

1. Find the general solution of the equation (10%)  
 $x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = \ln(x) + 1.$
2. Use the Laplace transform to solve the system (10%)  
 $y_1' - 2y_2' + 3y_3 = 0, y_1 - 4y_2' + 3y_3' = t, y_1 - 2y_2' + 3y_3' = 1;$   
 $y_1(0) = y_2(0) = y_3(0) = 0.$
3. Given the equation  $16x^2 y'' - 4x^2 y' + 3y = 0,$ 
  - (a) Show that zero is a regular singular point. (3%)
  - (b) Find and solve the indicial equation. (4%)
  - (c) Determine the recurrence relation. (4%)
  - (d) Find the first four nonzero terms of two linearly independent Frobenius solutions. (4%)
4. Fill in the blank or answer True or False (10%)
  - (a) If  $f$  is not piecewise continuous on  $[0, \infty)$ , then the Laplace transform  $L\{f(t)\}$  will not exist. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b)  $F(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 4}$  is not the Laplace transform of a function that is piecewise continuous and of exponential order. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c)  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2 - 10s + 29}\right\} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d)  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s + \pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} e^{-s}\right\} =$  \_\_\_\_\_. (Note:  $u(t - k) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq k \\ 0, & t < k \end{cases}$  is a unit step function)
  - (e) If  $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  and  $k > 0$ , then  $L\{e^{a(t-k)} f(t-k)u(t-k)\} =$  \_\_\_\_\_. (Note  $u(t-k) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq k \\ 0, & t < k \end{cases}$  is a unit step function)
5. Fill in the blank or answer True or False (10%)
  - (a) The functions  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  and  $f(x) = x^5$  are orthogonal on  $[-\pi, \pi]$ . \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) To expand  $f(x) = |x| + 1, -\pi < x < \pi$ , in an appropriate Fourier series we would use a \_\_\_\_\_ series.
  - (c) The Fourier series of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & -\pi, x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$  will converge to \_\_\_\_\_ at  $x = 0$ .
  - (d)  $y = 0$  is never an eigenfunction of a Sturm-Liouville problem. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (e)  $\lambda = 0$  is never an eigenvalue of a Sturm-Liouville problem. \_\_\_\_\_

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

6. Fill in the blank or answer True or False (10%)

(a) The sector defined by  $-\pi/6 < \arg z < \pi/6$  is a simply connected domain. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) The value of  $\int_C \frac{z-2}{z} dz$  is the same for any path  $C$  in the right half-plane  $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$  between  $z=1+i$  and  $z=10+8i$ . \_\_\_\_\_

(c) If  $f(z) = z^3 + e^z$  and  $C$  is a contour  $z = 8e^{it}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , then

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z+\pi)^3} dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(d)  $\oint \frac{1}{(z-z_0)(z-z_1)} dz = 0$  for every simple closed contour  $C$  that enclosed the points  $z_0$  and  $z_1$ . \_\_\_\_\_

(e) If  $|f(z)| \leq 2$  on  $|z|=3$ , then  $\left| \oint_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

7. Let  $Q(X) = 3x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 8x_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3 = 0$ .

(a) Find a unit vector  $X$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  at which  $Q(X)$  is maximized, subject to  $X^T X = 1$ , and the maximum of  $Q(X)$ . (Hint: Two eigenvalues of the matrix of the form are 7 and -2.) (10%)

(b) Find the solution set, not just one particular solution, for Part (a). (10%)

8. Find a singular value decomposition of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ . (15%)