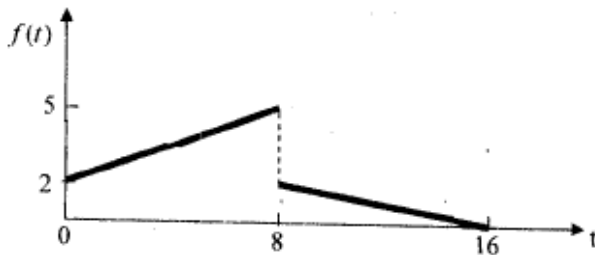
$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x}$$

所別：土木工程學系碩士班 科目：工程數學  
丙組

1. (15%)

(a) (5%) 請用單位階梯函數(unit step function)表示下圖所示之函數  $f(t)=?$

(b) (10%) 請求下圖所示函數  $f(t)$  之 Laplace 轉換 (transform)  $L(f(t)) = F(s)=?$



2. (20%)

(a) (5%) 請寫出  $n$  階非齊性綫性常微分方程( $n^{\text{th}}$  order, Linear Non-homogeneous Ordinary Differential Equation) 之廣義式表示式。

(b) (15%) 求解以下之四階常微分方程之通解  $y(x)=?$

$$y^{(4)} + 10y^{(2)} + 9y = 2\sinh x$$

3. (6%)

(a) (3%) 函數  $f$  的  $n$  階微分的傅氏轉換為何?

(b) (3%) 在何種情形下, 可以推得傅氏餘弦變換(Fourier Cosine Transform)?

4. (10%)

利用  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  ( $x > 0$ ) 計算  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega$   $x > 0$

5. (14%)

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{4}$   $-\pi < x < \pi$  之週期為  $2\pi$

(a) (10%) 求傅氏級數展開式。

(b) (4%) 利用(a)的結果計算  $1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots$ 。

6. (35%)

設  $A$  與  $B$  皆為  $4 \times 4$  方陣, 且  $B = (B_{ij}) = A^n$  ( $n$  為正整數)。又設

$$A = (A_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) (20%) 求出  $B_{32}$  的值。

(b) (15%) 計算出  $\det B$  ( $B$  的行列式)。

1. 同甲組。

2.

(a)  $F(y^{(n)}, y^{(n-1)}, \dots, y, x) = C$

(b) 同甲組。

3.

(a)  $F[f^{(n)}(x)] = (iw)^n F(w)$

(b)  $f(x), x \in [0, \infty)$ ，且  $f(x)$ ，不比間斷連續差，則  $f(x)$  的傅立業餘弦轉換存在。

4.

同甲組。

5.

$$L = 2\pi$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

明顯的，畫出圖以後，可以看出  $f(x)$  為偶函數，

$$\text{所以 } b_n = 0, a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int f(x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12},$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x^2}{4} \cos nxdx = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$

(b)

代入  $x=0$ ，得

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$$

代入  $x=\pi$ ，得

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$$

$$\text{兩式相加除以 2，得 } \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots$$

6.

(a) 同甲組。



(b) 計算出矩陣的特徵值： $\lambda = -6, 1, 1, -3$ ，  
根據性質：矩陣行列式的值=特徵值的連乘積=18。

所別：土木工程學系碩士班 庚組 科目：工程數學

一、輔以平面銳角三角形圖示，試明列餘弦定律邊角之關係和其推導過程(16%)。

二、存在某向量 $\bar{a}$ ，內含 $(a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_n)$ 個實數元素；試

(一)定義該向量之長度 $|\bar{a}|$ ，並

(二)詳列偏導數 $\partial|\bar{a}|/\partial a_i$ 之公式(17%)。

三、已知線性誤差方程組與量測誤差協方差(Covariance)矩陣：

$\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{l}$  與  $\Sigma$ ，於此矩陣皆無秩虧之虞。經間接觀測最小

二乘平差能得向量估計解為 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ 及 $\hat{\mathbf{v}}$ ；試證明雙線性形等於零：

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}^T (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{A}) \hat{\mathbf{x}} = 0 \quad (17\%)。$$

一、

三角形  $\bar{C} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$

用內積  $\bar{C} \cdot \bar{C} = (\bar{A} + \bar{B}) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B})$

展開即得餘弦定律  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\angle C)$

二、

$$|\bar{a}| = (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial |\bar{a}|}{\partial a_i} = \frac{a_i}{(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{a_i}{|\bar{a}|}$$

三、

這題屬測量部分，解答：略

Part B

4. A 3D surface can be represented in a parametric form as

$$x=f(u, v), \quad y=g(u, v), \quad z=h(u, v) \quad (4-1)$$

In a spherical coordinate system, this becomes

$$x=\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \quad y=\rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \quad z=\rho \cos \varphi \quad (4-2)$$

where  $\rho$  is the radius.

- What is the effective range of  $\varphi$  and  $\theta$ ? (4%)
- Find the Jacobian matrix of this spherical surface. (Hint: try to linearize Eq. (4-1) or (4-2) by tracking differentials.) (7%)
- Also find the normal vector at any given point on this surface. (6%)

5. The Fourier transform,  $F(u)$ , of a single variable continuous function,  $f(x)$  is defined as

$$F(u)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-j^2 \pi u x} d x \quad (5-1)$$

where  $j=\sqrt{-1}$ ; and the inverse Fourier transform is

$$f(x)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) e^{j^2 \pi u x} d u \quad (5-2)$$

A Gaussain lowpass filter in the frequency domain has the transfer function

$$H(u, v)=A e^{-(u^2+v^2) / 2 \delta}$$

Show that the corresponding filter in the spatial domain has the form

$$h(x, y)=A 2 \pi \delta^2 e^{-2 \pi^2 \delta^2(x^2+y^2)}$$

(Hint: Treat the variables as continuous and  $(u^2+v^2)$  can be replaced by a distance square.) (17%)

6. What does the equation  $AX=B$  mean to you? How will you solve the equation? (16%)

4.

(a) 球座標： $\phi \in [0, \pi], \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ 。

(b) Jacobian 行列式 = 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \rho^2 \sin \phi .$$

(c) 球表面的法向量極爲球的半徑向量。

5. 公式： 
$$F\left[e^{-at^2}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{4a}}$$

又  $w = 2\pi u$ ，將之代入，得 
$$F\left[e^{-at^2}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2 u^2}{a}}$$

依據題意取  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, v) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) e^{-j2Kr} dr \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A2\pi\delta^2 e^{-(2\pi^2\delta^2)r^2} e^{-j2Kr} dr \\ &= 2\pi A\delta^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2\pi\delta}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2 K^2}{2\pi^2\delta^2}} \\ &= A\delta e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2\delta^2}} \end{aligned}$$

6.

聯立代數方程式，分成無解和有解。

有解的情況下  $X = X_p + N(A)$

無解的情況下，可以求最佳近似解。