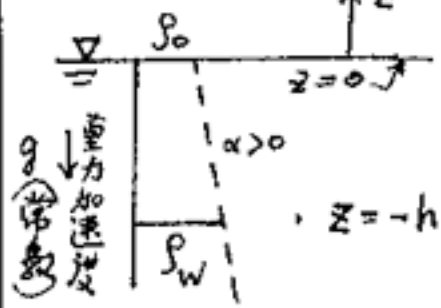


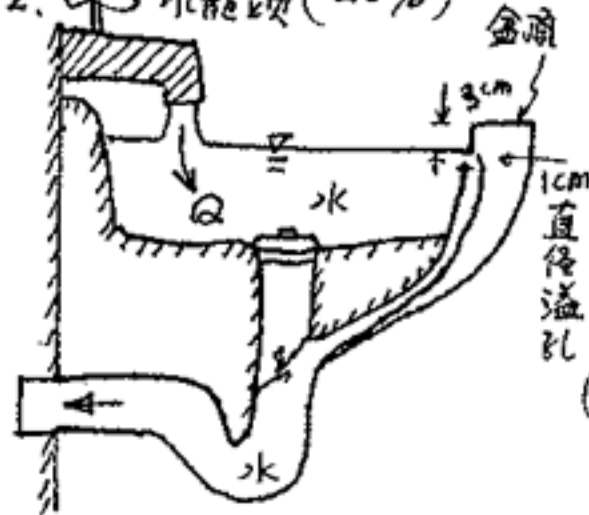
1. (25%)



設海水之密度 $\rho_w = \rho_0 - \alpha z$ (ρ_0, α 皆為常數, z 為垂直座標, 參見左圖) 當深度 $z = -h$ (h 為常數) 水之絕對溫度為 T_w , 若有一空氣泡形成, 氣泡內空氣符合理想氣體定律 $P_a = \rho_a R T_a$ (R 為氣體常數, P_a, ρ_a, T_a 分別為空氣之壓力、密度、溫度), 水與空氣之表面張力係數 $\sigma = \sigma_0 (1 - T/T_0)$ 式中 σ_0 與 T_0 均為常數, T 為水氣界面絕對溫度

試問 (1) 該深度水壓為何? (2) 此氣泡將呈球狀, 其直徑為 D 時, 內部之空氣壓力與密度各為何? (3) 此氣泡受到多少浮力? (4) 此氣泡形成後, 受浮力產生向上加速度為何? (本題假設所有常數, T_w, D 均為已知, 且 D 甚小)

2. 水龍頭 (20%)



如圖有一洗臉盆, 由壁上水龍頭注水流量 $Q = 4 \text{ l/min}$ 盆側欲挖 n 個溢流孔 (在同高度) 每孔直徑 1 公分, 若孔上方尚有 3 公分之高度, 試問 (1) 必需挖幾個溢流孔, 方不使流溢出臉盆? (假設孔口流量束縮係數為 0.61)

(2) 此時水位達穩定時, 其高度距盆頂多少?

3. 有一龍捲風以等速 (V_0) 移動, 其流場可用勢能函數表示 2D 流況 (20%)

$$\phi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x - V_0 t} - \frac{m}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{(x - V_0 t)^2 + y^2} \quad (\Gamma, m \text{ 為常數})$$

(x, y, t) 為座標及時間。若隨龍捲風之中心移動時, 試求速度向量與徑向夾角 α (如左圖) 為何? 此 α 值是否隨 (x, y) 而變?



(2) 若固定座標觀察此龍捲風時, 其局部 (local) 每傳遞 (Convective) 加速度各為何? 若隨此龍捲風一起移動, 其局部每傳遞加速度又各為何?

(15%)

4. 請以密度 ρ , 速度 V , 長度 l , 黏性係數 μ , 重力加速度 g , 壓力 P , 聲速 c , 表面張力係數 σ , 頻率 ω , 流体彈性模數 E_v 等特性量, 來寫知你所知之無因次參數。並說明其名稱及物理意義。(愈多愈好, 但必須是"有名"的, 教科書或文獻可查到的)

5. 請說明物體在流體中運動為何會產生阻力。請有系統方式"簡述"之, 當然是涵蓋愈廣愈深入, 本題得分愈高。(20%)

1. If a matrix A is given by $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7.3 & 0.2 & -3.7 \\ -11.5 & 1.0 & 5.5 \\ 17.7 & 1.8 & -9.3 \end{bmatrix}$

- (a) Find the eigenvalues of the matrix A: $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ (5%)
 (b) Find the eigenvector corresponding to each eigenvalue, i.e., (5%)
 $\lambda_1: (x_{11}, x_{21}, x_{31}); \lambda_2: (x_{12}, x_{22}, x_{32}); \lambda_3: (x_{13}, x_{23}, x_{33})$
 (c) If there is a matrix X consisting of the above eigenvectors as column vectors, i.e.,

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix} \text{ Find the inverse of the matrix X, i.e., } X^{-1}. \quad (5\%)$$

- (d) Find the matrix D, if D is defined by $D = X^{-1}AX$. (5%)

2. Evaluate the surface integral $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dA$, where $\vec{F} = y^3\vec{i} + x^3\vec{j} + 3z^2\vec{k}$,

surface $S: z = x^2 + y^2$ and $0 \leq z \leq 4$, and \vec{n} = unit normal vector of S . (15%)

3. Solve $y(x)$ for a third-order Euler-Cauchy equation: (15%)

$$x^3 y''' + 5x^2 y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 0, \text{ with } y(1) = 2, y'(1) = 0, \text{ and } y''(1) = 2.$$

4. Solve $y(x)$ for the initial value problem:

$$x^2 y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 6x, \text{ with } y(1) = 3, \text{ and } y'(1) = -7 \quad (10\%)$$

5. Solve the complex equation $z^2 + (2i - 3)z + 5 - i = 0$, where z is a complex

number $z = x + iy$ and $i = \sqrt{-1}$. (10%)

6. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - \cos\theta} d\theta$ by using the method

of residue integration. (10%)

7. Solve $u(x, t)$ for the partial differential equation (10%)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \text{ for } 0 < x < 1 \text{ and } 0 < t < \infty$$

with two boundary conditions: $u(0, t) = 1$ and $u(1, t) = 2$, and

an initial condition: $u(x, 0) = 1 + x + 2 \sin \pi x + 0.5 \sin 3\pi x + 0.05 \sin 5\pi x$.

8. Solve $u(x, t)$ for the partial differential equation (10%)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + 2u = 0 \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty \text{ and } 0 < t < \infty$$

with an initial condition: $u(x, 0) = \sin x$.