

國立成功大學 78 學年度電機研究所考試(工程數學 試題) 共 11 頁 第 1 頁

1. Solve the equation

$$x^2y'' - tx'y' + gy = 2x \ln(x) + x^3 \quad (x > 0) \quad (15\%)$$

2. Find a function $f(x)$ satisfying $f(t) = 2t^2 + \int_0^t \sin(4x) f(t-x) dx$. (15%)

3. (a) Find the Fourier series of a periodic function whose definition in one period is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases} \quad (10\%)$$

$$(b) Calculate: (i) \frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 9} + \dots \quad (5\%)$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{1 \times 3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7} - \frac{1}{7 \times 9} + \dots \quad (5\%)$$

4. (a) If $|\vec{A}|=2$, $|\vec{B}|=4$, and $|\vec{C}|=10$, can $\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} = \vec{0}$ (null vector)? Explain your answer briefly. (5%)(b) Find the derivative of $f = xy^3$ at the point $(1, 3, 2)$ in the direction of the vector $2\hat{i} - \hat{k}$. What is the maximum possible directional derivative of f at that point, and what is its direction? What is the equation of the tangent plane to the surface $f = \text{constant}$ at the point $(1, 3, 2)$? (6%)(c) Evaluate $\int_S \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} d\alpha$, where S is the surface of the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, $0 \leq z \leq 3$, and $\vec{v} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$. (6%)5. (a) Determine the characteristic numbers (λ_1, λ_2) and corresponding Hermitian unit eigenvectors (\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2) of the problem

$$9X_1 + (\lambda + 2i)X_2 = \lambda X_1$$

$$(\lambda - 2i)X_1 + 2X_2 = \lambda X_2$$

where $i^2 = -1$, and verify that \hat{e}_1 and \hat{e}_2 are orthogonal in the Hermitian sense. (6%)(b) If $\overset{\leftrightarrow}{F}$ is the coefficient matrix of the system of part (a) and $\overset{\leftrightarrow}{U}$ is the orthonormal modal matrix made up of \hat{e}_1 and \hat{e}_2 , verify that:

$$\overset{\leftrightarrow}{U}^* \overset{\leftrightarrow}{F} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{U} = [\lambda_i \delta_{ij}] \quad (6\%)$$

(c) If $\vec{V} = (1+i, 1)$, determine α_1 and α_2 such that

$$\vec{V} = \alpha_1 \hat{e}_1 + \alpha_2 \hat{e}_2$$

where \hat{e}_1 and \hat{e}_2 are the vectors determined in part (a). (6%)6. Evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^2} dx$ (15%)