

台灣科技大學

電子工程系

91~97 學年度

工程數學考古題

國立臺灣科技大學

九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電子工程系乙一組、電子工程系乙二組、電子工程系乙三組、電子工程系丙組

科目：工程數學

(總分 100 分)

1. (15%) Solve $4y'' + 4(e^x - 1)y' + e^{2x}y = 0$

Note: Let $t = (1/2)x$

2. (10%) Solve $y'' + 4y = 3\delta(t-2); y(0)=3, y'(0)=0$

3. (15%) Show

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \delta & \varepsilon \\ \alpha^2 & \beta^2 & \gamma^2 & \delta^2 & \varepsilon^2 \\ \alpha^3 & \beta^3 & \gamma^3 & \delta^3 & \varepsilon^3 \\ \alpha^4 & \beta^4 & \gamma^4 & \delta^4 & \varepsilon^4 \end{vmatrix} = (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha)(\delta - \alpha)(\varepsilon - \alpha) \\ (\gamma - \beta)(\delta - \beta)(\varepsilon - \beta) \\ (\delta - \gamma)(\varepsilon - \gamma) \\ (\varepsilon - \delta)$$

4. (10%) Use Gram-Schmidt process to find three orthonormal vectors from

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. (10%) Invert the Z transform $X(z) = 1/(1-az^{-1})^2, |z| > a$.

6. (15%) Given a joint density function $f(x, y)$. Let $f(x, y) = x(1+3y^2)/4$ for $0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1$ and $f(x, y) = 0$ elsewhere. Find its marginal densities and the conditional density $f(x|y)$.

7. (10%) Find

(a) $\oint_C F \cdot dR, F = \langle x, y, -z \rangle, C$ the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0$.

(b) $\int \int_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) d\sigma$, where $f(x, y, z) = y, \Sigma$ the part of cylinder $z = x^2$ for $0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 3$.

8. (15%) Compute $\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$, where $f(z) = (2jz - \sin z)/(z^3 + z)$ and Γ is a closed path that enclosed 0, j , and $-j$.

Note: $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = (1/2) [x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + a^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})]$



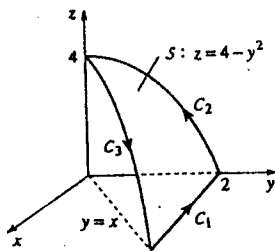
國立臺灣科技大學

九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙一組、乙二組、乙三組、丙組
 科目：工程數學

總分 100 分

- (1) Solve $ty'' + (4t-2)y' - 4y = 0$ $y(0) = 1$. Furthermore if $y(0)$ is not known. Solve the differential equation again. (12%)
- (2) Let $f(x)$ be integrable in $[-L, L]$. If $f(x)$ can be approximately represented as $a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(\frac{3n\pi x}{L}) + b_n \sin(\frac{5n\pi x}{L})$ find the coefficients a_0 , a_n and b_n . (10%)
- (3) Assume that A , τ and f_c are constants $f_c = 10M$, a signal $f(t) = A\tau \frac{\sin^2 \pi t}{t^2 \tau^2} \cos 2\pi f_c t$, find the energy of the signal. (8%)
- (4) A vector field $\vec{V} = xz \hat{j}$ and a surface $z = 4 - y^2$ cut off by the planes $x = 0, z = 0$ and $y = x$ as shown in figure below. If $C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$
- (1) find $\oint_C \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{R}$ by Line integral. (8%)
- (2) Solve (1) again by applying the Stokes's Theorem. (12%)



5. Determine whether the following set of vectors is a subspace of \mathbf{R}^n for the appropriate n .

- (a) S consists of all vectors $(2x, 0, 0, 0, 3y)$ in \mathbf{R}^6 . (10pts)
- (b) S consists of all vectors $(x, 1, y)$ in \mathbf{R}^3 . (10pts)

6. Find a fundamental matrix for the system $\dot{X} = AX$ with A the giving matrix. (10pts)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Find $\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$, where $f(z) = z^2/(z+1)^2(z+3i)$ and Γ is the circle of radius 9 about $-2i$. (10pts)

8. Show that $u = \sin x \cdot \cosh y$ satisfies the Laplace equation. (10pts)



國立臺灣科技大學

九十三學年度碩士班考試試題

系所組別：電子工程系乙一組、電子工程系乙二組、電子工程系乙三組、電子工程系丙組
 科目：工程數學

總分 100 分

(1) Solve

$$y'' + 9y = \frac{1}{4} \csc 3x \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - k^2)y = 0$$

where k is a constant (13 分)

(2) Prove Green's Theorem (12 分)

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi, 0 < r < c$$

$$u(c, \theta) = u_0, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$$

$$u(r, 0) = 0, \quad u(r, \pi) = 0, \quad 0 < r < c$$

$$u(0, \theta) < \infty \quad (13 \text{ 分})$$

$$(4) \vec{F} = xy\hat{i} + y^2z\hat{j} + z^3\hat{k} \quad \text{evaluate} \quad \iint_s (\vec{F} \cdot \hat{n}) ds \quad \text{where } s \text{ is}$$

the unit cube defined by $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ (12 分)

國立臺灣科技大學
九十三學年度碩士班考試試題

系所組別：電子工程系乙一組、電子工程系乙二組、電子工程系乙三組、電子工程系丙組
科目：工程數學

5. Find the Laplace Transform of

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{for } 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } 1 \leq t < 2 \\ 3e^t + 1 & \text{for } t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(15 分)

6. Find a basis for S, where S consists of vectors in the plane $x - y + 1 = 1$

(10 分)

7. Solve the system $X' = AX + H$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, H = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

(15 分)

8. Find the inverse Fourier Transform of

$$e^{-2|w+2|} \cos(3w + 6)$$

(10 分)



國立臺灣科技大學
九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙一組

科目：工程數學

※ 總分為 100 分

1. (6%) Find the inverse of the block matrix given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & G \end{bmatrix}$$

where 0 is an $n \times n$ zero matrix, I is an $n \times n$ identity matrix, and G is an $n \times n$ invertible matrix.

2. (16%) Let a 6×6 matrix C be defined as

$$C = I + J$$

where I is a 6×6 identity matrix and

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) (10%) Determine the nullspace of C and find its dimension, where the nullspace of C is defined as $\{x | Cx = 0, x \in \mathcal{R}^6\}$.
- (b) (6%) Is it true that $Cx = b$ has a solution for all $b \in \mathcal{R}^6$? Briefly explain your answer.
3. (16%) Suppose A is a 3×3 matrix with eigenvalues 1, 2, 3, then
- (a) (3%) Is A diagonalizable? Briefly explain your answer.
- (b) (3%) Determine the eigenvalues of $2A^{-1} + I$.
- (c) (3%) Determine the determinant of $A + I$.
- (d) (3%) Determine the determinant of $2(A^T A)$.
- (e) (4%) Determine $\text{rank}(A^3)$.
4. (6%) Let T be a linear transformation which rotates every vector in \mathcal{R}^2 by 30° in the counterclockwise direction, then projects it on the x -axis. Determine the matrix representation of this linear transformation, i.e. if $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = B \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ for any vector $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{R}^2$, then $B = ?$
5. (6%) Find an orthonormal basis for the column space of

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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國立臺灣科技大學

九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙一組

科目：工程數學

(6) Let $p(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}$, $-\infty < x < \infty$

Find $E[\min(|x|, 1)]$. (11%)

(7) Let $f_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} A, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0, \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$, where A is a constant.

Find the correlation ρ_{XY} for X and Y (13%)

(8) X, Y are independent random variables with Binomial distribution.
where $X \sim B(n_1, p)$, $Y \sim B(n_2, p)$. Express $P\{X=k | X+Y=n\}$ in terms of

$C_{n_1+n_2}^n, C_{n_1}^k, C_{n_2}^{n-k}$ (13%)

(9) X, Y are independent random variables and obey the same distribution

$p(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, x > 0 \\ 0, x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ Let $U = X+Y, V = \frac{X}{Y}$

prove that U, V are independent (13%)

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國立台灣科技大學九十五學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙三組

科目：工程數學

總分 100 分

1. Briefly answer the following questions. You will not get any credit if only the answer is given.

(a) (5 points) Consider a 3×3 system of linear equations $Ax = b$, where

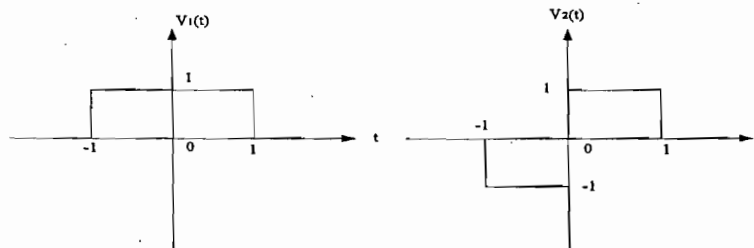
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine the condition on b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 such that $Ax = b$ does not have a solution.(b) (5 points) Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix with rank r , then which of the following matrices also has(have) rank r ?

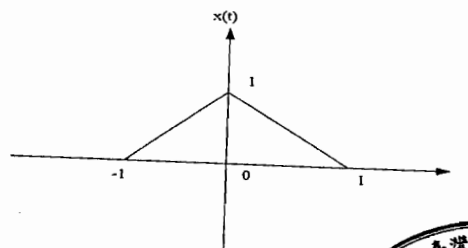
$$3A^T, \begin{bmatrix} 2A & 3A \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} A & A \\ A & A \end{bmatrix}$$

2. (5 points) Let P_n denote the set of all polynomials of degree less than n . Now, consider a subspace V of P_{10} which is given by

$$V = \{p(x) : p(x) = x^9 p(x^{-1})\}$$

Determine $\dim(V)$.3. (a) (5 points) Suppose that $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ \alpha & \beta \end{bmatrix}$, then determine α and β such that A has eigenvectors $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.(b) (5 points) Consider another 2×2 matrix B with the same eigenvectors x_1 and x_2 as (a) and with respective eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = 1$ and $\lambda_2 = 0$. Determine B^{10} .4. (10 points) Consider a communication system which transmits the message γ and η through a linear combination with two known waveforms $v_1(t)$ and $v_2(t)$ by $\gamma v_1(t) + \eta v_2(t)$, where γ and η are real numbers, and $v_1(t)$ and $v_2(t)$ are given by

The receiver receives $x(t)$ and determines the transmitted γ and η by choosing γ and η which minimize $\|x(t) - (\gamma v_1(t) + \eta v_2(t))\|$, where $\|y(t)\| = \sqrt{\langle y(t), y(t) \rangle}$ with $\langle y(t), z(t) \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 y(t)z(t) dt$. Now suppose that the received signal $x(t)$ is as given below. Determine the transmitted γ and η .



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國立台灣科技大學九十五學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙三組

科目：工程數學

5. Consider the partial differential equation given by

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = \eta^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(x, t)}{\partial t^2}, \quad 0 < x < a, t > 0$$

where η is a known constant.

(a) (7 points) Find a general solution for this partial differential equation.

(b) (8 points) Find the solution with initial condition

$$\Phi(0, t) = 0, \quad \Phi(a, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$\Phi(x, 0) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial \Phi(x, t)}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 1, \quad 0 < x < a$$



國立台灣科技大學九十五學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙三組

科目：工程數學

6. Consider a differential equation of the form

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = 2t + 1$$

with the initial conditions $y(0) = 0$ and $y(1) = 1$. Please find an explicit solution of this differential equation. (15 Points)

7. A complex function $f(z)$ is characterized by the formula $f(z) = f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$, where x and y are real-valued variables and $u(x, y)$ and $v(x, y)$ are real-valued functions. If $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 2y$, please determine the general expression for $v(x, y)$ such that $f(z)$ is analytic inside the unit circle on the complex plane. (10 Points)

8. Suppose n is a positive integer. Please determine all roots of the equation

$$[(z - 1)^n - 1][(z - 1)^{3n} + (z - 1)^{2n} + (z - 1)^n + 1] = 0.$$

(10 Points)

9. A complex function $f(z)$ is defined by $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z^4 + 0.5z^3)}$. (a) Please determine residue of $f(z)$ at $z = 0$. (5 Points) (b) Please find residue of $f(z)$ at $z = -0.5$. (5 Points) (c) Please find $\oint_C f(z) dz$, where C is a closed counterclockwise contour on the unit circle. (5 Points)

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國立台灣科技大學九十六學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙三組

科目：工程數學

總分 100 分

1. (8 points) Briefly answer the following questions. You will not get any credit if only the answer is given.

- (a) (4 points) Let $C = AB$, where A , B , and C are $m \times n$, $n \times m$, and $m \times m$ matrices, respectively ($m > n$). Is C invertible? Briefly justify your answer.
- (b) (4 points) Let D be a 4×4 matrix with real entries. Suppose that the diagonal elements of D are all equal to 2, i.e. $d_{11} = d_{22} = d_{33} = d_{44} = 2$ and that D is singular. If we know one of its eigenvalue is $2 + i$, then determine the other three eigenvalues.

2. (8 points) Let matrix A be given by

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) (4 points) Determine elementary matrices, E_1 , E_2 , E_3 such that $E_1 E_2 E_3 A = L$, where L is a *lower triangular* matrix.
- (b) (4 points) From (a), factorize A as $A = UL$, where U is an *upper triangular* matrix and L is as given in (a).

3. (8 points) Consider a linear transformation T

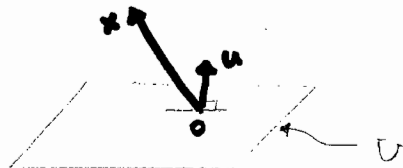
$$T : \mathcal{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^4$$

with

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2a_1 \\ a_1 + 2a_2 \\ a_2 + 2a_3 \\ a_3 + 2a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is T one-to-one? Does T map \mathcal{R}^3 onto \mathcal{R}^4 ? Justify your answers.

4. (11 points) Let u be a unit column vector in \mathcal{R}^3 that is perpendicular to the plane U which passes through the origin. Given a vector x as shown in the following figure.



Suppose that

$$A = I + uu^T$$

where I is a 3×3 identity matrix.

- (a) (7 points) PLOT the vector y , where $y = Ax$.
- (b) (4 points) Is u an eigenvector of A ? If no, explain why. If yes, determine the corresponding eigenvalue.
5. (15 points) Consider a differential equation of the form

$$y''(t) + y'(t) - 2y(t) = e^t$$

with the initial condition $y(0) = 2$ and $y'(0) = 1$. Please find an explicit solution of this differential equation.

國立台灣科技大學九十六學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙三組

科目：工程數學

6. (15 Points) A partial differential equation is defined as

$$\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} + 2u(x, y).$$

The boundary conditions of this partial differential equation is given by

$$u(x, 0) = e^x + 2e^{-4x}.$$

Please find the solution of this partial differential equation.

7. (15 Points) It is a well-known fact that a complex-variable function $f(z)$ with well-defined derivative at a point $z = z_0$ may not be analytic at $z = z_0$. Please give such an example and verify the above property for this complex-variable function.
8. (10 Points) Suppose n is a positive integer and z_0 is a complex constant. Please determine the residue of the function $e^{2z}/(z - z_0)^n$ at the pole $z = z_0$.
9. (10 Points) Please derive an explicit formula for computing $\sin^{-1}(z)$, where z is a complex number.

國立台灣科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙一組

科目：工程數學

總分 100 分

1. (20 Points) Briefly answer the following questions. You will not get any credit if only the answer is given. Each problem worths 4 points.

(a) Let A be an 4×4 matrix which satisfies

$$a_1 + 2a_2 - 4a_4 = 0$$

where a_i denotes the i^{th} column of A and 0 is a 4×1 zero vector, then how many possible solutions will the system $Ax = b$ have? Explain.

(b) Let B be another 4×4 matrix, is $C = AB$ singular? Briefly justify your answer.

(c) Determine the row echelon form of xy^T , where x and y are two nonzero (column) vectors in \mathcal{R}^n .

(d) (c) continued. Determine the dimension of the null space of xy^T .

(e) Find the inverse of the following block matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -I \\ -I & H \end{bmatrix}$$

where 0 is an $n \times n$ zero matrix, I is an $n \times n$ identity matrix, and H is an $n \times n$ invertible matrix.

2. (10 Points) Let P_n denote an inner product space which consists of all polynomials of degree less than n with the inner product defined as $\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle = \int_0^1 p(x)q(x) dx$. Now suppose that U is the subspace of P_3 which is given by

$$U = \{r(x) : r(0) = 0\}$$

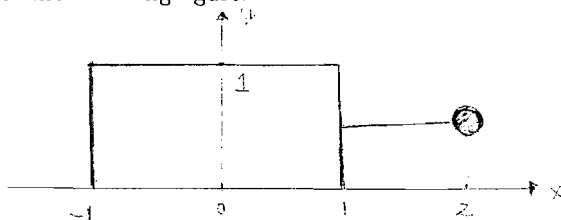
(a) (5 Points) Determine an *orthogonal* basis for U .

(b) (5 Points) Consider another subspace of P_3 which is given by

$$V = \{t(x) : t(-1) = 0\}$$

Determine $\dim(U \cup V)$.

3. (10 Points) Consider the following figure:



(a) (5 Points) If all the points in the above figure undergo the linear transformation of $\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 1 \\ -1 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$.

Plot the resulting figure.

(b) (5 Points) Is the above linear transformation one-to-one? Is the above linear transformation onto? Justify your answer.

4. (10 Points) As we learned in Linear Algebra, the adjoint of an $n \times n$ matrix A is defined as

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

where A_{ij} is the cofactor of a_{ij} . Also, it is known that the adjoint satisfies the property that $A \cdot \text{adj } A = \det(A)I$. Now suppose that A has eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, then

(a) (5 Points) Determine $\text{Trace}(\text{adj } A)$ in terms of the eigenvalues of A , where $\text{Trace}(\cdot)$ denotes the summation of the diagonal elements of the matrix inside.

(b) (5 Points) Determine $\det(\text{adj } A)$ in terms of the eigenvalues of A .

國立台灣科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙一組

科目：工程數學

5. The random variable X is selected at random from the unit interval; the random variable Y is then selected at random from the interval $(0, X)$. Find the cdf of Y .

(14%)

6. Let X be the input to a communication channel and let Y be the output. The input to channel is +1 volt or -1 volt with equal probability. The output of channel is the input plus a noise voltage N that is uniformly distributed in the interval from +2 volts to -2 volts. Find $P[X = +1, Y \leq 0]$ and the probability that Y is negative given that X is +1.

(14%)

7. A particle leaves the origin under the influence of the force of gravity and its initial velocity v forms an angle φ with the horizontal axis. The path of the particle reaches the ground at a distance

$$d = \frac{v^2}{g} \sin 2\varphi$$

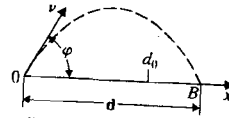
from the origin (Fig 1). Assuming that φ is a random variable uniform between 0 and $\pi/2$, determine : the probability that $d \leq d_0$. (14%)



國立台灣科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電子工程系碩士班乙一組

科目：工程數學



(Fig 1)

8. prove $f(x|X \leq a) = \frac{f(x)}{\int_{-\infty}^a f(x)dx}$ for $x < a$

And $f(x|b < X \leq a) = \frac{f(x)}{F(a)-F(b)}$ for $b \leq x < a$

(8%)

台灣科技大學

電機工程系

91~97 學年度
工程數學考古題

國立臺灣科技大學

九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電機工程系甲組、電機工程系乙二組

科目：工程數學

(共六題；滿分 100 分)

1. Let $\mathbf{F} = (yze^{xyz} - 4x)\hat{a}_x + (xze^{xyz} + z)\hat{a}_y + (xye^{xyz} + y)\hat{a}_z$ for all x, y and z .(a) Verify that \mathbf{F} is conservative. (5%)(b) Find a potential function for \mathbf{F} . (10%)2. Let g be a periodic function defined by

$$g(t) = t^2 \text{ for } 0 < t < 3 \text{ and } g(t+3) = g(t) \text{ for all } t.$$

(a) Draw the graph of g for $-6 < t < 6$. (5%)(b) Compute the Fourier series of g . (10%)(c) Draw the amplitude spectrum of g for the three lowest-frequency components. (5%)3. Evaluate $\oint_C 1/(1+z^2) dz$ if C is any piecewise-smooth simple closed curve in the complex plane.Consider all possible cases, which do not pass through i or $-i$. (15%)4. Find the general solution $y(x)$ to

$$y'' - 8y' + 16y = 8\sin(2x) + 3e^{4x}. \quad (15\%)$$

5. Solve the initial value problem for $y(t)$ with Laplace transform:

$$y'' + 2ty' - 4y = 1; \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0. \quad (10\%)$$

6. Use the matrix exponential to solve the following initial value problems:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{Y}(t) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Y}(t), \quad \mathbf{Y}(0) = \mathbf{Y}_0.$$

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Y}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \mathbf{Y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad (15\%)$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Y}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \mathbf{Y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \\ y_3(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad (10\%)$$



國立臺灣科技大學

九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電機工程系碩士班乙一組

科目：工程數學

(共九題；滿分一百分)

1. Consider a differential equation as $\frac{dP}{dt} = P(t)(c_1 - c_2 P(t))$, where c_1 and c_2 are constants. Find the solution for the differential equation given $P(0) = P_0$. (10 points)
2. If both $\mu_1(x, y) = xy$ and $\mu_2(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{-1}$ are integrating factors for the differential equation $y' = f(x, y)$, then what is $f(x, y)$? (10 points)
3. Let $\Phi(x)$ and $\Psi(x)$ be linearly independent solutions of $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ on an open interval I . Assume that $p(x)$ and $q(x)$ are continuous on I . Then prove that between two consecutive zeros of $\Phi(x)$, there always exists exact one zero for $\Psi(x)$. (15 points)
4. Solve $-t(1+t)y'' + 2y' + 2y = 6(t+1)$; $y(-1) = y(1) = 0$. (15 points)



國立臺灣科技大學

九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電機工程系碩士班乙一組

科目：工程數學

5. Describe all solutions of $Ax = 0$ in a parametric vector form, where A is the following matrix. (10%)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. Find the inverse matrix of the following matrix, if it exists. (10%)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Given a matrix with its row equivalent matrix shown below, decide bases for $\text{Col } A$ and $\text{Nul } A$. (10%)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & 5 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 & -3 \\ 4 & -12 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. Let $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ and $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ be bases for the vector space V , and suppose that $a_1 = 4b_1 - b_2$, $a_2 = -b_1 + b_2 + b_3$, and $a_3 = b_2 - 2b_3$.

(a) Find the change-of-coordinate matrix from A to B . (5%)

(b) Find $[x]_B$ for $x = 3a_1 + 4a_2 + a_3$. (5%)

9. Define $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ by $T(x) = Ax$, where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find a

base B for \mathbb{R}^2 with the property that the B -matrix of T is a diagonal matrix. (10%)



國立臺灣科技大學

九十三學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電機工程系乙一組

科目：工程數學

總分 100 分

1. (15%) Solve the following systems

$$x'' - 2x' + 3y' + 2y = 4$$

$$2y' - x' + 3y = 0$$

$$x(0) = x'(0) = y(0) = 0$$

2. (15%) Find the general solution of

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2x + 8\sin(2x)$$

3. (10%) For the following equation, write out the first six nonzero terms of a series solution about 0.

$$y'' - 2y' + x^3y = 0$$

4. (10%) Solve the following equation

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x}y^2 + \frac{2}{x}y; \quad y(1) = 4$$



國立臺灣科技大學
九十三學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電機工程系乙一組

科 目：工程數學

5. (10%) Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation such that

$$T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, -x_1 - 3x_2, -3x_1 - 2x_2)$$

Find $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $T(x) = (-4, 7, 0)$.

6. (10% with 5% each) Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the transformation that rotates each point in \mathbb{R}^2 about the origin through an angle φ , with counterclockwise rotation for a positive angle.

(a) Find the standard matrix A of this rotation.

(b) Express the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$, where a and b are both real numbers, in terms of a rotation transformation.

7. (10%) The set $B = \{1+t^2, t+t^2, 1+2t+t^2\}$ is a basis for the vector space P_2 of polynomials up to the second order. Find the coordinate vector of $P(t) = 1+4t+7t^2$ relative to B .

8. (20%, with 10% each.) Find the invertible matrix P and matrix C of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ for the matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

such that the given matrix has the form of $A = PCP^{-1}$.

(a) What is the matrix P ?

(b) What is the matrix C ?



國立臺灣科技大學

九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電機工程系碩士班甲組、電機工程系碩士班乙二組

科目：工程數學

題目共 2 頁，8 題，總分 100 分，各題分數如示。

- (1) Find the general solution for the following equation:

$$y^{(7)} + 18y^{(5)} + 81y''' = 0 \quad (15\%)$$

- (2) Find the Fourier transform for the following function:

$$h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t g(x) dx \quad (10\%)$$

- (3) Let $u(t)$ denote the unit step function, find the Laplace transform for the following function:

$$f(x) = \sin\left[3\left(4t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] u(4t - 6\pi) \quad (10\%)$$

- (4) Consider the symmetric matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & -2 \\ -4 & 5 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, find its orthogonal

diagonalizing matrix Q . (15%)

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國立臺灣科技大學

九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：電機工程系碩士班甲組、電機工程系碩士班乙二組

科目：工程數學

5. Calculate the complex variable integral $\oint_C \frac{\sin 2z}{(z+3)(z+2)^2} dz$, where C is a clockwise rectangular contour with vertices at $3+i$, $-2.5+i$, $-2.5-i$, $3-i$. (10%)
6. Solve the complex quadratic equation $z^2 - (4+i)z + (8+i) = 0$. (10%)
7. Verify the Stokes's theorem by the vector function $\vec{F} = y\vec{i} + z\vec{j} + x\vec{k}$, where \vec{i} , \vec{j} , and \vec{k} are the mutual orthogonal unit vectors in the x-y-z coordinate system, by the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ in the x-y plane. (15%)
8. Let $f(x, y, z) = 2x + yz - 3y^2$ and \vec{F} is the gradient of f . Calculate the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$, where C is the quarter circle from A to B as show in Figure P8. (15%)

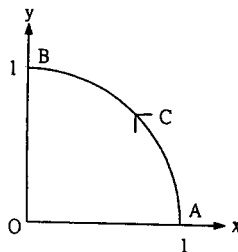


Figure P8



國立台灣科技大學九十五學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：電機工程系碩士班甲組、乙二組

科目：工程數學

總分100分

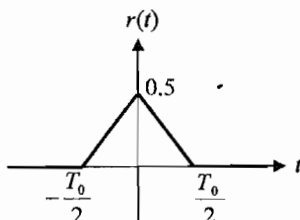
- (1) Solve the following differential equation:

$$y'' - 2y' + y = e^x + x \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0 \quad (15\%)$$

- (2) Solve the initial-value problem:

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15\%)$$

- (3) (a) Find the Fourier Transform for the following function: (10%)



- (b) Let
- $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + \omega^2)}$
- , find the inverse Laplace transform
- $f(t)$
- .

(10%)

4. Evaluate the complex integral
- $\oint_C \tan z dz$
- for the contour C in the

circle $|z| = 3$. (15%)

5. Evaluate
- $\int_C (x-1)yzdx + \cos(yz)dy + x(z-1)dz$
- , where C is

straight-line segment from (1,1,1) to (-2,1,3). (15%)

6. Let V describe the region bounded by the hemisphere

 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 9$, $2 \leq z \leq 5$, and the plane $z = 2$. Please verify thedivergence theorem if $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + (z-2)\vec{k}$. (20%)

國立台灣科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生試題

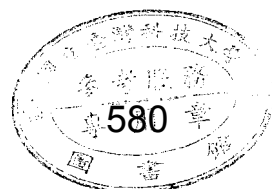
系所組別：電機工程系碩士班已組

科目：工程數學

總分 100 分

(1) Find a unit normal vector \mathbf{n} on the plane $4x^2 + y^2 = z$ at the point $(1, -2, 8)$. (16%)(2) Evaluate the integral $\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2(z-2i)} dz$ where C is (a) $|z-1|=1$, (b) $|z-1|=2$, (c) $|z-1|=3$. (18%)(3) Find the probability of $P(x > V)$ for a Rayleigh distribution

$$p(x) = \frac{x}{\psi} e^{-x^2/2\psi}, x \geq 0. \quad (16\%)$$

(4) Given $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (a) Find a basis for the nullspace of A . (8%)(b) Given that $\{(2, 1, 0, -5)^T, (-1, 2, 5, 0)^T\}$ is an orthogonal basis for the column space of A^T , find the vector in the column space of A^T that is closest to $(-1, 0, 0, 1)^T$. (12%)(5) Find the inverse Laplace transform of $Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^3(s+2)^2}$. (15%)(6) Given the Fourier transform pair: $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega)$, derive the Fourier transform of $x(at)$. Also find $X(\omega)$ when $x(t) = e^{-c|t|}$ where $c > 0$. (15%)

台灣科技大學

營建工程系

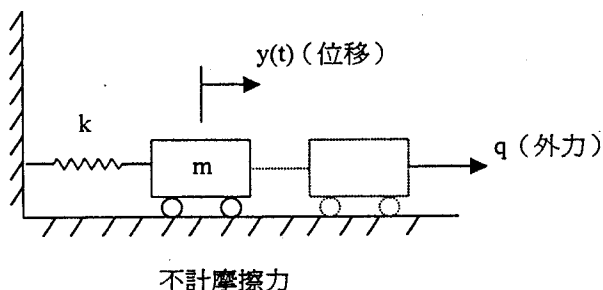
91~97 學年度
工程數學考古題

國立臺灣科技大學
九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：營建工程系乙組
科目：工程數學

注意：本試題總分 100 分，共四大題，每大題各有兩小題，配分詳題末標示。

一、有一個物體承受大小為 q 之外力作用而達靜態平衡之情形如下圖：



放掉外力後此物體自由震動之方程式為：

$$m \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + ky(t) = 0$$

其中 $y(t)$ = 位移函數， t = 時間， m = 質量， k = 彈簧常數。

- (1) 試求此物體第一次回到「未受力前之位置」的時間為何？(15%)
- (2) 考慮摩擦力之影響時其運動方程式可修正為：

$$m \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + c \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ky(t) = 0$$

若知 $c = 2\sqrt{km}$ ，其他符號的定義如前所述。試寫出通解 $y(t)$ 之數學式（不須解出待定係數），並扼要陳述在題(2)條件下之物體運動特性。(10%)

二、應用向量分析和矩陣運算方法求解下列兩題：

- (1) 有一傾斜群樁，樁帽上承受之總力為 $\vec{F} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$ ，單位為 MN。樁群由甲、乙、丙三根樁所組成，其中甲樁之方向向量為 $\vec{r} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ 。試求樁帽總力在甲樁方向之分力向量為何？(15%)
- (2) 若知各樁之樁頭軸力可由下列聯立方程式求解： $AP = B$ ，

其中，軸力矩陣 $P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{bmatrix}$ ，矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ，矩陣 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

試求 A 之反矩陣，再求軸力矩陣 P 。(10%)



國立臺灣科技大學
九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

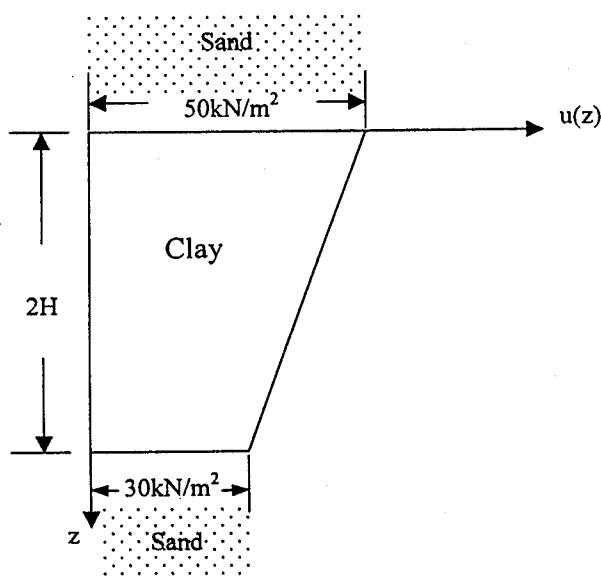
系所組別：營建工程系乙組
科 目：工程數學

三、請回答下列有關向量之微積分問題：

- (1) 試以混凝土擋水壩下方之土層滲流問題為例，說明何謂「向量場(vector field)」和「流線(streamline)」，並說明兩者之相互關係。(15%)
- (2) 以作用力： $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + \vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ ，將一個物體沿著空間中的一個曲線 C 移動，
曲線 C 的參數方程式為： $x=t, y=t, z=t^3; 0 \leq t \leq 1$
求此力所作的功為何？(10%)

四、有一黏土層厚度為 $2H$ ，孔隙水壓呈線性分佈，頂部為 50 kN/m^2 ，底部為 30 kN/m^2 ，如下圖所示。

- (1) 試求孔隙水壓分佈之富氏正弦級數(Fourier sine series)？(15%)
- (2) 取富氏正弦級數之前五項計算並作圖，然後再與實際值比較。(10%)



國立臺灣科技大學

九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：營建工程系碩士班乙組

科目：工程數學

注意：本試題總分 100 分，共四大題，每大題各有兩小題，配分詳題末標示。

一、有一微分方程式如下：

$$x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 10 \sin(\ln x)$$

其中， $x > 0$ ， $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$ ， $y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ ， \ln 為自然對數。

- (1) 試用變數轉換法令 $z = \ln x$ ，將原方程式轉換為以 z 為自變數之「常係數微分方程式」。(10%)
- (2) 續上題，若知 $x=1$ 時， $y(x)=3$ ， $y'(x)=0$ ，試求其解 $y(x)=?$ (15%)

二、線性聯立方程式之矩陣式為： $AX=B$

$$\text{其中， } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k^2 - 5 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 若此聯立方程式有唯一解，則 k 值為何？(10%)
- (2) 若 $k=3$ ，試求 A 之反矩陣？(15%)

三、定義單位階梯函數(unit step function)如下：

$$\begin{aligned} u(t-a) &= 0 \quad \text{if } t < a \\ u(t-a) &= 1 \quad \text{if } t \geq a \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 已知函數 $f(t) = 2t[1 - u(t-2)] - 2(t-4)[u(t-2) - u(t-4)]$ ，試求 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯轉換， $L[f(t)] = ?$ 。(10%) (提示： $L[u(t-a)y(t)] = e^{-as} L[y(t+a)]$)
- (2) 試以二階微分方程式為例，簡要說明如何應用拉普拉斯轉換來求解，並舉出較適合應用此法求解之微分方程式類型？(15%)

四、有一偏微分方程式如下所示： $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ；其中， $0 \leq z \leq 2H$ ， $t \geq 0$ ， a 為常係數。應用變數分離法及已知之邊界條件求得其解為：

$$u(z,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi z}{2H}\right) \exp\left(\frac{-n^2 \pi^2 a^2 t}{4H^2}\right); \text{其中 } \exp \text{ 代表指數函數。}$$

- (1) 試根據初始條件： $u(z,0) = u_0$ ，求待定係數 $A_n = ?$ (15%)
- (2) 試舉出一個應用此種偏微分方程式求解的大地工程問題，並說明在你所舉出的問題中係數 a 的物理意義為何？(10%)



國立臺灣科技大學

九十三學年度碩士班考試試題

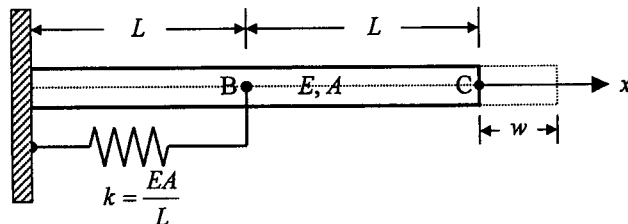
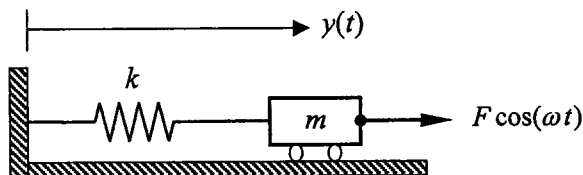
系所組別：營建工程系乙組、營建工程系丙組、營建工程系戊二組

科目：工程數學

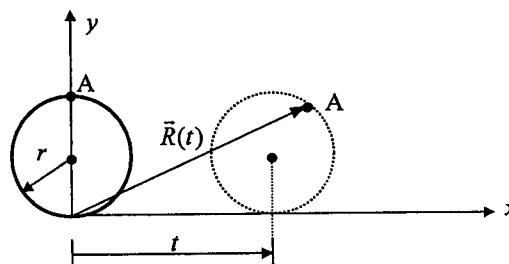
注意：本試題總分 100 分

一、令 $L[\cdot]$ 為 Laplace Transform 運算符號。(1) 試解 $L[y(t)\delta(t-a)]$ ，其中 $\delta(\cdot)$ 為 Dirac Delta 函數， $a > 0$ 。(5%)

(2) 一長為 $2L$ 、斷面積為 A 、彈性模數為 E 之均質軸向桿件如圖示，其中桿件左端點為固定端，B 點處有一彈簧聯結至固定端且彈簧之彈性係數為 $k = EA/L$ 。令桿件之軸向變位函數為 $u(x)$ ，並假設桿件在 C 點處於承受外力作用後產生 w 之位移即 $u(2L) = w$ ，試以 Laplace Transform 法求解桿件之軸向變位 $u(x)$ 。(提示： $L[f(t-a)H(t-a)] = e^{-as}L[f(t)]$ ，其中 $H(\cdot)$ 為 Heaviside Step function) (20%)

二、試解 $(2x+1)^2 y''(x) + (10x+5)y'(x) + 3y(x) = 0$ 之通解(general solution)。(20%)三、一彈簧-質量塊系統(質量為 m ，彈簧彈性係數為 k)承受外力 $F \cos(\omega t)$ 之作用如圖所示，(1) 請陳述 m, k 與 ω 之關係式可使系統形成共振現象。(5%)(2) 令 $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$ ，試求在共振條件下之位移反應 $y(t)$ 。(15%)四、一半徑為 r 之圓形滾輪沿地板滾動前進如圖所示，設滾輪與地板間無滑動且滾輪中心點以等速前行。(1) 當 $t = 0$ 時，A 點恰位於滾輪之正上方，試求 A 點之位置向量(position vector)

$$\vec{R}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} \quad (5\%)$$

(2) 試求當 t 由 0 增加至 $2\pi r$ 後，A 點總共行走之距離 S 。(10%)五、已知一 3×3 矩陣 A 具有 3 個相異特徵值(eigen-value)，吾人利用三正交單位向量 \vec{u}_1 、 \vec{u}_2 及 \vec{u}_3 對矩陣 A 進行測試而得下列結果： $A\vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_1$ 、 $A\vec{u}_2 = \frac{8}{3}\vec{u}_2 - \frac{2}{3}\vec{u}_3$ 及 $A\vec{u}_3 = -\frac{1}{3}\vec{u}_2 + \frac{7}{3}\vec{u}_3$ ，(1) 試求 A 之所有特徵值，並以 \vec{u}_1 、 \vec{u}_2 及 \vec{u}_3 表示其對應之特徵向量(eigen-vector)。(15%)(2) 試求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (A^{-1})^n$ ，其中 (-1) 代表反矩陣符號。(5%)

國立臺灣科技大學

九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：營建工程系碩士班乙組、營建工程系碩士班丙組、營建工程系碩士班戊組
 科目：工程數學

注意：本試題總分 100 分

一、一微分方程式為 $3x^2 + xy^\alpha - x^2 y^{\alpha-1} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ 。

(1) 試求參數 α 可使其成為正合方程式(Exact Differential Equation)。(5%)

(2) 試根據(1)之結果求微分方程式之解 $y(x)$ 。(10%)

二、令函數 $f(t)$ 之 Laplace Transform 運算可表為 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$ ，

且其逆轉換(Inverse Laplace Transform) 運算為 $L^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t)$ 。

(1) 試求 $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + 4s + 20}\right]$ 。(5%)

(2) 試求 $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s+1}\right]$ 。(5%)

(3) 試以 Laplace Transform 解 $y'(t) - 4y(t) = 1; y(1) = 0, t \geq 0$ (註:其他方法不予計分)。(10%)

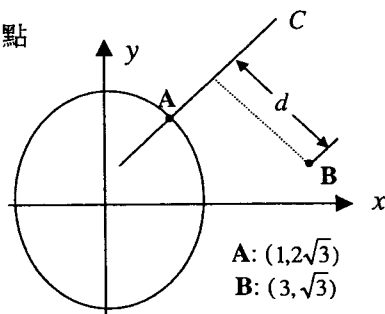
三、一橢圓之方程式為 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 4$ ，令 C 為通過橢圓上 A 點

(座標為 $(1, 2\sqrt{3})$) 之法線(Normal Line) 如附圖所示，

(1) 試求法線 C 之方程式。(5%)

(2) 試求橢圓外之 B 點 (座標為 $(3, \sqrt{3})$)

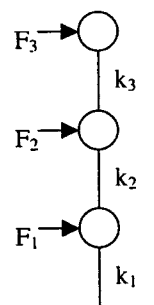
與此法線 C 之最近距離 d 。(10%)



四、考慮附圖中之簡化結構物模型，其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 為第一至三樓之樓間勁度，且 $k_1 = 2 \text{ N/m}$ ，

$k_2 = k_3 = 1 \text{ N/m}$ 。若 F_1, F_2, F_3 分別為作用於第一至三樓之力，則此三層樓之變形與作用力之關係如下：

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 & 0 \\ -k_2 & k_2 + k_3 & -k_3 \\ 0 & -k_3 & k_3 \end{bmatrix}}_K \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}}_U = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{bmatrix}}_F \quad \text{或} \quad KU = F$$



其中 u_1, u_2, u_3 為第一至三樓之絕對位移。

(1) 試求出 K 方陣之特徵值(Eigen-values)及特徵向量(Eigen-vectors)。(10%)

(2) 求出 K 之反矩陣 K^{-1} ，並解出當 $F_1 = F_2 = F_3 = 1 \text{ N}$ 時各層樓之變形 u_1, u_2, u_3 。(5%)

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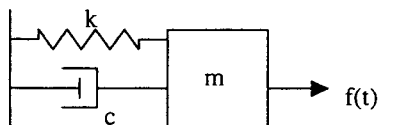
九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：營建工程系碩士班乙組、營建工程系碩士班丙組、營建工程系碩士班戊組
 科目：工程數學

五、考慮附圖中之單自由度系統，

此系統於外力 $f(t)$ 作用下之運動方程式如下：

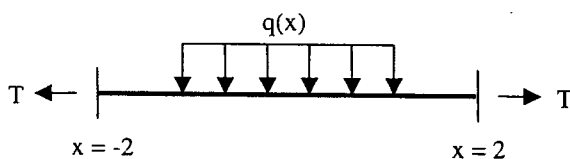
$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + c \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + kx(t) = f(t)$$



其中 t 是時間， m, c, k 分別是該系統之質量，阻尼及勁度， $x(t)$ 是系統之位移。

- (1) 若 $m = 1, c = 1, k = 1$ ，該系統初始狀態為 $x(0) = 1, dx(0)/dt = 0$ （初速度為零），在無外力作用下（ $f(t) = 0$ ），求該系統之位移反應 $x(t)$ ， $t \geq 0$ 。（10%）
- (2) 若 $m = 1, c = 0, k = 1$ ，系統初始狀態為 $x(0) = 0, dx(0)/dt = 0$ ，外力作用為 $f(t) = \sin(\omega t)$ ，
 試問 ω 為何值時該系統會形成共振現象？並解出在此共振現象下之位移反應 $x(t)$ 。（10%）

六、考慮下圖中之繩索：



該繩索在受到拉力 T 及垂直荷重 $q(x)$ 作用下之垂直變形之方程式為

$$T \frac{d^2 y(x)}{dx^2} = q(x)$$

其中 $y(x)$ 是此繩索之垂直變形。此繩索之左右兩端分別固定在 $x = -2$ 及 $x = 2$ 之位置，

在此二位置該繩索之垂直變形為零即 $y(-2) = y(2) = 0$ 。垂直荷重 $q(x)$ 之分佈如下：

$$q(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & 1 \leq x \leq 2, -2 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 試求出 $q(x)$ 之富立葉級數（Fourier Series）。（5%）
- (2) 若 $T = 1$ ，利用(1)之結果，求出此繩索垂直變形 $y(x)$ 。（10%）

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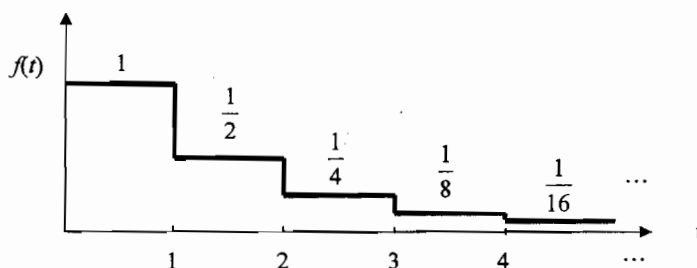


國立台灣科技大學九十五學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：營建工程系碩士班乙組、丙組、戊組

科目：工程數學

注意：本試題總分 100 分

一、(1) 試以 Laplace Transform 法求解 $y''(x) + y(x) = 1$; $y(0) = 0$, $y(1) = 1$ 。(10%)(2) 已知 $f(t)$ 為一無窮遞減函數如圖所示，試求 $f(t)$ 之 Laplace Transform $L[f(t)]$ 。(註：答案須化成最簡型式) (10%)二、試解一階微分方程: $y'(x) = \frac{x-y+2}{x-y+3}$ 。(15%)三、一平面曲線 C 之方程式為 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 4$; $y > 0$ ，已知曲線 C 之一切線恰好通過座標為 $(4, 0)$ 之 P 點，試求此切線方程式及切點座標。(15%)四、已知方陣 A 為

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 寫出特徵多項式 (1%)
- (2) 求特徵值及特徵向量 (5%)
- (3) 將該方陣做對角化之分解 (2%)
- (4) 求出 A^n (5%)
- (5) 求此方陣的行列式 (2%)

五、考慮以下二階常微分方程式

- (1) 求 $y'' + y' + y = x$ 之通解 (5%)
- (2) 試解初始值問題 $y'' + 2y' + y = 1$; $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 2$ (7%)
- (3) 以上二微分方程式為過阻尼、欠阻尼或臨界阻尼？請說明之 (3%)

六、考慮以下定義於 $[0, \pi]$ 區間的函數

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1 & 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 求此函數之傅立葉正弦級數 (Fourier sine series) (6%)
- (2) 求此函數之傅立葉餘弦級數 (Fourier cosine series) (6%)
- (3) 試分別求(1)與(2)所得到的級數，在 $x = 0$ 及 $x = \pi$ 之收斂值？ (5%)
- (4) 若針對此函數在 $[0, \pi]$ 區間作微分，產生出的函數之傅立葉級數是否一定存在？針對此函數在 $[0, \pi]$ 區間作積分，產生出的函數之傅立葉級數是否一定存在？請說明之 (3%)

國立台灣科技大學九十六學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：營建工程系碩士班乙組、丙組、戊組

科目：工程數學

注意：本試題總分 100 分一、試解下列初始值問題之解 $y(x)$ 。(15%)

$$y'(x) + y(x) \tan x = \sin(2x); \quad y(0) = 1.$$

二、令函數 $f(t)$ 之 Laplace Transform 運算可表為 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$,且其逆轉換(Inverse Laplace Transform) 運算表為 $L^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t)$ 。

(1) 試求 $L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)}\right]$ 。(5%)

(2) 試求 $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s+2}\right]$ 。(5%)

(3) 試求 $L^{-1}[\ln(s)]$ 。(5%)

(4) 試以 Laplace Transform 解 $y'(t) + y(t) = 1; y(0) = 0, t \geq 0$ (註:其他方法不予計分)。(5%)

三、已知一曲線 C 之參數表示為 $C: x(t) = 2\cos(t), y(t) = 2\sin(t), z = 2, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,且此曲線之質量密度函數(mass density function)為 $\rho(x, y, z) = xy$ (g/cm),

(1) 試以 x - y - z 之三軸空間圖, 概繪曲線 C 。(3%)

(2) 試求曲線 C 之總質量 m 。(6%)

(3) 試求曲線 C 之質量中心 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ 。(6%)

四、考慮以下單自由度系統

$$my''(t) + cy'(t) + ky(t) = f(t)$$

其中質量 $m = 10$ kg, 彈力係數 $k = 40$ N/m。回答下列問題:

(1) 若阻尼係數 $c = 10$ N·second/m, 請問該系統之阻尼比 (= 阻尼/臨界阻尼) 為多少? 此為過阻尼或欠阻尼系統? (3%)

(2) 若阻尼係數 $c = 10$ N·second/m, 且無外力作用 $f(t) = 0$, 在 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$ 之初始狀態下, 系統之反應 $y(t)$ 為何? (9%)

(3) 若阻尼係數 $c = 0$ N·second/m, 請問該系統之共振頻率為何(請註明單位)? (3%)

國立台灣科技大學九十六學年度碩士班招生試題

系所組別：營建工程系碩士班乙組、丙組、戊組

科目：工程數學

五、考慮以下方陣

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 求此方陣之所有固有值 (eigenvalue) 與相對應之固有向量 (eigenvector)。(10%)
- (2) 若 $B = U^{-1}AU$ ，其中 U 為任意的非奇異 (non-singular) 的 3×3 方陣，請問 B 方陣之行列式 (determinant) 是多少？ B 方陣對角線之總和是多少？(6%)
- (3) 若 $B = UAU^T$ ，其中 U 為任意 2×3 方陣且 U 的秩 (rank) 為 2， U^T 為 U 之轉置矩陣，請問 B 方陣之秩是多少？(2%)

六、 $f(t)$ 函數之傅立葉轉換 (Fourier transform) 定義為 $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt$

考慮以下微分方程式

$$y'(t) + 2y(t) = g(t)$$

- (1) 若 $g(t) = \delta(t)$ ($\delta(t)$ 是德瑞克函數 Dirac Delta function)，請以傅立葉正轉換與反轉換求出系統之反應 $y(t)$ 。(7%)
- (2) 若 $g(t) = e^{-t}H(t)$ ($H(t)$ 是 Heaviside 函數)，系統之反應 $y(t)$ 等於 $e^{-t}H(t)$ 與某一函數 $R(t)$ 之摺積 (convolution)，請問此 $R(t)$ 函數為何？(5%)
- (3) 若 $g(t) = e^t H(t)$ ，請問系統反應 $y(t)$ 之傅立葉轉換 $Y(\omega)$ 為何？(5%)

國立台灣科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生試題

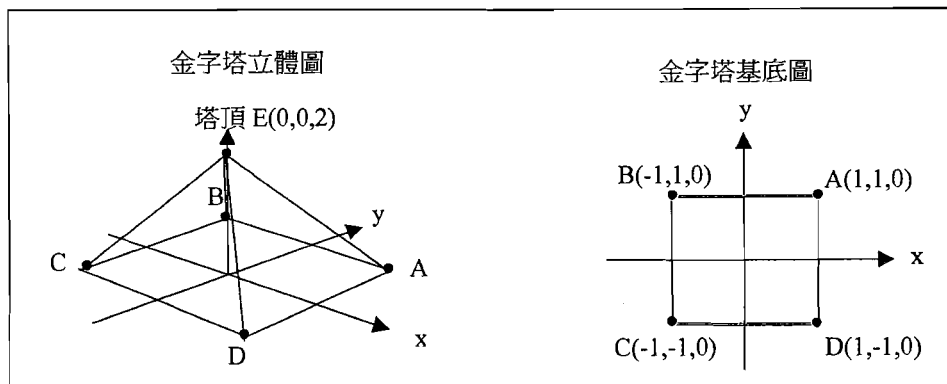
系所組別：營建工程系碩士班乙組、丙組、戊組

科目：工程數學

注意：本試題總分 100 分

一、一微分方程式為 $3y^4 - 1 + 12xy^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ 。

(1) 試判斷其是否為正合方程式(Exact Differential Equation)。(5%)

(2) 令 $y(2) = 1$ ，試根據(1)之結果求微分方程式之解 $y(x)$ 。(10%)二、令函數 $f(t)$ 之 Laplace Transform 運算可表為 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$ ，且其逆轉換(Inverse Laplace Transform) 運算為 $L^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t)$ 。(1) 令 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; t < 2 \\ (t-1)^2 & ; t \geq 2 \end{cases}$ ，試求 $L[f(t)]$ 。(8%)(2) 試以 Laplace Transform 求解 $y'''(t) + 3y''(t) + 3y'(t) + y(t) = \delta(t)$ ；其中 $\delta(t)$ 為 Dirac deltafunction， $y(0) = y'(0) = y''(0) = 0$ ， $t \geq 0$ (註：其他方法不予計分)。(7%)三、一 3-D 向量場為 $\mathbf{F} = -2x\mathbf{i} - ze^x\mathbf{j} + (2z-1)\mathbf{k}$ (1) 試求 \mathbf{F} 之 divergence $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$ 。(5%)(2) 試求 \mathbf{F} 之 curl $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ 。(5%)(3) 試求面積分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} d\sigma$ 之值，其中 Σ 為圖中金字塔上部 4 個斜面(即面 AED，面 DEC，面 CEB，面 BEA 之組合)， \mathbf{N} 為各斜面之朝外單位法向量。(10%)

國立台灣科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生試題

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科目：工程數學

四、

- (1) A 為一個
- 2×2
- 矩陣，若已知 A 滿足

$$A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

請列舉 A 的一個特徵向量，並請問該特徵向量之特徵值是多少？(5%)

- (2) 同四(1)小題中之 A 矩陣，請問
- $[-4 \ -2]^T$
- 是否為 A 之特徵向量？若是，請問其特徵值是多少？若不是，請說明為什麼？(5%)

- (3) 已知 B 矩陣之特徵向量是
- $[1 \ 1]^T$
- 與
- $[1 \ -1]^T$
- ，且相對應之特徵值分別為 1 與 2，試求 B 矩陣？(7%)

- (4) 若

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $\alpha + \gamma = 1$ 且 $\beta + \delta = 1$ ，試證明數字“1”必為 C 矩陣的一個特徵值。(6%)

五、

- (1) 若
- $f(x)$
- 為以下函數

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & |x| > \pi \end{cases}$$

試以傅立葉級數(Fourier series)在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 區間中展開 $f(x)$ 函數。(8%)

- (2) 在題五(1)中的傅立葉級數稱為
- $g(x)$
- ，試問
- $g(0) = ?$
- ，
- $g(\pi) = ?$
- ，
- $g(0)$
- 是否與
- $f(0)$
- 相等？
- $g(\pi)$
- 是否與
- $f(\pi)$
- 相等？為什麼？(7%)

六、

- (1) 若一動態系統之反應
- $y(t)$
- 滿足

$$y''(t) + 9y(t) = f(t)$$

其中 t 是時間，而 $f(t)$ 是系統的輸入，請問該系統之共振頻率(單位 Hz)？(5%)

- (2) 同六(1)，試問當
- $f(t)$
- 為以下之那些函數時，會發生共振現象？可能單選或複選。(7%)

- A. $f(t) = \sin(9t)$
 B. $f(t) = \cos(3t)$
 C. $f(t) = e^{-3t}$
 D. $f(t) = e^{-3it}$ ($i = \sqrt{-1}$)

